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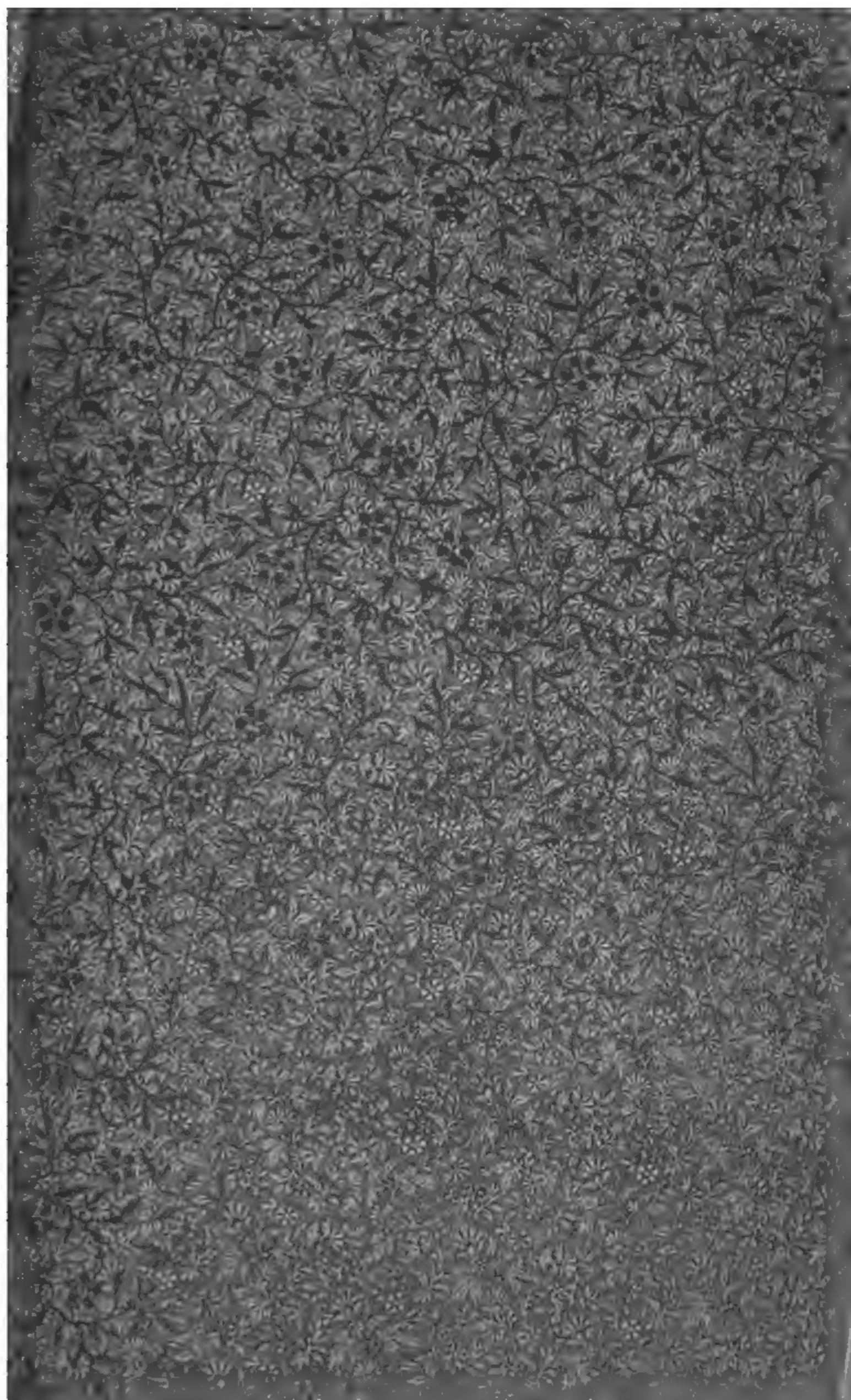
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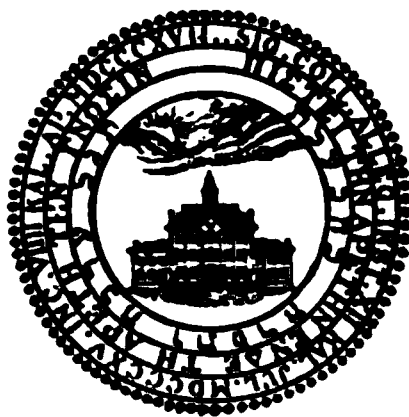


The Rev. Timothy Alden Founder and First President

ALLEGHENY—A CENTURY OF EDUCATION

1815—1915

BY
ERNEST ASHTON SMITH, Ph.D.
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ALLEGHENY COLLEGE HISTORY COMPANY

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FOREWORD

With the approach of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Allegheny College, it seemed essential that an account of the experiences of the century should be prepared. The undertaking presented many difficulties. No previous history had ever been written. The Board of Trustees had long favored the publication of such a detailed work. In 1912 it gave official sanction to the author, the professor of history in Allegheny College, to issue the volume and appointed a committee of supervision.

The story of the college is not confined to the happenings upon a certain limited spot in a growing community of Northwestern Pennsylvania. Allegheny has been a part of the educational expansion of the nation. Its contributions have been made over a wide area. The institution through the century has stressed character coequally with culture as its goal of instruction. The college in successive generations has been pre-eminently a potency for personality. The biographical element therefore bulks large in the volume.

The sources from which the book has been prepared are widely scattered. The records of the college in its first era were kept by President Alden with an ideal accuracy and wealth of detail. The minutes of the Board of Trustees vary much in value at different periods. The catalogues of the college extend from 1837 on. The files of local newspapers from 1815 in the Meadville Public Library gave much assistance. The most important single periodical for the history from 1834 to 1880 has been the PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE JOURNAL, later the PITTSBURGH CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The annual minutes of the Pittsburgh, the Erie and the East Ohio Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the reports of the Boards of Trustees and of visiting committees, the ALLEGHENY MAGAZINE, published by Timothy Alden in 1817, the reports of the Superintendent of Education for Penn-

sylvania, Hazard's REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA, files of the CAMPUS and ALLEGHENY LITERARY MONTHLY have supplied information.

An authentic, brief account of the college was prepared for the United States Bureau of Education in its Pennsylvania Higher Education number of 1902 by Dr. Charles H. Haskins, now Dean of the Graduate School, Harvard University. Other works used in the preparation of this history were Alden's Missions, the Diary of William Bentley, A Western Pioneer by Rev. Alfred Brunson, The History of Methodism in the Erie Conference by Samuel Gregg, History of the Erie Conference by Dr. J. N. Fradenburgh, Life of Bishop Matthew Simpson by George R. Crooks, Life of Dr. A. B. Hyde by Arthur H. Harrop, Ph.D., and Life of Martin Ruter by Ernest A. Smith.

In the first two chapters of the book the sympathetic portion of the extensive personal delineation of Timothy Alden is from the facile pen of F. L. LaBounty, '07, who in the new Allegheny has had a leading part in reviving an appreciation of the first president. Among other alumni who have aided materially are Miss Edith Rowley, '05, and J. S. Robinson, '11, in alumni biographies, Miss Vera Bash, '08, in military history, and Miss Alice Chapin, '15, in literary society records.

Many alumni have been most gracious in personal interviews and correspondence. The thanks of the author are given to Mr. Frank A. Arter '64, Hon. Harvey Henderson '57, Hon. Jas. A. Gary '54, Dr. R. N. Stubbs '63, Prof. J. R. Weaver '63, Dr. R. F. Randolph '68, A. G. Richmond '70, G. W. Loomis '71, Dr. A. C. Ellis '78, Dr. W. A. Elliott '89, E. L. Mattern '90, A. J. Eckles '93, and R. W. Darragh, '93.

Much gratitude is due to the editorial staff of the PITTSBURGH CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, the library authorities in Pittsburgh and New York and Mayor John E. Reynolds of Meadville. Judge J. J. Henderson of the Board committee has been helpful in counsel. Invaluable aid has constantly been given by President W. H. Crawford, to whom the deepest appreciation is expressed.

Meadville, Pa., June 10, 1915.

E. A. S.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

The Vision of a College,	1
---------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	----------

CHAPTER II

The Mission of the Founder,	29
------------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	-----------

CHAPTER III

The Church Patronage,	67
------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	-----------

CHAPTER IV

The Endowment Campaign,	97
--------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	-----------

CHAPTER V

Mid Century Prosperity,	133
--------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	------------

CHAPTER VI

Allegheny in the Civil War,	159
------------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	------------

CHAPTER VII

The Critical Period,	191
-----------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	------------

CHAPTER VIII

The New Allegheny,	225
---------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	------------

CHAPTER IX

The Literary Societies,	255
--------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	------------

CHAPTER X

The Greek Letter Societies,	289
------------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	------------

CHAPTER XI

The Faculty,	345
---------------------	---	---	---	---	---	------------

CHAPTER XII

Control and Curriculum,	393
--------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	------------

CHAPTER XIII

Student Life,	419
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	------------

CHAPTER XIV

Alumni and Former Students,	443
------------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	------------


CHAPTER XV

The Centennial Celebration,	541
------------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	------------



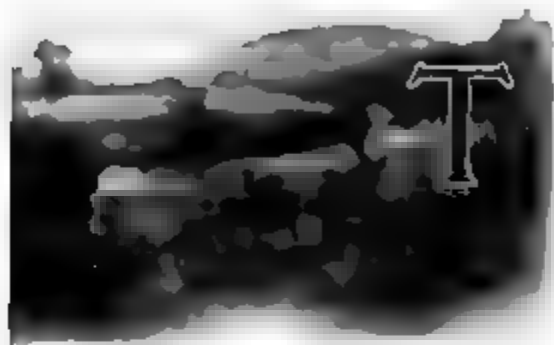
The Rev. William H. Crawford, D.D., LL.D.
President 1888-

**DEDICATED
TO
WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, D.D., LL.D.
IN APPRECIATION OF
THE MAN WHOSE SERVICES HAVE
MADE THE EARLY VISION OF
ALLEGHENY COME TRUE**

The Tribune Publishing Company

Meadville, Pennsylvania

CHAPTER I

THE VISION OF A COLLEGE



HE pioneer has everywhere been an interesting figure. Under all skies, in all places of his journeyings, he has had qualities in common with his brothers the world over. The "homeseeker" may well be his title in all tongues. For to seek a home was the guiding

thought of the Pilgrim, the Huguenot, the frontiersman and the adventurer of the western plains. And home, when successfully attained, means a few very simple things. Most of all it means a place for children. Its thought is ever forward, its realized prayer is in the health and happiness of the next generation.

So one understands something of the vision of the American colonists. They dwelt in thought on a future and a fairer day. "For our children's sake," was the yearning of their life. Their acts and their words were burdened with the idea. Nowhere is it more easily traced than in the testamentary literature that showed so much of care and thought. To draw a good will, nobly phrased, touched with admonition, filled with beneficent utterances, engaged many a man's thoughtful hours. It was the last expression of his interest in those who should come after.

When the central idea of any people is a solicitude, not for their own comfort, but for the welfare of the coming generations, very definite things will come to pass. Churches and free schools will abound. Foundations will be laid which can come to completion in some future date beyond the span of the beginner's life. Much as the modern man may be inclined to smile at the frontier zeal for a church and a college, the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

fact remains, that these two institutions have been the eternal verities of that culture alone enduring and worth while.

It is true, then, that education and home building have gone hand in hand in every stage of American colonization. The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries saw the establishment of the mother colonies on the eastern seaboard. The sacrifices there exemplified have been repeated in the foothills of the Alleghenies at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The middle of this century has beheld the same heroism of struggling peoples repeated on the plains of Kansas and Iowa. Even today in remote islands, in continents of alien faith, men strive to set a new ideal of home life; their endeavor inevitably rests upon the establishment of free schools and colleges.

The seemingly helpless desire of a frontier village in 1815 for that beyond its possible power was only characteristic of the time. The union of that desire with the actual coming of the man, who would be able to bring the miracle to pass, will be explained by every observer after his own habit of thought. The realist will see the commonplace relationship of Roger Alden to the scholar of the East, as the only cause for Timothy Alden's coming to build Allegheny College. Another may see in the uniting of a great desire with the vision of an unparalleled dreamer, the working of something mystic, something above the prosaic concerns of life. To become acquainted with the first century of Allegheny history leaves a profound impression, that somewhere in the years have been enforced strong lessons in democracy, vigorous ideals in scholarship, and a full flow of the humane virtues that constitute the basis of Christian civilization.

With the close of the eighteenth century began the great exodus into the lands beyond the mountains. Connecticut, after its failure in the Wyoming Valley, urged its pioneers into the Western Reserve. Other sections of New England sent their sons in the path of the course of empire. Into Northwestern Pennsylvania moved men from the interior of the State, veterans of the Revolutionary war. Within these borders, south of Lake Erie, two sharply distinct types of people, the Yankee and the Pennamite, became the settlers.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

The site of Meadville seemed clearly indicated by Providence as an ideal location for an ambitious community. George Washington had traveled the banks of French Creek to Ft. Le Boeuf in 1753 and recorded in his published *Diary* of 1754, "we passed over much good land since we left Venango, [now Franklin] and through several very extensive and rich meadows, one of which, I believe, was nearly four miles in length and considerably wide in some places."

David Mead, who came first to these rich meadows in 1788, like David of old, was a man after the Maker's own heart, when sturdy pioneering was to be done. The Lords, the Reynoldses, the Randolphs, the Kennedys, the Huidekopers and the Aldens were the sort of stock, that seemed to swing into the same orbit whenever heroic work had to be begun, whenever the ways of the world were to be made better, or the habitations of men set aglow with new idealism and higher visions.

It was indeed a remarkable set of men who blazed the white man's trail in Northwestern Pennsylvania. It was a mixed people—a people whose descendants were to commingle and beget a new type of civilized man, known in all the corners of the earth as the American. It was Dutch, and English, and French, and German, and Scotch, and Irish met together to create unwittingly a race that was neither Anglo-Saxon, nor Celt, nor Frank, yet a race that bore the traits of all these peoples.

The settlement at Meadville was the oldest in the northwestern part of the State, antedating the Presque Isle colony at Erie by two years. The David Mead Survey at the junction of the Cussewago and French Creek was opened for sale on February 20, 1793. In the first year seventeen lots were sold. There were twenty-seven new purchasers in 1794. Mr. Mead apparently had a lively ambition for his settlement, for in 1795 a re-survey and enlargement of boundaries were made with the assistance of Dr. Thomas R. Kennedy and Major Roger Alden.

The mingling of the races may be detected by the names, showing on the early list of citizens. There were Van Hornes,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

McGuffins, Duprays, Finneys, Brooks, Bruces, Dicks, Gills, Lords, and Farreleys. The list represents a sturdy people. Some of them were men of cultivation; all of them were full of courage, and events that followed proved, that there was no dearth of the gentle spirit that marks the gentleman in any station of life.

Next to personalities, the aggressive policies of the Holland Land Company did most for Meadville. Roger Alden was its first representative from 1795 to 1805 in the French Creek Valley. Truculent Major Alden! The early annals show his



name at the head of every good cause. His vigor of mind left its mark in no uncertain way. He was a man who gloried in his past, and it was one of which he might well be proud. He had made an excellent record throughout the Revolution, having served from Lexington to Yorktown, being Brigade Major to General Huntington of the Connecticut Line. So it was not strange, that he came to the frontier in the beginning of the new

century, full of dash and courage, impatient of delay, waspish to all opposition. There is a glint of humor in the fact that for all his military past, the only wound he bore was one received during a duel on the banks of French Creek in 1804.

Roger Alden's enthusiasm for the development of the new territory, coupled with his zeal for men and institutions, certainly bore fruit in Crawford County. He planned roads, he built grist mills, ran survey after survey, and led in every good enterprise. It is easily seen why, by 1814-15, the need

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

of a college was very real to this sturdy son of New England. A thriving educational institution to grace the new land—surely learning and material progress well may go hand in hand.

The village in its population of scant four hundred souls had an uncommon proportion of gentlemen of liberal culture, compared with other places equally new. Here resided the Presiding Judge of the Northwestern District, two Associate Justices of Crawford County, the Deputy Attorney General of the district, five lawyers and several representatives of the land companies. The Crawford Messenger, the pioneer newspaper west of the Allegheny river, had issued weekly since 1805. Meadville prided itself on its "*literati*" in these earliest years and there existed a lively community consciousness of intellectual kinship. Economic prosperity was in strong evidence. The Northwestern Bank was opened in 1814. Crawford far outstripped all its neighbor counties in the number of its people. Meadville was the largest place in all the northwest area. A score of skilled trades was represented in its citizens and it was no mean business center. A village that doubled and trebled its population in a decade was one likely to brew enthusiasm.

Thus would the idea of a college fall into fertile soil. It carried a subtle appeal to civic pride. To be sure, in such an environment of expansion and forecasting the future, the movement might be inaugurated a little ahead of necessity. Education in those days had not been promoted as it should have been, but an institution of the sort, that Roger Alden and his associates dreamed, meant that there were days of stress ahead, that some hearts would break before the ultimate end of the vision could be realized. These men who dreamed dreams were dauntless pioneers. Their motive was a patriotism that refreshes the jaded chronicles of today.

When the good fathers of Meadville began to speculate as to the larger educational future of their village, there was one of their number confident that he knew an eastern man with all the equipment, that goes to make a first class, pioneering college president. First of all, this possible college head had a

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

noble ancestry, surpassed by none in America. He was heir to the highest traditions in scholarship, then or now boasted in the republic. He was a man, burdened with a passion for making waste places productive. His belief in his country was worthy of the noblest records of his family. Finally, and perhaps not least of all, he had by the grace of his wife's inheritance, come into possession of a modest fortune.

Of course it was Roger Alden who thought the scholar might some day visit Meadville. What followed cleared the redoubtable Major from all charges of nepotism, for the story of the coming of Timothy Alden, a scholar-dreamer of the East, into touch with the frontier hope and ambition of Meadville, is one that has taken almost a century to vindicate from the charge of failure.

Yet in all the record of these educational beginnings, it may be said that no man in Meadville had aught else than the desire of the patriot, who was engaged in risking his all in one game of pitch and toss. If the westerners encouraged genius to come into their midst, it was but asking genius to play the game in which they had equal or greater risks, and no more skill. If the newcomer staked his small fortune, their purses and their lands were pledge to the same cause. On the part of every participant there was an intense belief in the future of all America.

So in the fulness of time, Timothy Alden of New York, the cousin of Roger Alden, moved to Meadville in 1815 with the cherished vision of founding a college. He was a native of Yarmouth, Massachusetts. Like his father of the class of 1762, and his grandfather before him, he was graduated from Harvard College. Previous to this graduation, which occurred in 1794, his life was in no way unusual. His birthday was August 28, 1771. His childhood was spent under the tender care of his clergyman father. At the age of eight, he went to make his home with an uncle, Lieutenant Joshua Alden of Bridgewater, who was to make him his heir.

Just why the arrangement never worked out is not clearly stated, but it may be assumed that young Timothy did not take kindly to agricultural pursuits. A Latin grammar, it

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

was reported, was very apt to go with the young farmer into the field, and frequently got in the way of turning the straightest furrows. The literary taste gained the ascendancy, and at the age of sixteen he gave up the claim to his uncle's farm and entered Phillips Academy at Andover to prepare for Harvard.

The table of descent from Puritan ancestors is shortly told. John Alden and Priscilla Mullins were blessed with eight children. Their second son Joseph married Mary Simmons in 1697. To this union three sons were born. The second of these, Joseph, married Hannah Dunham. Their second son, Eleazer, married Martha Shaw in 1720. Their youngest son, Timothy, was the father of the Timothy, the kinsman of Roger Alden, who came to Meadville in 1815, the descendant in the sixth generation of the Pilgrims of Plymouth Rock.

Timothy Alden, Jr., came of good stock. His father was a remarkable man, attested by his forty-nine years' service as pastor of the Congregational Church at Yarmouth, 1769-1828. On his maternal side, the descent was traced back to John Fox, the martyrologist. The wife of Timothy Alden, Sr., was Sarah, daughter of Rev. Habijah Weld, a Harvard graduate of 1723, whose father Thomas had graduated at Harvard in 1671. The mother of Habijah Weld was the daughter of Rev. John Fox, a Harvard graduate of 1698, whose father, the Rev. Jabez Fox, gained his diploma at Cambridge, Mass., in 1665. So Timothy Alden, Jr., traced his Harvard lineage to his great-great-grandfather, who became a Bachelor of Arts within the first quarter century of the college's history. The young student of the nineties gained distinction as a linguist. He excelled in the Oriental languages and pushed his work beyond the regular curriculum. His Commencement oration was in Syriac. It is a tradition that President Willard, knowing not a word of that tongue, called upon the graduate to put his address into plain English, after which it received the official approval. His reputation for thorough scholarship is well substantiated in the carefully preserved note books of his undergraduate days, and in the ambitious curriculum of the college at Meadville.

Institutions, west of the Alleghenies, can be very generally

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

related to some eastern prototype. Allegheny with no uncertainty owes a profound debt to the mother institution that nurtured its Founder so well. Whatever of worth it boasted, and it boasted much, was an inheritance direct from the ideals that arose out of the pious vision of John Harvard and his neighbors. Timothy Alden came to Meadville with many gracious gifts, but no endowment surpassed the splendor of his enthusiasm for his native land. Of all the things Harvard was teaching in those days, nothing outshone the flame of patriotism that she kindled in the hearts of her sons.

Shortly after graduation in 1794, Timothy Alden married Elizabeth Wormstead. Miss Wormstead came from a family which was known as a doer of deeds. Her father, Captain Robert Wormstead, fought at Bunker Hill at twenty-one; at twenty-two, he was with Col. John Glover's regiment in the memorable crossing of the Delaware. At twenty-eight, he was lost at sea with his ship off the Grand Bank. His maternal grandfather likewise had perished at sea with all his men. The young people spent the early years of their married life at Marblehead, where they shared the home of Mrs. Alden's mother. In these years Mr. Alden conducted an academy. Then came a period of graduate work at Harvard, with other study of theology, before his ordination to the Congregational ministry in 1799.

The church at Portsmouth, N. H., gave him a call to be the colleague pastor with Rev. Dr. Haven, and his installation followed on November twentieth. The pastorate did not adequately support the young assistant, who was compelled to eke out his income by teaching a young ladies' school. He held on for six years, in this period preaching two notable sermons that were printed and circulated. One was on the death of Washington, the other on the New Century, entitled "The Glory of America," and based on the text of Isaiah XXXV:1, "The desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose." In the unique *Diary of William Bentley* of Salem, his faithful friend, there are graphic glimpses of the fortunes of Alden. His comment on the farewell sermon of the junior pastor in December, 1805, was "Alden was starved out and dismissed

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

by the consent of both parties." When a few months later Dr. Haven dies at the age of seventy-nine, the *Diary* observes: "This man was a great imitator of Whitefield, but not with success among good judges. Much is said of the parsimony, which lately occasioned the resignation of his colleague, Timothy Alden."

Alden continued until 1808 at Portsmouth, teaching an academy for both sexes. In this time he declined calls to the pastorate and also was strongly urged for the chair of Oriental Languages in Harvard College. Upon removing to Boston, he conducted a female school and became the Librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society, preparing a valuable catalogue of its books. Next, at Newark, N. J., on Jan. 2, 1810, he became the head of a boarding school. He also printed the "New Jersey Register and Calender," the first publication of its sort for the state. Our Harvard scholar had long been interested in antiquarian research and was intimately associated while in Boston with Isaiah Thomas, whom he assisted in the organization of the American Antiquarian Society in 1812.

The bound volume of the catalogues of the Newark Academy which he issued are full of characteristic touches, that show the unworldly and idealistic quality of the man. In one of them, he calls to the attention of the young ladies, that he is contemplating the publication of a "collection of American Epitaphs and Inscriptions," and asks them when they return to the "arms of their friends," to help him by various contribution in this field. Speaking of the religious advantage of pondering on such things, he commends them to a careful consideration of Gray's Elegy, and asks that any epitaph, celebrating the memory of any eminent and useful life, be transmitted to him by some safe, private conveyance.

For all this antiquarian zeal, the autumn of 1812 saw him on an extensive western trip. Going as far as Cincinnati, he came back after seven weeks, convinced of the great possibilities of the western resources. A pamphlet issued upon his return to New York, addressed to the people of the New Eng-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

land States who contemplated removal to the west, commended in glowing terms the lands of the Holland Purchase in the northwest corner of Pennsylvania, a strip 18 miles south of Lake Erie and 90 miles north of Pittsburgh. There seems no clear evidence that Timothy Alden on this tour visited Meadville, but his cousin, the Major, probably arranged that he should be given an agency for the promotion of an eastern migration. The Alden circular set forth easy terms of purchase, and served as a letter of introduction for the prospective buyers to the western office. It was a decided penchant of this ingenuous man of books all his life to engage in enterprises similar to this, but of the many business ventures, this one had the supreme consequence, for it bound his interest irrevocably to the town beyond the mountains.

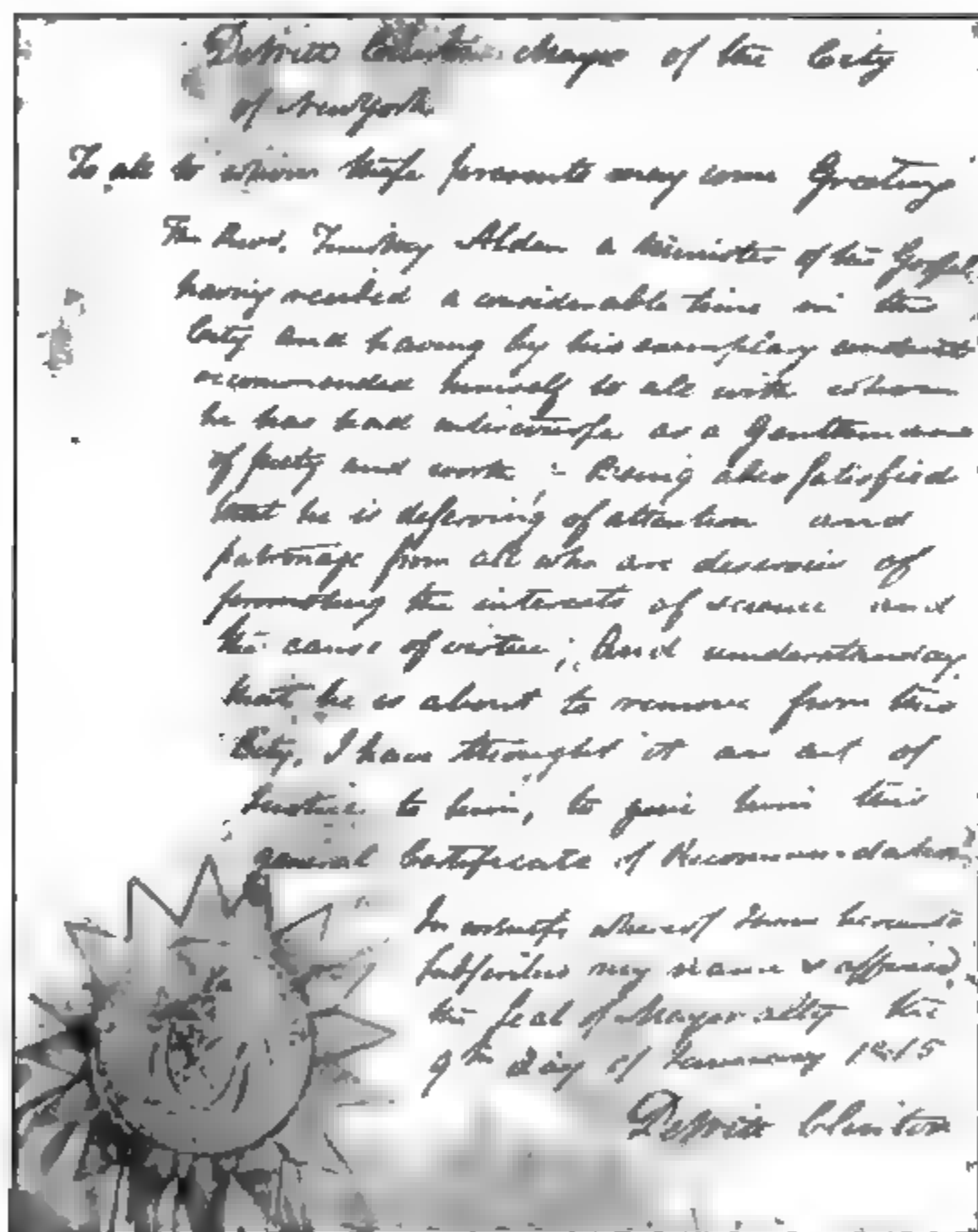
Two years longer he lived in New York City, opening a school for young ladies and making a catalogue of the library of the New York Historical Society. The entry in the *Bentley Diary* of Jan. 25, 1814, reads: "Alden here with catalogue; he succeeded better in his first attempt for the Massachusetts Society than in this second. He also brought the project of a settlement at a place to be called Aldenburg, upon the Allegheny, 90 miles from Pittsburgh and about 30 from Presque Isle. He had all the locations and plans with him." In this same year the work which made him a national celebrity as an antiquarian, "A Collection of American Epitaphs," was published. He moved in influential circles in the city, but the call of the frontier grew more strongly upon him. Literary matters had now progressed, so that once more he was free to seek his educational fortune.

Upon the death of Mrs. Alden's mother, a comfortable fortune had fallen to the family. With it came relief, for the time, from the necessity of providing for the future. So with the wife, the two daughters entering young womanhood, two stirring lads and a baby girl, the stout hearted visioner was ready to face the wilderness, to enter upon that which by the uncontrollable situation of the time and place was destined to

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

make one of the saddest, yet withal, one of the most heroic stories of American pioneering.

February 15, 1815, saw Timothy Alden and his family setting out from New York to devote their lives to the cause of religion, literature, and science. He had fortified himself with the following testimonial from the celebrated Mayor.



From New York to Meadville in 1815 was no easy night's journey. The Alleghenies were in those days something of what was implied by the Indian name—*The Great War Path*. The journey took the travelers south into Virginia, then north

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

and west to Pittsburgh. Whence, with keeled boat, they made their toilsome way up the Allegheny and French Creek to the juncture with the Cussewago, where they were at last in the haven of the Port of Mead on April 24.



Taken From Note of Northwestern Bank

This transfer of those whom he cherished most from the comforts of such a home as Mrs. Alden had known, to such refinements as Crawford County afforded in that day, suggests a contrast that would have been startling to a lesser idealist. The bringing of the family upon the first visit, and the necessary severing of all ties with eastern friends and relatives was for Mrs. Alden a risk of tragic possibilities, as was proved before ever a course of bricks was to be laid on a college building. Yet the sacrifice is one never to be forgotten by those who have come to sense something of the cost involved in establishing an institution of learning on the frontier.

It would be pleasant to go into the details of the journey by Conestoga wagon and flat boat. It might not be amiss to conjecture the effect of forest and hill upon the minds of the toiling wayfarers. There must have been hours of great loneliness, nights of fear; and yet days of great glory, particularly in the river journey. Out of that slow water voyage came the name of the new college. The mountain barrier was skirted, but the river was traversed only by great labor.

The Allegheny Valley is impressive even today. What it was a century ago with its virgin forests and unmarred banks

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

may be imagined. The new college was to equip men for this great region, watered by the Allegheny. As the land was served by the river, so the children of men should drink at a fountain of learning, bearing the same name. In the notion is a poetry that speaks of a mind acquainted with the gentlest arts; yet a mind that was capable of the intensity of the Hebrew expression and the directness of the Greek.

The CRAWFORD WEEKLY MESSENGER of May 13, 1815, contains an appeal from Mr. Alden to the "Friends of Justice" to assist in the return of a chest of family treasures lost *en route*. It was the first published announcement of the easterners. One may readily see a symbolism in this first loss—it was not the last stroke of ill fortune to fall upon those who had come to risk so much.

From this time on, Timothy Alden's heart was seen in nearly all public affairs in Meadville. He came in no sense to look over the prospects; he came to make his permanent abode. He was soon the owner of land and cattle. His sheep were lost, his black bondsman ran away. The perplexities of frontier life came home to him as to one who had taken up arms in earnest against the wilderness.

On June 20, 1815, when forests and hills were again clad in green, a number of gentlemen of Meadville came together to consider "the expediency of systematizing a plan for the foundation of a Collegiate Institution" in northwestern Pennsylvania. They met in the upper room of the old log Court House. The casements were opened to the night breezes, while a flickering candle here and there threw the shadows of the strong men into striking relief upon the rude walls. David Mead was there, towering six feet three and a half inches, an impressive man. Major Roger Alden of course presided—it was his right. The affable John Reynolds, Esq., was honored with the secretary's chair.

On the solid benches, were men like the gentle-hearted Dr. Thomas R. Kennedy, the eloquent and scholarly Patrick Farrelly, the distinguished and urbane Harm Jan Huidekoper. In their midst, with watchful eye and shaping hand, sat Timothy

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Alden—the one of them all, so full of vision, so impelled by faith, that by the virtue of his work alone the institution the



The Log Court House of 1815

pioneers planned that night has weathered the storms of a century, and bids fair to go on endlessly, fulfilling the mission of its Founder.

A preamble to the business of the evening, significant and sonorous as an educational confession of faith, was first read and unanimously approved—

“Be it known to all whom it may concern, That we, whose names are affixed to this instrument, have voluntarily associated ourselves together, for the purpose of establishing a Collegiate Institution

The importance of advantages for a classical education, and the want of an institution, where such an education may be obtained in the extensive region watered by the Alleghany river and its numerous contributory streams, and destined, in all human probability, to be overspread, at no great distance of time, with as many inhabitants as any interior section of the United States, of equal magnitude, are a sufficient reason for awakening our attention to this subject.

The example of our venerable ancestors, who early made provision for the liberal and pious education of their sons; the nature of our

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

government, the welfare of which depends, in no small degree, under Almighty God, on the prevalence of knowledge, virtue, and religion; the eventful period, in which we live, plainly indicating that the time is nigh at hand, when there will be an unprecedented call for the labours of the heralds of the gospel, afford additional arguments on the expediency of our present undertaking.

As friends to the best interests of our fellow creatures, and influenced, as we trust, by a desire for promoting the glory of God, we will cheerfully exert ourselves to lay the foundation of a seminary, in which a regular course of the liberal arts and sciences shall be duly taught.

From the patronage we hope to receive, and from a reliance on the smiles of Heaven, we indulge the expectation that our endeavours for the literary and scientific, moral and religious benefit of the rising and future generations, will not be in vain; and that many young men of genius and piety, in this part of our republick, will soon enjoy the desired advantages for acquiring such an education, as will enable them to become an honour to their country and a blessing to the world."

First, the meeting voted to name the seminary *Alleghany, because the great part of the region, for whose benefit it was designed, is watered by the numerous streams, which in the aggregate make the Alleghany river. Next, Meadville was selected as the site of the college, and the Reverend Timothy Alden, lately of New York, named as president and professor of Oriental Languages and of Ecclesiastical History. Rev Robert Johnston of Meadville was to be the vice-president and professor of Logick, Metaphysicks and Ethicks. These two were to instruct the "Probationers", from among whom those duly qualified were to be admitted to the first Freshman class on July 4th, 1816.

But the concluding action of this historic gathering in the log Court House was the adoption of an aggressive three-fold program. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, praying for the granting of a charter to the college. Subscription books were to be immediately opened by the Treasurer John Reynolds for donations of any kind of property, which would be useful to the institution. Finally, Rev. Mr. Alden, soon to visit the Eastern and Middle States, was requested to solicit gifts towards the founding of the prospective Alleghany.

* "Alleghany" is the form of spelling used for the college name until 1833, when "Allegheny" was taken

Allen - five hundred dollars

A. J. Hurdock three hundred dollars \$300

Pat. Lunnell two hundred dollars \$200

Daniel Benson three hundred dollars 300

John Reynolds three hundred dollars \$300

David Mead three hundred dollars \$300

Wm. Griffith & J. M. Wallace \$1000

L. J. ~~Wright~~ Three hundred dollars \$300
Jared Shattuck
Three hundred dollars \$300

Wm. H. White fifty dollars \$50

Ralph Marlin two hundred 200

May Power fifty Dollars \$50

James White two hundred 200

James Foster \$60.00

Clifford Wells 75.00

Samuel Sewall and wife
fifty dollars \$150.00

Thos. Atkinson \$100.00

C. Alexander & Son \$150.00

Timothy Allen one hundred
and twenty dollars \$120.00

James Hamilton fifty
Dollars \$50.00

David Compton thirty
\$30.00
\$4635

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

With what fervent liberality and intense local loyalty did these associated friends of letters and science pledge their financial support to the new foundation! Meadville, though so small a village, had prided itself on its group of self-styled "*literati*" and right royally now did it rally to the standard of the leader from the East. The subscription list is a roll of honor where every public spirited man placed his name.

An early statement of the plans to open the college followed. In the CRAWFORD MESSENGER appeared this advertisement:

ALLEGHANY COLLEGE.

"It has already been announced to the public, that a number of gentlemen of Meadville had associated themselves together for the purpose of establishing a college in this town; that the subscribers, elected president and vice-president and professors, are to be sole instructors at the first organization of the Institution, and that the first Freshman class is to be admitted on the Fourth of July, 1816.

We, therefore, give notice to all, who may be disposed to commit their sons to our care for a liberal education, that, the same branches of literature and science are to be taught at this, as in other colleges in the United States; that, the tuition will be six dollars a quarter; and that, boarding in respectable families will be a dollar and seventy-five cents a week, or boarding and washing two dollars a week.

The requirements for admission as Freshman are an ability to construe and parse Tully's Select Orations, Vergil and Greek Testament; to write Latin grammatically, and perform with promptness any examples in common arithmetick; a sufficient testimonial of a blameless life and conversation and a bond for the payment of college dues.

Probationers designed, when duly qualified to become students in this college, are diligently instructed at the academy in Meadville. There are accommodations for any others at the same institution, who are preparing to enter Alleghany College, or who wish an academic education only.

Meadville, July 18, 1815.

TIMOTHY ALDEN,
ROBERT JOHNSTON."

The response had been so generous and immediate that the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Treasurer, John Reynolds, was able to report under date of Sept. 4, 1815, that \$5,400 had been subscribed. On the same day the credentials were issued to the President-elect by Major Alden, Chairman of the Associators, empowering him to solicit benefactions in such parts of the United States as may be deemed proper. The document witnessed:

"We recommend, that you personally become the organ of communication with the citizens of the United States, and with your arguments of eloquence declare the objects of establishing a collegiate institution in this new and delightful country. Having the utmost confidence in your integrity, and knowing your zeal in the cause of science, morality and religion, the Board has committed to you a most sacred charge. All donations which may be made will be acknowledged with gratitude, and the names of the donors shall be recorded in the first pages of the Institution."



John Reynolds

This Eastern trip took Timothy Alden to New England and New York. Upon his return he reported March 2, 1816, to "the Associators for Founding Alleghany College," that he had collected in money \$461 and books to the value of \$1642.26. Donations to the "Infant Institution" from 25 cents up to \$100, were thankfully acknowledged. The principal towns of the North and East had been visited, the agent religiously carrying out his instructions to present the cause of Alleghany to the people of the United States. The list is headed by a noble name, John Adams:

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Donations for Allegheny College, procured by J. H. H. H.

<i>115</i>	<i>In Massachusetts</i>	
	<i>Quincy</i>	
	<i>This card, John Adams late president of the United States.</i>	
	<i>Defense Am. Constitution & and</i>	
	<i>3 vols. 100 edit & copies</i>	<i>= 20 00</i>
	<i>Andover</i>	
	<i>Rev. August French, widow of the</i>	
	<i>late rev. Jonathan French</i>	
	<i>Pike's Case of Conscience</i>	<i>1 50</i>
	<i>Messrs. Gould and Hagg booksellers</i>	
	<i>Harmony in Greek of the Gospels</i>	
	<i>with Hebrew's & Latin words</i>	<i>3 50</i>
	<i>Stuart's Hebrew Grammar</i>	<i>2 25</i>
	<i>Rev. Eliphaz Pearson, D.D.</i>	
	<i>Bicknell's English Grammar</i>	<i>1 00</i>
	<i>True Christianity</i>	<i>3 00</i>
	<i>Pamphlets, viz. in favor of Mr. &</i>	
	<i>Phillips, Sec. bef. Soc. Prom. Ch. line</i>	
	<i>Sec. ord. E. Abbot, Account of the</i>	
	<i>Mass. Soc. Pro. Am. Knowledge</i>	<i>1 00</i>

Then follow the solid men of Boston, sixty-six in number, the Frothinghams, Channings, Loring, Lowells, Ticknors, Greenleafs, Parkmans and Thayers. Next come the men of Cambridge, Charlestown, Dorchester, Marblehead, Plymouth, Salem, Worcester, Bristol and Providence. New York City supplied twenty-nine subscribers. Dr. Harris of Columbia College and Dr. Nott of Union were donors. Newark, N. J., Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh swell the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

list. The book sellers everywhere were contributors. But the best result of this tour was the favor gained of friends, who later were to make princely gifts of books to the college.

Coincident with the founding of the college had been the plan of Timothy Alden to publish the *Alleghany Magazine*. After several months of publicity and of the soliciting of subscriptions, the first number was issued on July 6, 1816. The announced design of the editor was to bring to the public a great variety of information, relative to the state of religion in all parts of the world, and notices of the present uncommon exertion to spread the gospel. There were to be printed accounts of the attempts for increasing literature and science in our country, particularly in the region, where the periodical would have its principal patrons. Topographical descriptions, biographical and historical sketches and the results of antiquarian researches were to appear.

Joined in the enterprise as publisher was Thomas Atkinson, Trustee of Allegheny and founder of the *CRAWFORD MESSENGER*, in 1805. The *Magazine* became at once naturally the organ of the incipient college, and in its monthly pages the measures taken for its promotion and various academic occasions were recorded. After twelve numbers had been edited, concluding in November, 1817, the publication ceased. To this day, the *Alleghany Magazine* remains the unimpeachable authority on boundaries, events, locations and names of a century ago, the volume recently having been cited as evidence in an important civil action before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The committee to secure a charter for Alleghany felt some degree of assurance in the fact, that in the list of Trustees-to-be were the three representatives for the Assembly District, composed of Erie, Crawford, Warren, Mercer and Venango Counties. These were Ralph Marlin of Crawford, James Weston of Erie and Jacob Herrington of Mercer. On Monday, Dec. 18, 1815, Major Marlin presented the petition, Number 75, of the session, from sundry inhabitants of the County of Crawford, praying for articles of incorporation, and, also, that the undrawn tracts of donation lands in the above counties be

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

granted in aid of the Institution. This document went to the Committee on Education, whose chairman was J. M. Scott of Philadelphia. Its report was made on Jan. 11, 1816, in House Bill, Number 77, entitled, "An Act Establishing Alleghany College in the Township of Mead and the County of Crawford." It received one reading and was laid on the table.

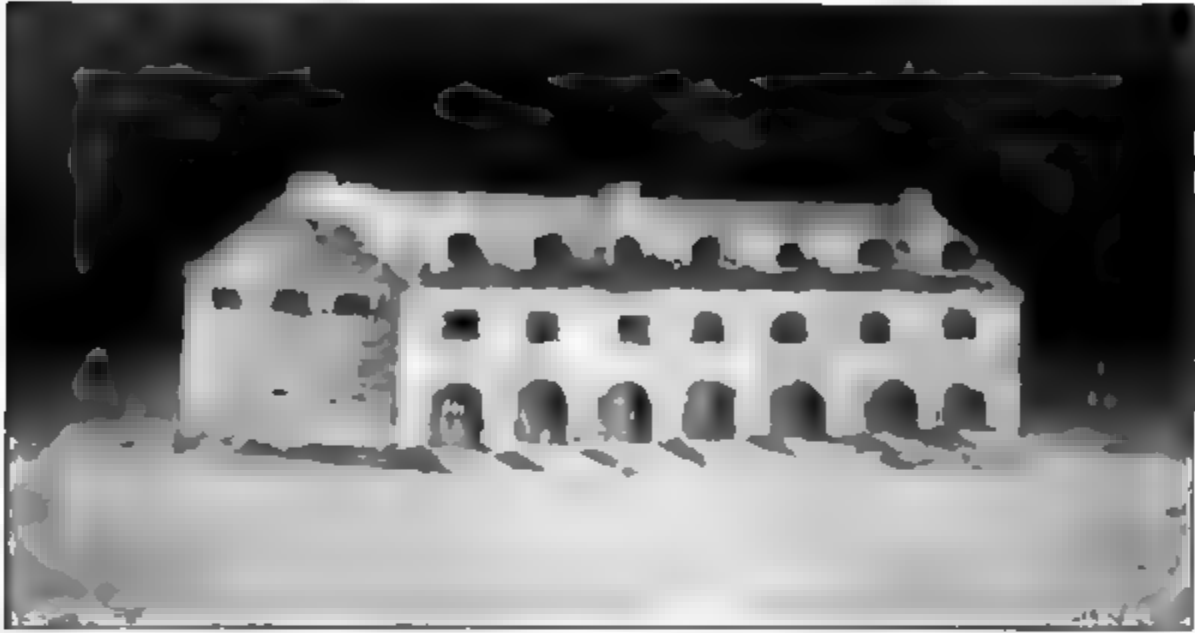
The conditions were peculiarly unfavorable for the success of the project in this year. Governor Simon Snyder in his annual message had noted, that few seminaries, aided by the State, had gone into operation on a liberal scale, largely because of a too general diffusion of the public bounty. He believed, that grants by the Legislature should be more in harmony with the constitutional provision, directing that the arts and sciences be promoted in one or more seminaries of learning. This article on education in the "Instruments of 1776 and 1790," had resulted in the chartering of Dickinson College in 1785, Franklin in 1787, Jefferson in 1802 and Washington in 1806. Dickinson early received a grant of £500 and 10,000 acres of unimproved lands. There followed by 1806 gifts from the State to over \$20,000, but the institution was closed from 1815 to 1821. Franklin College had 10,000 acres, but until the institution was formally organized in 1855, it made no use of the land.

There was lacking in Pennsylvania at this period any constructive policy as to higher or common school education. It was easy to rally opposition to further grants, especially for a region, so remote from the populous centers. Besides, the northwestern area now gained a signal favor from the Legislature in another enterprise. In his message of 1815, the Governor had called for the building of two arsenals, one at Harrisburg, the other near Lake Erie. Meadville mustered its friends and secured the prize, but, later, the Senate voted to locate the military post at Allegheny City. Only after much maneuvering did the original decision hold, and on the condition of delaying the completion of the building a year.

But this rivalry with the military expenditure of the State being out of the way, in the session of 1816, the friends of Alle-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

gheny promptly renewed the contest for a charter. On Dec. 10, on the motion of Herrington and Marlin, it was ordered that



The Meadville Arsenal

an item of unfinished business, relative to the incorporation of the college at Meadville, be referred to the three Assemblymen of the District. On Dec. 12 the bill was reported out and went, as Number 32, before the committee of the whole on Dec. 23. After receiving minor amendments, it was allowed to slumber until Thursday, March 20, when with three sessions in a day, the measure came to its third reading. But section eighteen had been lost, providing for the undrawn donation lands, and section nineteen advanced to eighteen, became the occasion of a parliamentary skirmish as to the sum of money to be voted, \$3000 and \$4000 being rejected. Finally, it was decided to appropriate \$2000, to be paid in three equal installments. The Senate agreed on March 22, and the Governor signed the Act on Monday, March 24, 1817.

When the news reached Meadville, keen disappointment arose over the terms. It was felt that the State had not acted in harmony with the generous donations of the citizens. But the optimistic Timothy Alden argued, that since the Commonwealth had taken the infant seminary under its fostering care by granting a charter, even though the initial appropriation was small, "later Legislatures would do everything proper to

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

build up the college, so as to render it a blessing to present and future generations.”

The CRAWFORD MESSENGER of April 1st took hope in the grant of \$35,000 for a turnpike from Pittsburgh to Meadville and on to Waterford, noting that this Assembly had been more liberal to projects of public improvements in the western section than for fifteen years previous.

The Charter named forty-seven persons as the first Trustees, in addition to the Governor, Chief Justice and Attorney General of Pennsylvania as ex-officio members. They were:

Of the County of Crawford: Roger Alden, William McArthur, Jesse Moore, John Brooks, William Clark, Henry Hurst, Samuel Lord, Samuel Torbett, Ralph Marlin, Patrick Farrelly, Thomas Atkinson, John Reynolds, Daniel Bemus, William Foster, Daniel Perkins, Rev. Amos Chase, Rev. Timothy Alden, Rev. Robert Johnson.

Of the County of Erie: Judah Colt, Rufus S. Reed, John C. Wallace, John Vincent, James Weston, Rev. Johnson Eaton, Rev. Robert Reed.

Of the County of Venango: David Irvine, William Connelly, Samuel Hays.

Of the County of Mercer: Alexander Brown, Jacob Herrington, Nathan Patterson.

Of the County of Butler: Walter Lowry, Rev. John McPherrsin.

Of the County of Beaver: Robert Moore.

Of the County of Allegheny: James Ross, Henry Baldwin, Rev. Joseph Stockton.

Of the County of Westmoreland: Alexander W. Foster.

Of the County of Dauphin: Rev. George Lochman.

Of the City of Philadelphia: Callender Irvine, John B. Wallace, Rev. J. J. Janway, D. D.

Of the State of New Jersey: William Griffith.

Of the State of Massachusetts: James Winthrop, Rev. Joseph McKean, LL. D.

Of the State of Ohio: Simon Perkins, Rev. Joseph Badger.

In accordance with the sixth section of the incorporation, the first meeting of the Board of Trustees, under the charter, occurred in the Meadville Academy on May 26, and the prescribed oath was administered to Major Roger Alden, Major Ralph Marlin, Samuel Torbett, Rev. Timothy Alden, Patrick Farrelly, Hon. Henry Baldwin, Judge Jesse Moore, Thomas Atkinson, Henry Hurst, John Brooks, William Foster, Wil-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

liam McArthur and John Reynolds. Major Alden acting as temporary chairman, a ballot for officers resulted in the choice of Timothy Alden as President of the Board, John Reynolds, Secretary, and Roger Alden, Treasurer. Another gathering on July Fourth in the Court House carried forward the organization of the college. Timothy Alden was elected by a unanimous ballot to be the President of the Faculty of Arts and the Professor of Oriental Languages, Ecclesiastical History and Theology. A course of study was adopted and college regulations passed. The minutes of the day describe this action taken as to a seal for Alleghany College:

On the periphery of the seal is inscribed, in Latin, in an abridged form, Sigillum Collegii Alleghaniensis, instituti, diebus secundo kalendas Julii, millesimo octingentesimo decimo quinto; incorporati, vero kalendas Aprilis, millesimo octingentesimo decimo septimo, 20 June - 24 March.

On the left of the vertex the sun is represented as just rising and casting his beams across the Alleghany and other mountainous ridges, by which it is flanked, upon the wilderness of the west.

Two inscriptions are placed near the base, the one in Greek and the other in Hebrew, of which the translation of the former, $\pi\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\iota\ \tau\eta\upsilon\ \alpha\gamma\epsilon\tau\eta\ \epsilon\upsilon\ \delta\epsilon\ \tau\eta\ \alpha\gamma\epsilon\tau\eta\ \tau\eta\upsilon\ \gamma\omega\omega\iota\upsilon$, is, to your faith virtue and to virtue knowledge, and that of the latter, $\וְתָגֵד עַרְבָּה וְתִפְרַח כַּחבְעָלָת$, is, the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose.

The central point of the seal is, at present, left without any device for the purpose of exhibiting a view of the College buildings when erected.

(Taken from trustees' minute book.)

It was decided to canvass for further subscriptions to the college fund, and to make requisition at once for the first third

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

of the State appropriation. The first Wednesday of July was set for the yearly anniversary commencement date.

However, the formal Inauguration of President-elect Alden took place on Monday, July 28, 1817. The exercises opened with an address in Latin to the President by Patrick Farrelly, the classical scholar of the local bar. A reply in Latin came from Mr. Alden, followed by his prayer. Then a choir of singers under the direction of Col. Robert Stockton rendered "sacred musick". The inaugural oration by the President was delivered in Latin, but after a musical selection he again spoke in English in "an address, adapted to the occasion," doubtless more to the edification and understanding of the vast majority of his auditors.

The young college exercised promptly its authority to grant honorary degrees. It conferred the title of Doctor of Laws on Ebenezer Pemberton of Boston, the former Principal of Phillips Andover, and on Hon. James Winthrop of Cambridge, later a distinguished benefactor of Allegheny. The former classmate of President Alden, Rev. Joseph McKean, LL.D., Boyleston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Harvard College, received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, as did also the Rev. Alexander Gunn of the Dutch Reformed Church of New York City.

A diversion in the Inaugural program came with the introduction of a group of the Probationers. These lads of ten years and upwards gave a series of orations and dialogues in Hebrew, Greek, Latin and English. The boys were mostly out of the families of the founders, T. J. Fox Alden, D. M. Farrelly and A. M. White, who often graced the academic platform in the years of subsequent exhibitions. Their instruction had come from Mr. Alden and the first Vice-President of Allegheny, Rev. Robert Johnston, who taught in the Meadville Academy.

But the pastor of the Presbyterian Church had left the village before the charter of the college actually arrived. From Oct. 15, 1811, to April 2, 1817, he had served the congregations

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

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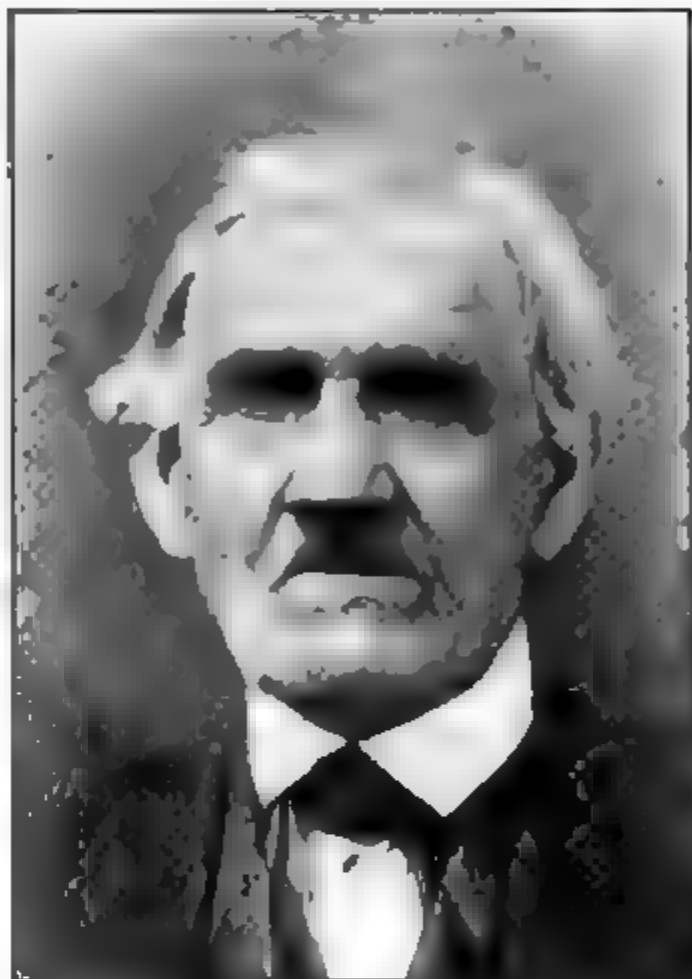
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HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

jointly of Sugar Creek, Conneaut Lake and Meadville. The Rev. Mr. Johnston gained his education in the Jefferson Academy at Canonsburg, where he was the founder of the Philo Literary Society. He became an itinerant in the Presbytery of Erie and had his first call from Scrub Grass in 1803. Soon after leaving Crawford County, this early official of Allegheny became a Trustee of Jefferson College, continuing for a score of years. He also made a



Rev. Robert Johnston

notable record of not missing a session of the Synod for forty years, being a doughty champion of the Old School Theology.

The financial affairs of the college were the periodic concern of the Board of Trustees, whenever a quorum could be secured for the discussions of ways and means. The appropriation of the Commonwealth, payable in three yearly installments, was collected with scrupulous punctuality and deposited in the Northwestern Bank to draw interest against the day of its expenditure on permanent improvements. No effort was made as yet to collect systematically or proportionally the generous subscriptions that had been pledged the first year. One conscientious President of the Board did pay his three hundred dollars and then resign from the Trustees.

The feeling of Timothy Alden and his associates was, that the burden rested upon the State of fostering and developing the institution. The Legislature had given legal existence to

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

the "infant seminary" and made it a christening gift of a modest sum. Let it now renew its kindly interest and furnish the adequate support. Each year, beginning in 1817, insistent appeal was made to Harrisburg for aid, the petition asking that the form of the grant be the undrawn donation lots in the Senatorial District of Crawford and adjoining counties. The Commencement anniversary was observed each July with elaborate exercises, Probationers, Freshmen and learned townsmen taking part in the programs. On March 14, 1818, there was published the formal advertisement of the college, as then duly organized.

Alleghany College.

THIS institution having been duly organised and the subscriber, having been appointed President and a Professor of the same, takes this method to inform the public of the terms, on which students, desirous of a liberal education and disposed to become members of it, can be accommodated.

1. Tuition six dollars a quarter,
2. Boarding one dollar fifty cents
a week, or
3. Boarding, washing, lodging,
& tuition at 130 dollars a year,

Payable quarterly, and no extra charge during the vacations, if any should find it for their convenience to spend them in Meadville.

Probationers are here instructed in Latin, Greek, &c., preparatory to admission into the collegiate classes.

The Freshman class is, at present, attending to Sallust, Horace, Xenophon's Anabasis, Homer's Iliad, the Hebrew, French and English languages, arithmetic, Holme's Rhetorick, &c.

TIMOTHY ALDEN.



CHAPTER II

THE MISSION OF THE FOUNDER

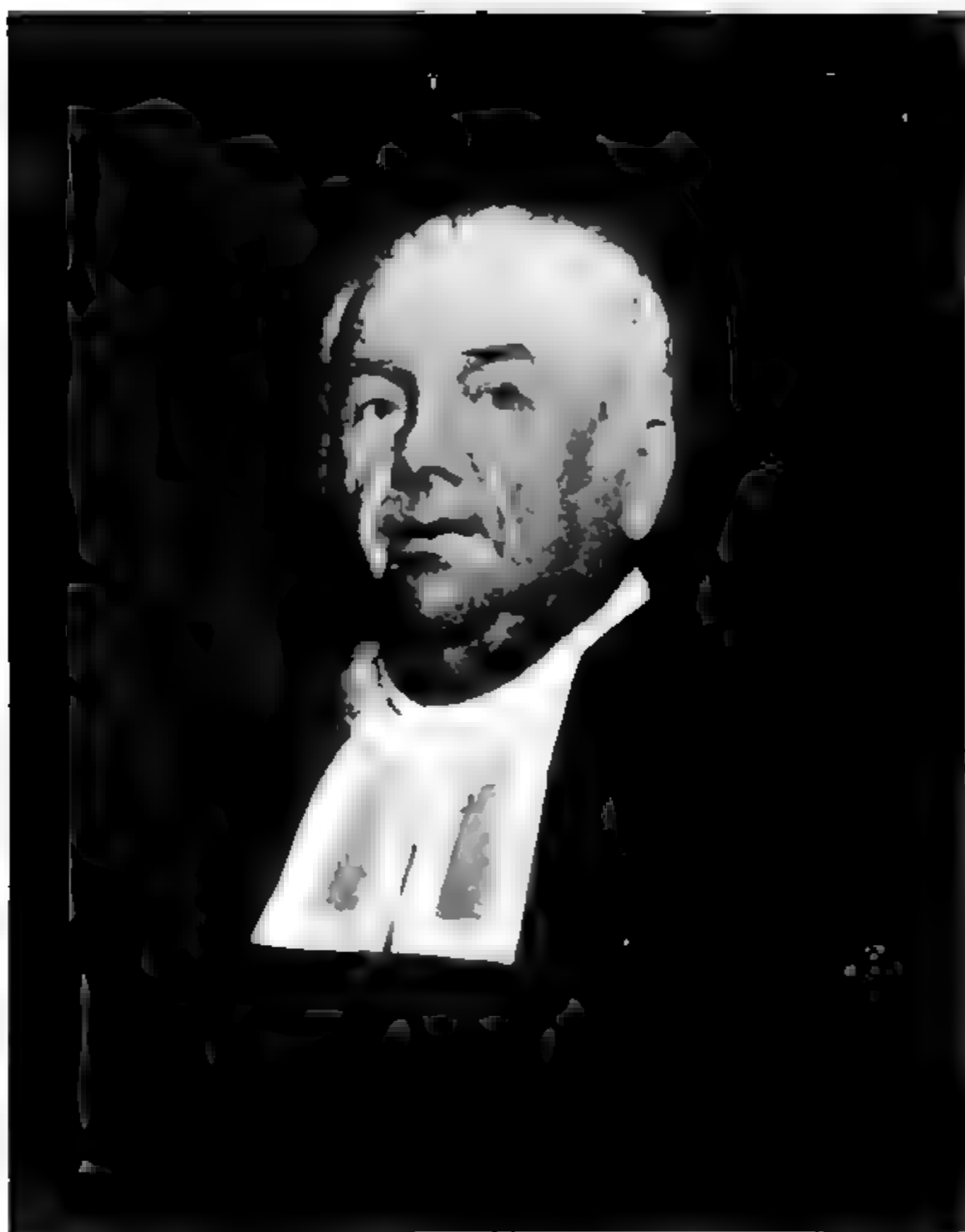


THERE is many a community where the passer-by in any generation will unfailingly realize that a great and good man has at some time been a dweller there. Marks of various kinds bear an unvarying testimony. A gentle spirit among the people, a quiet pile of simple masonry—"by one sign or another is the vanished presence known."

No man can cross the campus of Allegheny College without sensing in the atmosphere of the buildings alone the mind and love of many men. Certainly in the presence of Bentley Hall the soul of an unforgettable builder clamors for recognition from the most careless loiterer. As something of the detail of its story unfolds, admiration grows to marvel, and a reverence that is akin to worship steals irresistibly upon every heart. The first standard bearer on College Hill left his mark. In a score of ways is his presence ineffaceable. There is nothing of pious ineptitude, nor careless phrasing, in the declaration that in Timothy Alden's coming to Meadville in 1815, there was the unfailing guidance of the Master Hand.

In Alden's circle of eastern friends were many of distinguished fame. His acquaintance at his alma mater, and among her sons was extensive. His interest in antiquarian studies brought him into contact with men of similar mind, who were among the great Americans of the day. The strongest bond of his life grew out of his love of the Oriental languages.

William Bentley, the pastor of the East Church in Salem for thirty-six years, was a graduate of Harvard College in 1777. He served there briefly as a tutor in the classics, but his



With every sentiment of respect & affection
your devoted friend.
William Bentley

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

linguistic taste inclined to the Eastern tongues. He was said to have been the master of twenty-one languages and was employed by the United States to translate the credentials of Arabian and Tunisian ambassadors. He was a man of uncommon powers and tireless industry, an ardent student to his last days. In his diary of eleven volumes, the name of Timothy Alden, Jr., is frequently entered. The young clergyman was repeatedly in the Salem parsonage. The library there was one of wide repute. Its owner received a modest salary, only one thousand dollars, and it was his custom to give a receipt in full, when but eight hundred was paid. Yet he managed to add steadily to his shelves of books and the Salem captains brought him many a rare volume from foreign ports. There were rich selections of the church fathers in Greek and Latin, ancient classics and theological works.

Bentley maintained an active interest in Harvard, and it was his annual practice to visit in Cambridge at Commencement season his intimate friend, Judge Winthrop. With the death of President Willard in 1804, a season of variance arose over the choice of a new executive. The *Diary* has the entry, May 24, 1806, that John Pickering of Salem and Timothy Alden of Portsmouth are the leading candidates for the chair of Oriental Languages in Harvard. But Alden's fortunes were tied up with those of Eliphalet Pearson, the retiring Oriental professor and a member of the Corporation, who aspired to become president of the College. His defeat by Webber, the professor of mathematics, for the place ended the chances of Alden, nor did Pickering accept the chair when offered him. The disgust put in the *Diary of William Bentley* is intense and characteristic; under the date of April 19, 1807, it reads: "The president lately elected is of narrow education. The professor of Divinity has no elocution, the professor of Oriental Languages has no Oriental literature. The tutors are youths; the college is in deep distress."

The Salem pastor was an intense Democrat, a strong follower of Jefferson and Madison. His politics served thus to intensify the strained relations with the Federal partisans of

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

his alma mater. He was offered the presidency of the University of Virginia by Jefferson, but declined to leave his East Church. He was writing voluminously all the years, for the newspapers, criticisms of books, and preparing historical materials. His public spirit led him into notable civic activities. His devotion to the Masonic fraternity was made conspicuous on many occasions.

Dr. Bentley, having known Timothy Alden's plans in 1815, was kept informed of the progress of the institution. When Dr. Joseph McKean, a Harvard professor and classmate of Alden, one of the original Trustees, died in 1818, William Bentley of Salem was elected to take his place on the Allegheny Board. The trust was gladly accepted, as the letter of May 28, 1819, indicates:

"Reverend Sir: I received yours of the past month, convinced of the high honor done in recording my name among the friends of your rising institution, and as successor of my worthy friend and pupil, Dr. McKean, dear to me by his talent and virtues, as well as domestic obligations and place of birth. We love to keep our first affinities and friendships as the basis of our hopes, in whatever forms our names or talents may be employed. When you write with enthusiasm for your college, it pleases me to find that you haven't forgotten Cambridge. It is yet the best thing in our country. In no way should Pennsylvania suffer itself to be excelled. We began before it in Massachusetts, but we were taught civil liberty from it. We were taught justice to the Indians by it, and we never knew religious liberty until it instructed us to get it. Our colleges will be all new, and you will be early enough for your best hopes. Your college has a good location, for the new settlements encircle it.

In regard to books, which we consider as our tools, we are more willing to bequeath them than to miss or want them. Mr. Jefferson, who repeatedly has assisted a learned friend through me, in the last notice of his inability to serve, observes that he had given up his library, and the service was not as formerly in his power. I have made a record of my good intentions, but I shall not decline a visit from you and shall reward it with such things as you may point out as immediately useful to you.

You see how we are in New England. The U. S. Judiciary has imprudently disturbed New Hampshire. In Massachusetts, Williamstown College threatens to be like a county trader, in perpetual motion; a new college is proposed in Northampton.

With every sentiment of esteem and affection,

Your devoted servant, William Bentley."

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Scarcely a half year passed, when the new Trustee was stricken in sudden death. But the pledge of books in his letter of acceptance had been royally redeemed. The generous bequest in his will gave Allegheny, which until then was merely a name, and even without fixed local habitation, at once a national fame. These precious volumes at Salem were not unknown to the authorities at Cambridge. Some friends of the East Church pastor had felt for a long time that this son of Harvard richly merited the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity at its hands. President John Adams, because of Bentley's vast literary labors, saluted him playfully in his letters, as "Doctor of Physies, of Philosophy, of Laws, and D.D." The tardy recognition of his alma mater came Sept. 23, 1819, but it was on May 8, 1819, after the request of Alden and the notification of the Trustees' action at Meadville, April 7, had been received, that the momentous will of William Bentley was drawn:



Dr. Bentley

"I make my last will and I give my nephew, W. B. Fowle, one thousand dollars.

I give all my German books, New England printed books, manuscripts and cabinet, with my paintings and engravings, to the American Antiquarian Society.

I give all my classical and theological books, dictionaries, lexicons and Bibles to the College at Meadville, Pennsylvania."

The loss of the valuable library to New England sat with ill grace in Salem and elsewhere. The absurd legend gained currency, repeated in Day's "Historical Collections of Penn-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

sylvania" and the editing of "*The Diary of William Bentley*," that Allegheny had its gift in exchange for granting an honorary degree. Isaiah Thomas, of the Antiquarian Society, went from Worcester to accept the Bentley bequest to the college, and was so inspired, that on Feb. 3, 1820, he also made a donation to Allegheny of five hundred well selected volumes. In Meadville, the official minute was solemnly indited, that while the Board regretted the loss sustained by itself, by the country and by the Republic of Letters, in the death of its learned associate, it should be its aim to cherish a grateful recollection of his generous legacy and to transmit his name to posterity as the most liberal benefactor of the rising seminary.

A testimonial more enduring than printed resolution was devised at the annual meeting of the Trustees, April 10, 1820. The prospective coming of a library spurred on to very definite plans to realize a long cherished purpose. A site for the college must be secured and a plan for the first building be provided. Unanimously, the name of the Hall must be Bentley. A liberal citizen promptly provided a campus for Allegheny. Samuel Lord, Esq., a settler in 1793, and a charter Trustee of the college, furnished from his lands, north of the village, a most appropriate site. The form of the gift ran as follows:

"Meadville, June 16, 1820.

To the President and Trustees:

I pledge myself, my heirs and assigns to make to the Institution a fee simple deed of five acres of land, patented to Samuel Lord, Jr., according to the plan of outlots, laid out by me, adjoining the tract of Meadville, which five acres is marked on said plan by its Number Twenty, and has been selected by the committee of your Board to fix an eligible site, thereon to erect a building for the College, and I also pledge myself to grant the same to the Institution free of all expenses whatever.

Samuel Lord."

The gift was greatly appreciated, and Major General Alden was directed to purchase a Canton crepe dress for Mrs. Lord at an outlay of fifteen dollars. Samuel Lord also tendered the free use of his brick yard for the next nine months to supply the material for the east wing of Bentley Hall. It was curiously thought this portion of the building might be

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

erected by a meager outlay of two thousand dollars. Subscriptions were solicited at home and abroad. Even the Salem congregation was approached through the agency of Isaiah Thomas in the rash expectancy, that it would aid in erecting a memorial in the West to its late pastor. The call fell on exceedingly deaf ears, but the nephew of Dr. Bentley and the executor of his will wrote to Timothy Alden, that "I hope the unprejudiced posterity of New England will envy you this monument to one, of whom their fathers were not worthy."

The preparations for the laying of the corner stone on Wednesday, July 5th, went forward rapidly. The event attracted a great company and all the community did honor to the Founder, beginning the building of a visible college. The summer sun had no terrors for the procession, that formed on the Diamond and began to move at three o'clock from the front of the log Court House, by Mechanics' Row and Water Street, past the residence of Samuel Lord, along where the Terrace now is, and through the fields to the hill side. The order of procession was most imposing. The "Meadville Blues" led, under the command of Captain Long. Male pupils of the Academy and private schools followed; then there were citizens, a band of music, and a choir of singers, led by Robert Temple.



Samuel Lord, Esq

The students of Alleghany College marched with a sprig of laurel in their hats. Next came officials of the County of Crawford, magistrates of the Commonwealth, officers of the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

U. S. Government and strangers of distinction. Then most loyally moved the young misses of the Academy and many ladies of Meadville. Next were clergymen and elders of churches, benefactors of Alleghany and the Trustees with their president, Major General Roger Alden. The Knights Templar and the Western Star Masonic Chapter, in their appropriate regalia, preceded the hero of the day. Rev. Timothy Alden was supported on his right by Judge Jesse Moore, of the Northwestern District, and on his left by Hugh Brawley, Esq., high sheriff of Crawford. An elaborate account of the ceremony was officially written for the MESSENGER as follows:

“When the procession began to move, the 148th Psalm was sung in the tune of Newburgh. The band then performed till Capt. Long’s company, approaching from the west, came within four rods of the northeastern corner of the site for Bentley Hall, where due preparations had been made for laying the corner stone, when the whole procession stopped, opening to the right and left. The marshals passed down to the rear, which with the successive divisions fell in and, following them, moved to the place of the great floral arch. Flowers of various kinds, brought by the ladies and children, were strewed along the path, as the rear approached.

“Arrived at the corner stone, the President of the College addressed the throne of grace. Samuel Lord, Esq., presented to the President of the Board of Trustees a deed, conveying five acres of land, bounded for twenty rods on the western side of the Susquehanna and Waterford Turnpike, to the President and Trustees of Alleghany College, for the location of the buildings of the institution, which was publicly read by George Seldin, Esq., one of the marshals of the day. The Ode on Science was sung. The President of the College was appointed W. M. of Western Star Lodge, protempore, and was invested accordingly. He then proceeded, with the kind aid of the officers, brethren, and companions of the two fraternities, to the ceremony of laying the corner stone, which was done to the satisfaction of the craft and the numerous attendants. He sprinkled it with corn and wine and oil, according to ancient usage, and pronounced it “well laid and sure.” He closed this ceremony by kneeling down with the Senior and Junior Wardens at the corner stone and supplicating the blessings of heaven on the work undertaken, and on the benefactors, officers, instructors, and alumni of the institution, of the present and all succeeding generations and on the assembly convened.

The President then resigned his temporary appointment, returned his regalia to Mr. Barlow, W. M. of W. S. Lodge, ascended the corner

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

stone, and made an address. In doing this, he read an extract from the last letter he received from the late Rev. William Bentley, D.D., in which he passes a high encomium on the people and the State of Pennsylvania; and an extract from a letter, he had recently received from Wm. Bentley Fowle, Esq., of Boston, expressing his high sense of the honor conferred on the name of his late distinguished relative, by the government of Alleghany College, in naming its first public edifice Bentley Hall. An account was given of the Bentley legacy, estimated at something more than three thousand dollars, and of the donation of Isaiah Thomas, LL. D., President of the American Antiquarian Society, amounting to seven hundred and fifty dollars. Some remarks were made on the beauty of the surrounding scenery; the flourishing village at the foot of this intended Hill of Science; the mountains round about like Jerusalem; French creek, the In-nun-gach of the Senecas, upon the bosom of which Washington once was borne, meandering through the extensive and fertile meadows, which stretch to the south; and the Cussewago, rolling in silence from the west. It was stated that a more eligible site for the college could not have been found."

Under the corner stone had been deposited a piece of Plymouth Rock, marble from Dido's Temple in Carthage, mortar from the Tomb of Vergil, a portion of brick from the Tower of Babel, parchment rolls with names of Trustees and benefactors of Alleghany, and the list of members of the Masonic Lodge. There was also a silver plate, 6 x 4, with an inscription in Latin, giving dates, officials of nation, state and college, and a recital of the incident. The stone bears these words:

<p>TIMOTHEUS ALDEN Praes. Pri. Coll. All. Lap. Angu. Huj. Aulæ Bentliensis posuit 5 Jul. 1820</p>

But the exercises of the day were not yet concluded, for the fourth anniversary commencement had to be observed. The program was somewhat curtailed, but members of the Junior Class spoke Hebrew, Greek, Latin and German orations. David Derickson, in an English address on the events of the day, praised the generosity of Bentley, Thomas and others. A final word of appreciation was given by the Founder to the marshals, to the Lodge and all who had helped to make

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

the occasion a success. The Seventy-eighth Psalm was sung to the tune of Mear, and the benediction given. Then, the Meadville Blues led the proud and happy citizens back to their homes in the valley.

Around Bentley Hall, the statliest of the college group, clusters the best traditions of the Institution. Its erection at this period insured the stability of the venture into education, as no other act could. Come whatever misfortune to the Founder and his fellow citizens, the enterprise was secure by the very fact, that in order to house the two libraries and pay homage to the memory of Dr. Bentley, there was erected a building of such chaste, classic beauty, that after a century of growth the college boasts nothing more distinguished. As long as Bentley Hall stood, whether occupied with students, or locked and barred, as in the period of 1831-33, it was a challenge to the community, an accomplishment that compelled continuation.

For its perfect colonial type, the college has to thank the



founder. He specified every column, every capital, each slope of roof, each towering chimney. The plans were probably the fruitage of years of loving study. That the thorough completion did not take place until late in Mr. Alden's term, or in the years following, can in no sense detract from the insight.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

that planned it all before the brick and mortar were a possibility, and before the necessary money for the labor was assured.

In State architecture, it is second only to Independence Hall in Philadelphia. In National architecture, it might stand beside historic Faneuil in Boston, or the famous homestead at Mount Vernon. It is, of course, surpassed in size and costliness, but in the subtle symmetry of perfect art, in the pleasant harmony of ornament and line, one would travel far to find its equal.

It was a long and painful story, the creation of this house that was to do honor to the first great benefactor of the college. Built into it was much of the tragedy of the life of Timothy Alden. While workmen were making ready for the laying of the corner stone, the beautiful Elizabeth Shepard Alden, broken by the rude life of the frontier, weakened by the separation from all that was so dear in the East, died after a painful illness. While its walls stood unfinished in the Twenties, its lonely architect saw many another fond hope crumble.

The first inquiry looked toward a structure of stone. A quarry was opened in the ravine a few yards to the east of the site. An advertisement in the local paper of August called for bids, and a contract was entered with John Petrie on Dec. 11, 1820, to lay the foundation at \$3.12½ a perch. After ground was broken, the size of the original plan was increased in length and breadth, until the present dimensions of one hundred and twenty by forty-four feet were reached. The earliest drawings of the building, however, were rigidly followed. The central portion, sixty feet in width and three stories in height, was to be flanked with two wings of thirty feet, standing back of the main line eight feet and fronted by heavy columns.

The work of excavation and of the masons did not get under way until spring, then the Trustees decided that the superstructure should be of brick. After another advertisement, the firm of Graworz and Lapsely, of Erie, was favored for the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

construction of the outside walls, partitions, floors and roof, their bid being \$8450. Walls of eighteen inches were specified and the minute details of the building were entered into the lengthy contract. After operations began, late in 1822, the erection went forward with fair progress for a year. Then the firm fell into controversy with the Board and left in November with their work incomplete.

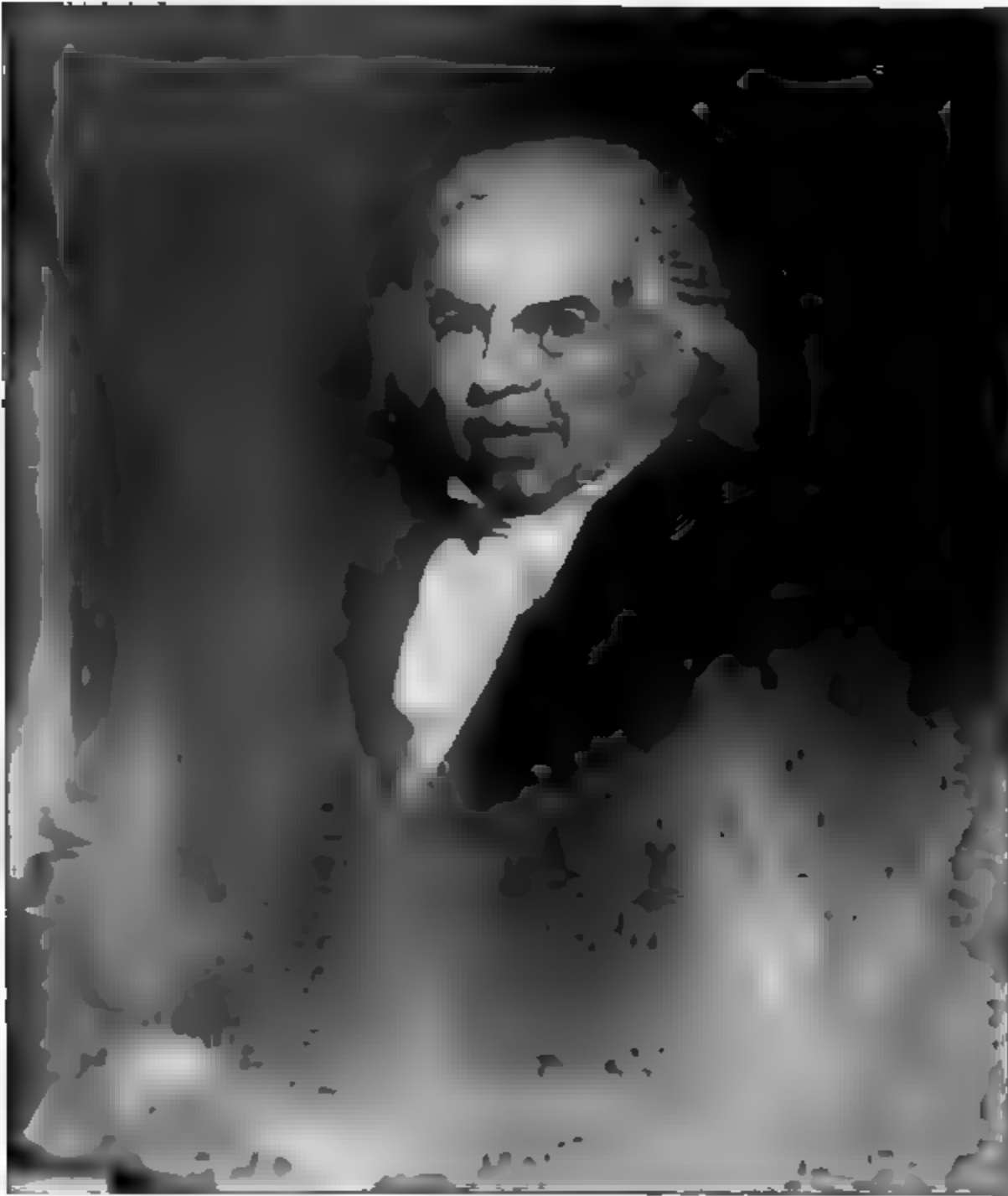
When a suit was entered by the vigilant lawyers of the Trustees, an arbitration was arranged and the Erie partners required to refund \$1033 of the monies paid them. After the scaffolding had stood about the abandoned structure through the winter of 1823-4, the Board completed the roofing and protected the interior from the weather. A contract was made with Harm Jan Huidekoper to furnish glass and paint, the Trustees hiring occasional workmen to finish minor portions of the inside of the east wing. The crying need, as it had been for years, was the funds to bring Bentley Hall to the perfection that was so devotedly desired.

In the memorial to the Pennsylvania Assembly in December, 1820, the Trustees reinforced their appeal for an appropriation by citing the generosity of citizens of other States to Alleghany. The gifts of Bentley and Thomas were said to form a library much more valuable than that possessed by Dartmouth College, thirty years after its establishment, though it was patronized by the King of England and many of the nobility. The Senate, through its committee on education, sent out a questionnaire to the college which Timothy Alden knew how to answer to the highest advantage of his institution. The college had an influential Trustee, Gen. Henry Hurst, in the Senate. When the bill to allow Jefferson and Washington Colleges each \$5000 was pending, he was able to have Alleghany added to the favored list, by a vote of 24 to 5, on Feb. 7.

Patrick Farrelly, another prominent Trustee, sat in the House, and that body concurred in the gift to Alleghany. The liberal provisions of this act began in 1820, so a portion was at once available, and thereafter, one thousand yearly. This

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

timely aid made possible the start on the walls of Bentley Hall. But the Board did not abandon its program of sending annual requests to the legislators. The plea of December, 1821, was, that since the foundation had been laid, larger sums



Isiah Thomas, LL.D., from a painting presented to the College

were required at earlier dates to complete the superstructure. The bill, introduced into the House by James Cochrane, of Crawford, provided, that the \$4000 previously voted be paid in two successive yearly installments, and that the undrawn donation lands in the Senatorial district be given to Alleghany

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

College. The opposition to the measure kept it from a third reading.

After another year had passed, the Board boldly enlarged its demands upon the Commonwealth. It wanted \$5000 to carry forward the work on Bentley, \$20,000 to establish professorships, and certain donation lands in Crawford County. The people of Meadville were shown to be worthy of assistance, because of their large efforts at self help, having subscribed many thousand dollars to the college, the turnpike and the public county buildings, besides having built a brick meeting house by an association of the citizens. The Board had been possibly encouraged to its action by the educational report of the Senate of March 1st, 1822, which accorded high praise to Alleghany, as compared with other State colleges. It said, "More had been accomplished in Meadville, than the most sanguine expectations had conceived. It has ardent and persevering friends and the gifts to it show that its interests have struck a deep root in the public mind." But no arguments could move the obdurate legislators of both Houses, and the purse strings were not loosed, as long as a portion of the grant of 1821 remained to be doled out.

The impassioned support by Col. James Cochrane of the bill to appropriate certain lands in Crawford County to the relief of the college may account for the raising of some capitious opposition. The act, however, passed the House and failed in the Senate. He thus spoke:

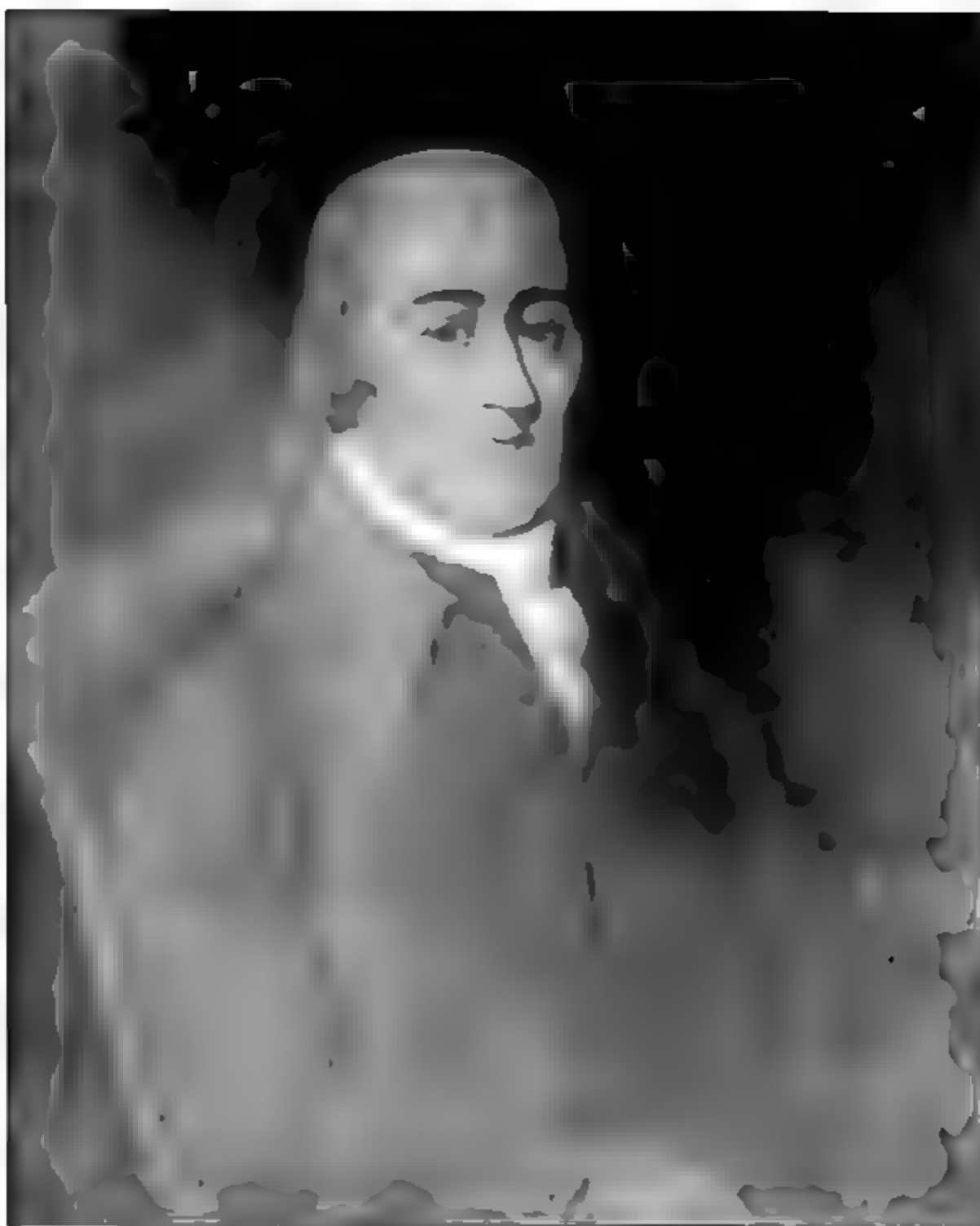
"Relief would come like a powerful auxiliary to a half vanquished, but meritorious army. The enterprise of the West has ridden triumphant over every opposition. An enthusiastic ambition has enabled our fathers to meet and conquer difficulties, from which even Hope shrunk with horror and Courage stood aghast. If departed spirits had ought to do with mortals here below, then might the soul of a Bentley or the heaven-inspired mind of a Winthrop descend to the floor of this legislative hall and open the minds of the members to the same liberality, which these eastern men extended toward the infant Institution. The generosity of their dying moments will be long remembered by the people of Western Pennsylvania, and the effect of their donations to our little seminary will be enjoyed, when their ashes shall cease to exist in the tombs of their fathers."

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

The memorial of 1823 to the Legislature took another tack; it asked for a loan of \$5000 for ten years. But still the college knocked in vain. The petitions of the Board thereafter had a note of grave fear. There were pressing debts of \$2500 to the workmen, and the possibility of legal action against Bentley Hall and the precious library had to be faced. It seemed as if a real conspiracy had been formed in the General Assembly against Alleghany, since in the session of 1825-6, separate bills, introduced in each House for the aid of the college, failed by the narrow margin of one vote. The subscriptions made in the flush times of 1815 had not been met at the crisis of building. The first call for payment, in 1821, was based on ten per cent of the pledge. Then twenty-five per cent was asked. An official estimate was made in 1826, that one-third of the total could not be collected. Of the one-thousand-dollar subscription of Wallace and Griffith, Wallace paid five hundred. A very prominent "associator" had his figure reduced by the Board from five hundred to one hundred fifty dollars. Several amounts were entirely remitted.

Slowly as Bentley Hall was made available to house the college, in the matter of that other prime essential, a library, Alleghany in a single bound advanced from its already notable wealth of books in 1820 to a position of national pre-eminence, by an astounding and unprecedented bequest made public Oct. 3, 1821. The Boston Patriot announced, that "the Hon. James Winthrop, lately deceased in Cambridge, had devised his library, one of the best private libraries in the Union, to Alleghany College. This college beyond the mountains stands a fair chance of possessing the best collection of books of any seminary in the nation."

James Winthrop, though an older man, was another of the choice friends of Timothy Alden and the familiar of William Bentley. He was a descendant of the famed first governor and the grandson of the chief justice of Massachusetts. His father, John Winthrop, was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Harvard College from 1738-79, being the founder of the science of seismology. James was born in Cambridge in 1752 and graduated at Harvard in 1769. Fighting as a



Judge Winthrop. from a painting owned by the College

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

patriot, he was wounded at Bunker Hill. From 1772 to 1787, he held the position of librarian in Harvard. Then he became Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He also served as Register of Probate, just as his father before him had been Judge of the Probate Court. Judge James Winthrop was one of the charter Trustees of Alleghany in 1817 and in the first anniversary commencement, that year, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him.

The following letter is indicative of his deep interest in the enterprise of his fellow alumnus:

Cambridge, 19 Sept., 1817.

Rev. Sir:

I was in season honored by your polite letter of 28th July, informing me of the act of your University, which conferred on me the Degree of Doctor of Laws. It will be readily conceived, without any taking pains otherwise to convince you of it, that so great an honor was very gratifying to me; and the idea of having my name inserted in the Catalogue of their Worthies, and of their Trustees, together with that of my much esteemed friend, the Reverend Dr. McKean, by another Friend, whom I have always esteemed for his merit, and now still more for his work's sake, has taken fast hold of my heart. You have planted the laurel on the heights of Alleghany, and my prayers are not wanting that you may soon have the pleasure of seeing the wilderness blossom as the rose and of contemplating with joy the work of your own hand.

With incessant desires for the prosperity of your University, and for all personal engagements to you, I have the honor to be, Rev. Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Rev. President Alden.

James Winthrop.

The *Diary of Wm. Bentley* affords a minute, almost prying record of the steady growth of the Winthrop collection. Instead of attending the graduation exercises of Harvard each August, the pilgrimage of the Salem pastor to Cambridge ended in the library of his friend. He notes the addition of the original French Encyclopedia of Diderot, the purchase of the books of Dr. Mayhew and the coming of many other treasures during the successive years. The housing of the library was especially attractive to Dr. Bentley and he alludes frequently to the elaborate alcoves for the volumes in the home of Judge Winthrop, the plan being the one used as Librarian

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

of Harvard. There were many keen discussions in these scholarly precincts, the comrades descanting upon their philosophies of life. How intensely the busy man from Salem enjoyed the retreat of a day! The *Diary* whispers his delight; "a lovely circle of friends gave me great pleasure."

The first modest valuation placed upon the Winthrop bequest to Alleghany was six thousand dollars. Later, a fairer estimate was said to be ten. Many of the books were the work of the best English and Continental presses, with here and there the rare and famous handiwork of the Elzevirs. The last will and testament of Judge Winthrop was made June 24, 1818, antedating that of Dr. Bentley by a year. The instrument is highly characteristic:—

I, James Winthrop of Cambridge, being in my usual state of health and advanced to that time of life, at which it has pleased God to call most of my ancestors out of the world, do, with a view to reward some virtuous attachments, of which I have received the benefit, make this my last will and testament.

I desire to express my thanks to the Author of my being for having filled up my measure of time hitherto by a course of innocent enjoyments and for the good measure of health afforded me; and when I quit this life, I trust that my faith in the Christian system will sustain me, believing that in whatever state of being Divine Providence will see fit to place me, I shall have in endless progression all the happiness of which my faculties shall then render me capable.

The wills, that I heretofore made having been annulled by the death of the persons for whom it was intended to provide, I do hereby revoke and declare to be null and void.

Imprimis; to my friend, the Hon. Wm. Spooner, Esq., of Boston, I give my gold kneebuckles.

Item. To my friend, the Rev. William Bentley of Salem, I give a gold stock buckle, my sleeve buttons and broach, being those I commonly wear.

Item. To my friend, the Rev. Thaddeus Harris, who to other evidences of friendship, has added that of naming his son for me, I give three hundred dollars.

Item. I direct my executor to pay a legacy to Miss Ann Hilliard, who now lives with me, the sum of five hundred dollars, over and above that due her from the stipend of one dollar and fifty cents per week, from Dec. 12, 1817.

Item. To the University of Harvard College I bequeath two ma-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

no many cases, being my collection of ancient and modern coins. I wish for their sake that the collection was more perfect.

Item. It has been a favorite object with me to have a good library and I thank God for enabling me to collect a pretty extensive one; and one that has afforded me much satisfaction in the use of it. As none of my relatives has any particular taste for books and I am loth to admit the idea, that my whole labor and expense in making the collection will be lost, I give and dispose of it as follows, viz.: I will that all my books of English poetry, all novels and sermons in English, be divided equally between Mrs. Harriet Peck and the Rev. Thaddeus Harris.

Item. All the rest and residue of my books I give to the Alleghany College at Meadville in Pennsylvania, whereof the Rev. Timothy Alden is President, with my best prayers to God for the success and utility of that Institution.

There were two especially happy incidents in the pathetic career of Timothy Alden, when it seemed as if the bright visions of his soul were being realized. One was the laying of the corner stone of Bentley Hall; the other was the formal acceptance of the legacy of Judge Winthrop. The books of Dr. Bentley and Isaiah Thomas had been sent by water to Philadelphia, and thence carted to Pittsburgh and on to Meadville, at a cost exceeding one hundred dollars. But to enter into the handsome bequest at Cambridge, the presence of the Founder of Alleghany was required. His hand and eye directed all the preparation for the travels of the volumes. This famous library was too valuable to expose to the perils of the sea. Three tons of books in thirteen boxes were intrusted to the teamsters of Boston. So borne in wagons through Albany and Buffalo, the precious freight came on to Meadville, arriving Sept. 3, 1822.

The public spirit of the citizens found a temporary home for the college possessions, which had now grown into a library of over seven thousand volumes. They were placed in the public office building of the county, which stood on Chestnut Street. The President, in the midst of his other planning, traveling and accustomed attendance upon the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now prepared a complete catalogue of the books. His experience as cataloguer of the Massachusetts and the New York Historical Society libraries

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

was applied now to the treasures, which were peculiarly his own, for had he not gained them, every one, by his own effective, personal solicitation.

The *Catalogus Bibliothecae Collegii Alleghaniensis* was issued in August, 1823, from the local printer, "E Typis Thomae Atkinson et Soc, apud Meadville." It was a highly creditable piece of work of 139 pages. The college used the opportunity to publish a list of all the benefactors of the library, giving the address and calling of each one. The alert collector and Founder stated, that the object in publishing the catalogue was not only to manifest gratitude for the unprecedented patronage, which one department of the new institution had enjoyed, but that its friends, at home and abroad, seeing what was already bestowed, could perceive what was wanted to increase its literary and scientific equipment.

One of these friends made this prompt response, much prized in the archives:

Monticello Feb. 1824

I am very sensible of the kind attention of the trustees of Allegheny college, in sending me a copy of the catalogue of their library, and congratulate them on the good fortune of having become the objects of donations so liberal. That of Dr Bentley is truly valuable for its classical riches, but our Wrenthrops is inappreciable for the variety of the branches of science to which it extends, and for the rare and precious works it possesses in each branch. I had not expected there was such a mode collection on the U.S. we are just commencing the establishment of an University in Virginia but cannot flatter ourselves with the hope of such donations as have been bestowed on you. I avail myself of this occasion of tendering to you, from our institutions, fraternal and cordial wishes, of assuring you that we wish it to prosper and become great, and that our only emulation about this honorable race shall be the arduous one of trying which can do the most good. With these assurances be pleased to accept those of my highest respect.

Th: Jefferson

Letter of Thomas Jefferson.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

The ideal setting of the future for the library in Bentley Hall was thus expressed by Timothy Alden: "In the edifice, whose majestic walls have already reached their intended height, there will be one chamber, sixty by forty-four feet, with a tier of alcoves, from one extremity to the other, for the location of the books of this invaluable collection, the arches of which will be adorned with the names of the chief donors." But it was to be seven years before the books were brought to their destined place on College Hill. A large edition of the catalogue was made and copies sent to the friends of literature in the United States. A gracious letter of congratulation came from James Madison, none from Adams or Monroe.

In the early years, the lack of a college building limited the number of students. The instruction was given almost entirely by the President. Students came to the Alden home, near the site of the present Spencer Hospital, just as in the same period, President Dwight of Yale received the Seniors at his residence for their daily work. A room in the old log court house, later the county jail, and a log cabin on the outskirts of the village were other places for recitations. The largest attendance in any one year was fifteen students, that number being enrolled in 1821. The total admitted in the five years was twenty-six. The first graduating class of 1821 had four members. There was a single Bachelor of Arts in 1824 and four in 1826.

A sidelight on the small enrollment of the early date is afforded by a quaint bit of comfort, that came from Dr. Eben Pemberton, the former preceptor of Alden and head of the Phillips Andover Academy, who was given the first honorary degree conferred by Alleghany. He wrote on August 12, 1818, thus:

"You observe your freshman class is small. The classes at Harvard College were small in the beginning. Look into its catalogue. You will see in some years one name only, in others not one. May Alleghany College like that grow and prosper."

The spirit of the students of the Alden regime may well be exemplified in the instance of the Founder's nephew, Oliver Alden Taylor, of Massachusetts. This youth of nineteen quali-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

fied to become a beneficiary of the American Education Society by passing the test at Williams College, and then set out on foot to cover the five hundred miles to Meadville. He made the journey in seventeen days at a cost of \$5.60 and arrived in time to recite the Ode to Science, at the laying of the corner stone of Bentley Hall in 1820. Taylor lived in the home of the President and was at first only a "Probationer," needing to prepare his classics. He also taught school in the county.

His journal under date of July 18, 1821, has this entry: "Today I am twenty years of age and have been admitted a Freshman in Alleghany College; to the Almighty I direct my prayer for assistance in discharging the implied duties." His uncle was absent often on college affairs, and it meant a serious interruption in recitations to this earnest candidate for the ministry. Later, he transferred to Union College to complete his course, though Alleghany gave him also the Bachelor's degree in 1826. The youth had a profound love and reverence for the President and appreciated the crushing responsibilities that weighed upon him. The life of Taylor was cut short, while he was preparing an adequate sketch of the career of Timothy Alden.

The graduation of the first class from Alleghany was an event of especial joy to the President, for among its members were his two sons. The little group of four had through the five years appeared on many academic occasions, but the culminating blaze of glory was supplied in the event of 1821. Yet the final symbol of work done was not then given. The diploma had been a matter of correspondence and deliberation for years and not until 1824 was the quaint design engraved which adorned Allegheny sheepskins many decades. The procession formed on Water street, opposite Torbett's Hotel. The Meadville Light Artillery was the escort of honor to the President, the Board of Trustees and the Class of 1821. The company moved at ten o'clock to the new brick meeting house, where a suitable stage for the day had been erected in front of the pulpit. The official program was as follows:

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Alleghany College

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY COMMENCEMENT, WEDNESDAY,
FOURTH OF JULY,
MDCCCXXI.

EXERCISES BY THE CANDIDATES FOR THE BACCALAUREATE.

1. Salutatory oration, in Latin, by
Robert Wormsted Alden
2. Hebrew oration, by
Timothy John Fox Alden
3. English oration, on astronomy, by
David Derickson
4. Greek oration, on geography, by
Alexander Matthew White
5. English oration, on the importance, to the
United States, of a navy, by
R. W. Alden
6. Syriac oration, by
T. J. F. Alden
7. English oration, on the progress of Lib-
erty, by
A. M. White
8. German oration, on Washington, the glory
of his country, by
D. Derickson
9. Valedictory oration, in English, on Ameri-
can Independence, closing with several
addresses and a respectful notice of Bent-
ley, Thomas, and other benefactors of
Alleghany College, by
T. J. F. Alden.

T. J. Fox Alden, who gave three orations on this day, following the paternal example at Harvard in his Syriac address. was a man of strong personality. He was born in Portsmouth,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

N. H., April 12, 1802. After his graduation, he studied law, being admitted to the bar at Meadville on August 14, 1823. After fourteen years he removed to Morgantown, Va., and thence to Pittsburgh, where he was a prominent figure for a quarter of a century. A large and important labor was the Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court from Dallas to 14 Howard, inclusive. He was very fluent as a speaker and



Timothy John Fox Alden

an able debater, engaging in notable contests over religious questions. He became the president of the first association of the alumni of Allegheny, formed in 1847. He married the daughter of Cornelius Van Horn of Meadville, and upon his death, Aug. 3, 1857, was survived by two daughters and a son.

The perversity of fortune in the affairs of the college was also evidenced in the several vain attempts to secure instructors. Rev. Robert Johnston departed before the charter

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

came. Rev. Frederick Heyer, of the Lutheran Church, later famed as a missionary in India, was invited in 1818 to be the professor of German, but a call to a Maryland parish took him from Crawford county. Rev. John Van Liew, the Presbyterian pastor in Meadville, was made, in 1821, the professor of Rhetoric and Belle Lettres, but he likewise removed. In April, 1822, David Derickson, the graduate of 1821, was employed as a tutor by the Trustees, teaching a year and a half in the Latin and Greek school, which the college conducted in rivalry with the academy. Mr. Derickson was admitted to the bar in 1823, and became a Trustee of the college within a few years.

It was naturally the lack of funds that precluded an increase in the teaching staff. President Alden sought diligently to devise methods for the endowment of professorial chairs. Having led in the founding of the Western Star Lodge of Masons in 1817, this society seemed a likely agency for the promotion of the interests of the college. It was proposed to establish the Architectonic Mathematical Professorship of Alleghany College. The local brethren subscribed eight hundred dollars and then, on April 18, 1822, issued a call for aid from the Lodges of the State.

“Residing in a remote part of our Commonwealth, where the light of literature and science is much wanted, and, where within a few years, a college has been located under prospects of extensive usefulness to the present and future generations, and actuated by the desire of seeing it rise and shed its blessings in these regions of the west, we have commenced a subscription, which it is our ardent wish may be confined to the Craft, the object of which is to raise a fund for endowing a Mathematical Professorship, Mathematics having ever claimed the special fostering care of Masons.”

Many of the Trustees at Meadville were Free and Accepted Masons, and in their name Timothy Alden went forth to solicit funds for the new enterprise. The Grand Lodge at Philadelphia, on June 3, added its approval. After traveling eleven hundred miles, in September the President had secured \$102 in cash and \$75 in subscriptions. The Board voted the amount to him for his expenses, and the Harvard scholar continued to

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

be the professor of mathematics, as well as of all subjects in the curriculum of Allegheny College.

Another project was at once begun to induce the Germans of Pennsylvania and other parts of the United States to raise a fund "for a learned professor, whose duty it shall be, not only to teach the comprehensive and energetic German language, but to exercise his talents in disseminating the light of German literature and science." The President prepared a gracious letter in German and in English, and it was circulated in an attractive form. He laid the plan before the Lutheran and Reformed Synods, but Allegheny was located too remote from the centers of German population in the State, and the call met with no response.

The next notable endeavor by the college was made in 1825, when the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church had asked for a suitable location for the Western Theological Seminary. The Trustees offered the use of the extensive library, with its contents expressed in thirty languages, and the possession of one-half of Bentley, free for ten years. The citizens met in mass meeting in the Court House, and raised a fund available, if Meadville should be the site chosen. The Board entered in correspondence with Gen. Andrew Jackson and other Commissioners, placing a valuation of \$20,000 on the college library and \$20,000 on Bentley Hall, when completed, as inducements for the church favor. But the Presbyterians did not care to share half a plant, and gave their choice to the Allegheny town, adjoining the growing city of Pittsburgh.

The antagonistic forces which ruled the Pennsylvania Legislature in withholding aid from Allegheny in the severe years of struggle to build Bentley Hall were two-fold. There was the ever latent State-wide hostility to public and higher education; there was also the scorn of the older, eastern section for the western. In the session of 1826, when the much-needed donation was so nearly voted, Dickinson College received a grant of \$21,000. The "watch-dog", Dewart, of Commonwealth finances, raised the false hue and cry, that the public treasure was being frittered away on a half dozen college west of the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

mountains. But Timothy Alden was not dismayed. He continued to proclaim in press and letters his faith in his school. In the CRAWFORD MESSENGER, he wrote, "The opportunity of a classical education must have weight with the liberally minded. By disseminating knowledge among the citizens generally and fitting them to participate in the councils of the Commonwealth and the Nation, it will serve the political system. The President himself may probably at no distant day trace his elevation to that high station to the instructions received in Allegheny College."

Thomas Atkinson, a charter Trustee of the college, the pioneer editor of the MESSENGER and first burgess of Meadville, when incorporated, became the Representative of Crawford



Thomas Atkinson

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

County in the House of 1826-7. On April 12, both branches agreed to a gift of \$4000 to Alleghany to be paid in four years. There was a new spirit at Harrisburg, possibly, one of shame. Mr. Atkinson reported: "The bill passed without a dissenting voice in the House. Members arose spontaneously in all quarters to support it, leaving one scarcely room to edge in a word by way of explanation. I feel a deep sense of gratitude to all the members for the kindness paid to the proposition I had the honor to submit."

With resources now available, an order was given in June to build the cupola on Bentley, and on Dec. 31, 1827, David Dick, one of the Trustees, took the contract at \$3000 to finish the interior of the Hall, particularly the west and middle portions, long untouched. The east wing was in a fashion habitable. A popular subscription in 1825 of a day's work each had brought Trustees, alumni and citizens to the task of splitting laths for this first part of the building to be completed. Mr. Dick was to receive the three remaining annual installments of the State donation, but subject to claims for Petrie's work of 1821, and other college debts. For any shortage, he was assigned unpaid pledges and a mortgage on the property.

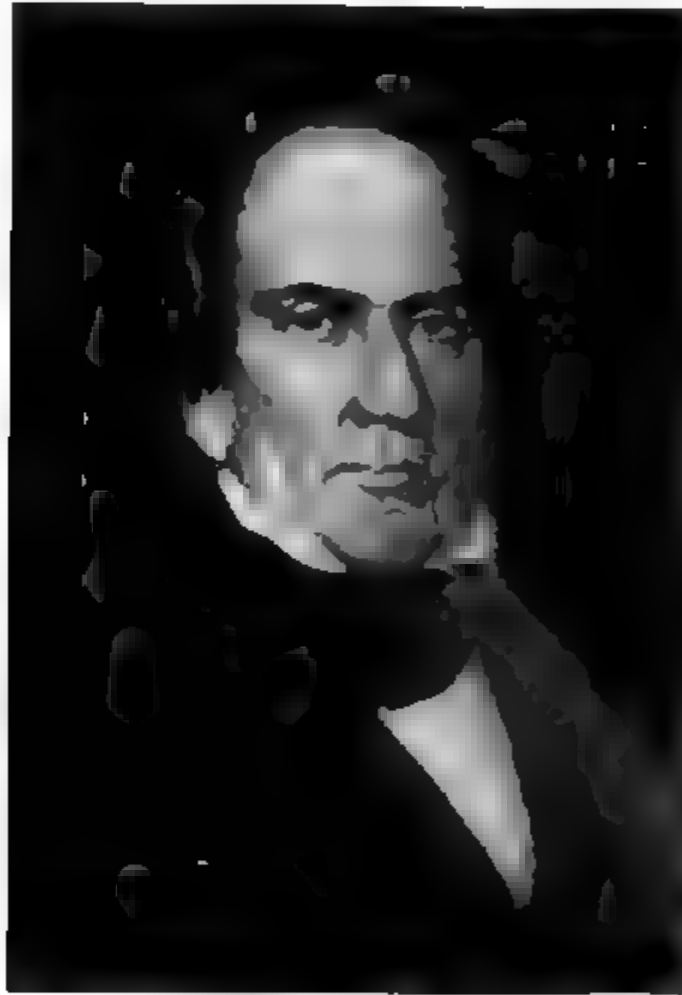
With all his attention to college affairs, Timothy Alden was no recluse, no man of abstract thinking, and solitary application to books. From 1816 to 1821, upon the appointment of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Among the Indians, he was busy a part of each year, usually August and September, on extensive missionary journeys among the Senecas and Munsees of Western New York and Pennsylvania. These trips, four in number, varied from 300 to 500 miles in length. He visited settlement after settlement, especially that of the noted Cornplanter, preaching the gospel through interpreters, ministering as best he could to those whom he always referred to as a "noble race of men."

In Meadville, though sometimes called visionary, and smiled at for his projects, he won and held a deep affection and esteem. He was Meadville's famous man. Public occasions always called for an address from him. Frequently he

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

served as supply pastor for the Presbyterian Church, though declining a permanent appointment. He was the clergyman to whom the young people went for the sacrament of marriage. His gentleness extended to rivalry in gardening and other domestic pursuits.

When the miserable wretch of the community was led to the scaffold before the assembled citizens, it was Rev. Timothy Alden who preached the sermon, as was the custom of the day, and led the craven spirit in an honorable fearlessness to expiate his crime as the laws of man decreed. Sturdy and erect of frame, of handsome feature, and cultured bearing, was the description he bore. His portrait indicates fairly the eyes of



Rev. Timothy Alden

remarkable strength and beauty. It is a faithful saying and meriting record, that he ever bore the respect of those who knew him best.

It goes, as a matter of course, that he was a lover of

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

children. His own house was blessed in this respect. In him, it is said that boys and girls imposed an instant trust by that sure instinct of childhood that seldom goes astray. This is the testimony over and over again, by men who only a few years ago were able to give a boyhood recollection of the scholar.

Worthy as Timothy Alden is of endless praise for his fidelity to the ideal of a college to be reared amid the hardships and hindrances of the frontier, our Founder is even more illustrious for the absolute forgetfulness of self, the purest altruism in which he pursued his consuming ambition. All through the years, he labored without compensation. The expenses of his trips for the college were generally repaid him, but no salary provision for him was made by the Trustees. The Board recorded its warm gratitude for the donations he gained, and then said, "though desirous to be just, we must be restricted within the limits of our means." Special subscriptions were proposed for him at various times. His self-sacrifice and devotion were to some degree duplicated in others. Samuel Torbett and Samuel Lord endorsed personally the Treasurer's note, given to purchase building materials.

Every trip to the East, and the President was a persistent traveller, resulted in some additional gift to the college. Mistress Eunice Day, daughter of Rev. Habijah Weld, and the aunt of Alden, died at Attleborough, Mass., leaving \$400 to found a scholarship for "hopefully pious students of indigent circumstances." A visit to New York in 1827 was richly repaid, for the money was given to secure the chemical apparatus and equipment, which, along with the library, was featured in the future advertisements of the Institution. Incidentally, several volumes were picked up at West Point, upon the occasion of a call on Cousin Roger Alden.

But now the days were come, when all formal college teaching ceased. There had been four graduates in 1826. The report in the *Quarterly Register* of the American Educational Society of 1827 stated, that Alleghany had felt serious embarrassments in consequence of unexpected delays in the completion of its building. The Trustees canvassed the possibility

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

of having an agricultural establishment added to the college. This phase of education was attracting much attention elsewhere, and an appeal was sent from Meadville to Stephen Girard to aid the project. The intimate acquaintance of Timothy Alden with the Sabbath School work, extending to his periodic visiting in the county, led him to consider the possibility of eventual recruits for the college from this source. In the *Quarterly Register* of 1829, the following hopeful note appeared:

“There is some probability of a good number of our best Sabbath School learners in the County of Crawford, sons of farmers and mechanics, shortly becoming probationers of Alleghany College. There is an excellent academy in Meadville, where about ten or twelve students are preparing for our college. It is my wish to receive a number of students into my family to be under my particular superintendence, while probationers, that is, preparing for some class of undergraduates. I wish for some at least of unquestionable piety, whose example with the divine blessing might give a cast to the character of the college. In addition to all the duties I shall have to perform in reference to undergraduates, I could easily take this special charge. A number of worthy young men, whom I have selected from our back woods Sabbath Schools, I expect to become inmates in my family. If with them, I could have some such as the American Education Society patronizes, it would be attended with a happy effect.

President Alden.”

The policy of steady adherence by the Founder of Alleghany to the ideals of classical culture, assessed in the light of the years of scanty success for the college scholastically, led to a crisis in 1829. Several Trustees wanted to see something more tangible and immediate after the long struggle to create an Institution in Meadville. Judge Shippen, president of the Board, as early as January, 1827, had suggested a military feature, as more useful to the community, and the proposal was discussed of devoting one-half of Bentley Hall to a school, similar to that of Captain Partridge, at Middletown, Conn. President Alden made a spirited protest to this scheme, calling it an alienation from the original purpose of Alleghany, and an injustice to the several benefactors. A rift in the pleasant relations of the Board and the Faculty appeared, as a resolution was entered to inquire, what were the claims of

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

the President on the college, and on what terms he held his place. The military proposition lay in abeyance a few months, but the logic of events operated to break down the sturdy opposition of Timothy Alden.

Capt. Alden Partridge, formerly of the West Point Academy, came in the fall to Meadville to look over the plant. The completion of Bentley was costing more money than was in prospect. All pretense of instruction, under the Alden auspices, had been abandoned. No accessions were made from Crawford County. On Dec. 26, 1828, the Trustees entered this formal minute: "We are without funds, without teachers and professors, except the President of the Faculty of Arts. We have at present no students and no prospects of obtaining any, until we have the necessary teachers and professors in the different branches, necessary to carry on a regular course of collegiate studies."

A Scientific, Literary and Military Academy, fashioned after the Middletown plan, was voted by the Board, and Alden, with Judge Shippen, placed on the committee of arrangements. The central part and east wing of Bentley were assigned, rent free, for five years to the superintendent, who should be named by Capt. Partridge. The President of the college was to be a professor and the chaplain in the academy, occupying, with his family, the west wing of the Hall. James McKay, of Norwich, Vt., was nominated, and a request made of the State for a cannon and one hundred stand of arms. McKay appeared promptly, and on April 27, 1829, regulations and a course of study were prepared. The first of June or July was to see the opening of the school. A prospectus was to be issued, but Thomas Atkinson did not have time to print it.

McKay departed for Buffalo, in May, with the copy, also being on the track of a possible academy in that city. A barrier had arisen in the transfer at Meadville. The Board felt the attendance should be estimated at fifty; the superintendent would not count on over twenty-five. He also anticipated a deficit in the first year. He planned for a staff of three, with Capt. Partridge as a visiting lecturer. McKay

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

wanted the Trustees to share equally with him the initial loss in opening the academy. He asked, as their guarantee, five hundred dollars; the Board consented to only three hundred and fifty. Thus, by a kindly Providence, in due time, Allegheny was delivered from the military experiment. There must have been keen rejoicing among the proud *literati* of the town, when the man who had maintained as lofty traditions of pure scholarship as were cherished in any literary foundation in America, was spared the necessity of becoming the chaplain to a company of cadets.

Now, suddenly, the academic scene shifted. The college for the first time saw materialize some of the dreams of filling the long ago named professorial chairs. After fourteen years, it was able to announce an equipment for efficient and varied instruction. July brought the eve of the completion of the interior of Bentley. On July 25, Reynell Coates, M. D., of Philadelphia, was elected Winthrop Professor of Natural Philosophy and Professor of Chemistry, and Rev. David McKinney was made Professor of Mathematics. Dr. Coates had visited Meadville, and was favorably impressed with the equipment of his department, later supplying other materials from the city. He planned to practice his profession in addition to his college duties. McKinney was a graduate of Jefferson College in 1821, and of the Princeton Seminary. He supplied a church in the country, after having served four years in Erie. The plan arranged was for the President and the professor to reside in the two wings of the college building.

A prospectus of the new order was widely distributed, appearing also in *Hazard's Register*. The year opened Oct. 26, and consisted of two sessions of twenty-two weeks each, Commencement being set for the third Thursday in September. The announcement contained an elaborate scheme of the subjects of study and the assignments of the Faculty in the four college classes. The policy was thus stated:

“The Trustees believe that correct religious principles and habits of devotion in literature are intimately connected with the best interests of mankind, and that every system of educa-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

tion, where the knowledge and practice of revealed religion are left out of view, is essentially defective. They disclaim, however, all sectarianism.

“It is intended that particular attention shall be paid to those general views of nature, which form part of a liberal education, and are happily calculated to elevate the mind. Physiology, both vegetable and animal, will form part of the course of study. A cabinet of Geology and Natural History has been commenced.”

Dr. Coates gained a strong place in the community. He gave a course of popular lectures on natural philosophy for five months. In his profession as a surgeon, he made notable operations. He was elected at once a Trustee of the college. Rev. David McKinney was also a man of ability, already favorably known to the citizens. After leaving Meadville, he held important pastorates, becoming later the founder of the *Presbyterian Banner*, the church organ in the State, serving as editor from 1852 to 1863. But the regime of the Faculty of three in Alleghany lasted only a year. The men had consented to very modest salaries, two hundred dollars each. They were to share alike in the tuition receipts, the Board making up any deficit.

The fees had been increased. The rate with the Senior and Junior classes was forty dollars a year, for the lower classes, thirty-six. This may have served to restrict the attendance, as the tuition then at Jefferson College was twenty-five dollars. Anyhow, in October, but six young men presented themselves for enrollment in the new recitation halls and laboratories of Bentley. They were one Junior and five Freshmen: J. M. Ellis, F. G. Betts, J. C. G. Kennedy, Samuel T. Lord, Moses T. Miller and Joseph Town. The total receipts from the group were one hundred and twenty-eight dollars, much less than the salary guaranteed to a single instructor. On August 13, 1830, the professor of mathematics resigned, and later, Dr. Coates. The haunting fear, more than once arising in the past, that all this labor for Alleghany should be premature or visionary, seemed now to be a disheartening reality. Building,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

books and Faculty had not won the magic patronage of students. The Presbytery of Erie withheld every official encouragement. The resources were painfully lacking, the financial reserve absolutely nothing, so that the experiment could not be pursued at a losing rate, until, perchance, the tide of popular favor might turn towards Meadville.

Timothy Alden had rounded out his sacrifice of fortune, of yearly remuneration, of the toil of his best years and of the companion of his home. The Library remained his solace. He continued to officiate as librarian, his office since 1821, serving the volumes to the favored patrons each Monday. The books had been removed from the public office building to the new Court House in 1826. But on November 20, 1830, they were brought by the generous and loyal citizens to the noble edifice, built to do them honor. Three days townsmen and alumni of the college loaded the wagons and the ox carts, which bore the treasures up the hill to Bentley Hall. In the silent corridor, "the great entry" the chronicler calls it, they were piled. Then the alcoves, planned long before, were prepared, and the bequests of Bentley, Thomas and Winthrop found their appropriate homes on the shelves of the Library room of the upper floor.

The local public appreciation of these possessions is well attested in the instance of Carson Davis, donor for the alcoves, in the following bargain:

Meadville, 10 March, 1831—I the subscriber hereby obligate myself to deliver at my brick kiln five thousand good merchantable bricks on demand to Timothy Alden, or to his order, and in five months from date five thousand more of good merchantable bricks at the said kiln—in consideration that I am to have access to the books of the college library in the same way as do other benefactors of the college—during my life—also at the end of five months three hundred good bricks as the amount of my annual tax to the library for three years from date—all the above to be delivered to Timothy Alden or to his order.

Witness my hand.

Carson Davis.

Negotiations with the Methodists to furnish patronage to the college were urged by the Trustees in July, 1831, to the extent of sending a committee to the session of the Pitts-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

burgh Conference. Thereupon, followed the resignation of the President of Alleghany as follows:

Gentlemen, "Bentley Hall in Mead, 2 Aug., 1831.

Having been spared by the manifest indulgence of Heaven to use my endeavors for sixteen years to discharge the duties devolving on me from my connection with Alleghany College, it appears that the time is come, when I ought to withdraw entirely from its concerns. The indications of Providence, if I read them aright, convince me that there is very little more for me, as an instrument in the hand of God, to achieve in building up a seminary, whose welfare has been very near my heart, and which I trust with smiles from above is to become a blessing to many yet unborn. I therefore simply state, that I only await for such equitable arrangements on the part of the Board as to my services, to resign all the offices and responsibilities I hold.

Your respectful fellow laborer and well wisher,

Timothy Alden."

He must have been a man very old in the griefs of the world, who turned the key in Bentley Hall in 1831, and surrendered the keeping of the college and its prized books to other hands. It was a pathetic thing to see him open a girls' school in Cincinnati in the following year. He was literally starting again at the beginning and stooping to build anew with worn-out tools, for the new school was very similar to the Newark Academy of the pre-Meadville days.

In 1834, he opened the East Liberty Academy in what is now the city of Pittsburgh. The history of the city speaks highly of him and his course of study. But evidently the old fire was gone, for the following year found him acting as supply pastor of the Pine Creek Church at Sharpsburg. He died in 1839, on the fifth of July, at the home of his daughter in Pittsburgh. The body was laid to rest beside that of his wife in the churchyard at Sharpsburg.

After a century, how shall the college look upon the mission of Timothy Alden? Was it a mission ended after sixteen

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

years of service, or is it a mission that is full of challenge for the years to come?

It is one thing for a man to build upon foundations already laid, but it is another thing to blaze a road where it seems foolhardy to venture. It is easy for the crowd to follow by the burnt embers of the campfire of the desert wayfarer, but it takes another kind of clay to go an unknown way alone. It is one thing to fare bravely on when reward attends and success is acclaimed, but what of him who turns not back, when hopes crumble to dust, when blights fall and faith wavers? It is one thing to make a triumphal entry; not every man bears the test of a Gethsemane.

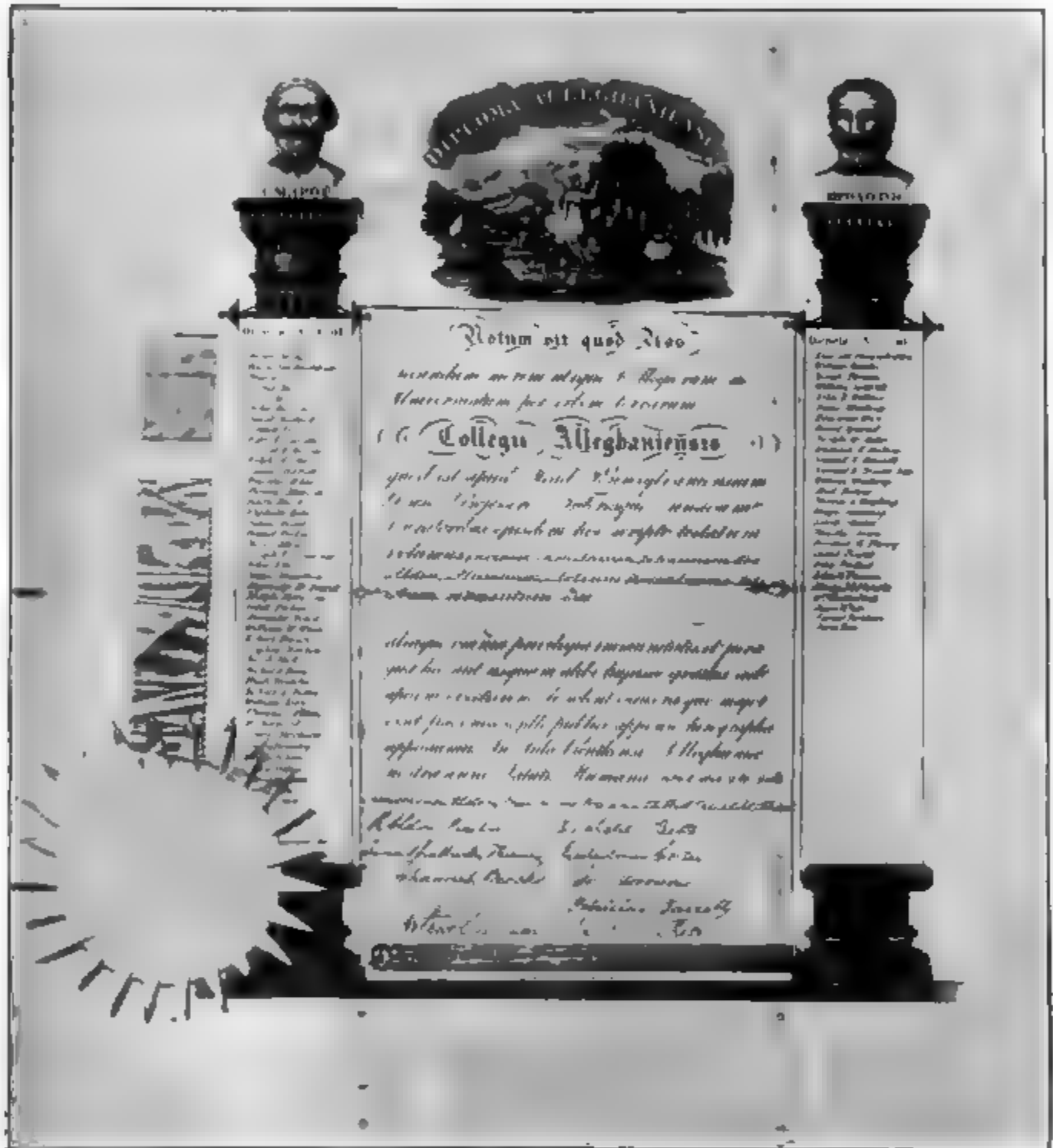
Some serve their age alone, reaping a speedy and full reward in praise and payment. Others, and their's is perhaps the greater mission, do little more than plant the seeds whereof only succeeding generations may know the fruitage. The fame of not a few of these pioneers, founders and seers has been built upon a great tragedy or a great failure. When Timothy Alden opposed that impersonal foe, Nature's Wilderness, he met an enemy that wreaked its vengeance in a fashion all its own, bringing to him his full mead of suffering and defeat.

And in this taking up of arms against an antagonist that could not be vanquished in one man's life, he set an example of unselfishness that will make his mission live as long as men and women come to learn at that shrine of knowledge whose temple is Bentley Hall. The culture, the courage and the faith of the Founder have been an abiding inspiration in things educational to a public spirited citizenship. Through the century has sounded steadily his voice in its gospel, that no community or commonwealth can live by material wealth alone.

Timothy Alden set an ideal of learning for Allegheny College that will be her boast as long as she shall endure. Latin, Hebrew, and Greek may have been rich food for the frontiersman; but outside of the idealism of the Roman, the Greek and Jew, the present civilization has made very little addition to

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

the beauty of order, the beauty of form, and the beauty of holiness. Contact with such culture was perhaps what the frontier needed most; such contact it had to have, if ever the desert was to blossom as the rose.



First Diploma

CHAPTER III

THE CHURCH PATRONAGE



RELIGION was the guiding influence in the American college of colonial times and later. One hundred and four of the first one hundred and nineteen colleges established in the United States had a distinctively Christian origin. The ser-

vice of country and of God expressed the purpose of the early Allegheny. Chartered as a State corporation, it has never altered the original plan to be conducted on liberal principles, with no person suffering any disability because of his religious persuasion. But in the second cycle of our educational enterprise, the relationship to a particular denomination brought a well defined patronage and supplied a pledge of permanence.

While Bentley Hall stood yet incomplete, in March, 1827, the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church made inquiry as to the possibility of coming to terms with the Trustees for the operation of Allegheny. Methodism had experienced an amazing growth under the inspiration of the mandate of John Wesley to an early missionary, "I let you loose in the great continent of America. Publish your message in the open face of the sun and do all the good you can." When Francis Asbury arrived in the Colonies in 1772, he found not more than six hundred Methodists. At the organization of the Church in 1784, their number had grown to fifteen thousand. In 1815, there were 212,000 communicants in the United States; by 1833, the strength was 599,736, the membership having doubled in eleven years. In western Pennsylvania after the formation of the Pittsburgh Conference in 1825, a similar stride of progress was maintained. Everywhere the Church had been vigorously given to evangelism. The zeal to preach

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

the gospel consumed its ministry. The national westward expansion challenged the inherent genius of the denomination and spurred it to the missionary occupation of the successive frontiers.

Thus engrossed, it is not strange that in many quarters the charge arose, that the Methodists were hostile to education. A singular fatality had pursued the early efforts to conduct schools. The total loss by fire of Cokesbury College at Abingdon, Md., in 1795, after ten thousand pounds had been expended in ten years, led Bishop Asbury to record in his *Journal* his belief, that the Lord had not called them to build colleges. Yet schools were projected in the districts, or embryonic conferences, after the plan of the famed Kingswood School of John Wesley in England. Bethel Academy in Kentucky in 1791 and Uniontown Academy in Pennsylvania in 1792 came into existence for a few years, but the general scheme failed.

The special training of the clergy received as yet little attention. Even the scathing report of the Eastern Commission of 1812 upon the ignorance of western communities and the Calvinist attack of Dr. Lyman Beecher, calling for an educated ministry, did not rouse the Methodists at once to vigorous action. The General Conference of 1816 voted to prepare the first course of study for the travelling ministers. In 1817, New England laid the first literary foundation that was to be permanent, though with a change of locality, when the New Market, N. H., Academy was started under Rev. Martin Ruter as principal. The General Conference of 1820 followed with the adoption of a program of education for all the land. This decision was based upon the conviction that seminaries of learning generally were under the control of Hopkinsian or Calvinistic principles, and that experimental and practical godliness was not sufficiently emphasized.

The disciples of Wesley believed that religion and learning should mutually assist each other. In the next quadrennial gathering, Martin Ruter, now of Cincinnati, became the chairman of the Committee on Education. The policy was reaffirmed with more emphasis. Instead of each annual conference being

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

advised to establish as soon as practicable classical seminaries. the Bishops were to urge that the utmost exertion be expended to found literary institutions in every conference area.

Under this commission, the Pittsburgh Conference in 1825, its first session, prepared to open a college. Uniontown, the earliest center of Methodism in the old Redstone, commanded favor at once. The Union School of 1792 had been started there by Francis Asbury. The presiding elder of the western district, Charles Conoway, had supervision of the building, erected as an addition to the church of the village. Valentine Cook, a graduate of Cokesbury, succeeded him. Then Rev. John H. Reynolds in 1794 taught the classics under the Baltimore Conference appointment. The school closed for a time, to reopen as an academy in 1808, incorporated by the State with a grant of \$2000. Overtures having been made in vain to the Philadelphia Conference to join in founding a seminary, in 1826, Rev. Henry B. Bascom reported in support of Uniontown as the location. A donation of \$2000 to buy the land was made by President James Madison, after whom the college was named.

On an elevated plateau, facing the south, and commanding the National Road, which was a main artery of travel from the West to Washington, D. C., a three-story building of brick was erected. Pennsylvania gave a charter on March 2, 1827, for a college to be governed by 38 trustees and turned over to them the property of the old Academy. In 1828, it added a gift of \$5000. Henry Bascom, the personal friend of Henry Clay, and lately chaplain of the House of Representatives, an orator of national fame, became the first president. He held the chair of Moral Science and as no advanced students entered the first year, he gave himself to travel for the collection of funds. His formal installation into office on Sept. 15, 1828, received wide publicity. The REGISTER and JOURNAL of the American Education Society published a sketch of his presidential address, along with those of similar exercises at Dartmouth, Columbia and Pennsylvania in the same year.

The theme at Uniontown was the influence of education upon man as a moral and social being. Of the policy of Madi-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

son College, President Bascom said, "We will not compound with anything sectarian or selfish." Though the institution was under the patronage of the Methodist Church, he as the authorized agent of the Pittsburgh Conference pledged its



Madison College, Uniontown, Penna. (ca 1829).

public faith, that the only object in view was to promote the interest of religion and science. The report made to the General Conference, meeting in Pittsburgh in 1828, showed a Faculty of 5 and an enrollment of 107 students, 45 being in the college classes. The statement of 1829 placed the total at 70, of these 20 being indicated as professing religion.

But after a two years' administration, Bascom had resigned. A prime mover in starting the college was Rev. Asa Shinn, presiding elder of the district. He now became the leader in the Pittsburgh region of the schism, which culminated in the Methodist Protestant Church in 1830. Dr. Bas-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

com, being a close friend of Shinn's, was suspected of supporting the so-called Radicalism. His biographer, Rev. M. M. Henkle, writes, "The endowment of Madison was trifling in amount, the local patronage limited, and that from a distance, more so; there was not adequate support for the Faculty, least of all for the President, who would not labor for naught."

Yet in this same year of 1829, the Pittsburgh Conference pledged itself to pay the salary of \$600 to the professor of languages, Rev. Charles Elliott. This sum was quite princely



Rev. Charles Elliott

when compared with the modest income of \$100 of most of the ministers of that day. Elliott ranks as one of the mighty men of Methodism. His personality dominated at Madison. He had been educated in Ireland, came to America in 1814, joined the Ohio Conference in 1818 and served in the celebrated mission of the Wyandotte Indians. He was made the first editor of the Pittsburgh Conference Journal in 1833. Allegheny

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

College in the thirties had no more loyal and efficient advocate than Charles Elliott.

The college building at Uniontown was the place of the meeting of the Annual Conference, August 20, 1830, to examine into the educational prospect and rally, if possible, a united support. Rev. Homer J. Clark, a graduate of Ohio University at Athens in 1829, received the appointment of supply at Uniontown and became a teacher in the college. This young preacher's transfer to Pittsburgh in the previous year had brought him immediate fame as a pulpit orator, when large crowds came to hear him weekly in the court house. His removal to Madison gave a marked impetus to the higher education of the ministry.

Rev. J. H. Fielding, who had been the professor of mathematics four years, succeeded in 1831 to the vacant presidency and Professor Elliott severed his connection, returning to the active ministry as pastor of the Pittsburgh station. At this crisis Homer J. Clark advanced to a professorship and upon him in 1831-2 fell a large share of the burden of the expiring Madison College. For the Methodist Conference had voted in its 1831 session to cease its patronage at Uniontown after one year and opened negotiations with the Trustees of Allegheny College.

Certain notable students had found their way to Madison College in its brief career. Matthew Simpson, not twenty years of age, came on foot from Ohio with a cash capital of \$11.25, planning to prepare for the practice of medicine, and serving part of the time as a tutor. Another, William Hunter, walked from east of the Alleghenies, arriving with less than a dollar in his pocket. Later, he will be four times elected editor of the *PITTSBURGH ADVOCATE*, hold for a score of years the chair of Biblical Literature in Allegheny College and have his hymns sung round the world. Others on its rolls were Francis A. Dighton, renowned for his eloquence, Simon Elliott of the Pittsburgh Conference, Alfred Sturges, early Secretary of the Erie Conference, Senators Waitman and Willey.

The Methodist Church of America had by this date com-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

mitted itself fully to the cause of education. Augusta College in Kentucky, under the presidency of Dr. Martin Ruter, sent



Augusta College

forth in 1829 the first group of Bachelors of Arts ever to be graduated from a chartered institution of the denomination. One hundred years after Charles Wesley had started the Holy Club at Oxford, these five young men became the leaders of the great procession of

Methodist graduates coming from one hundred institutions. Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., enrolled its first students in the fall of 1831. Dickinson College at Carlisle, after a checkered career of fifty years, was placed under the patronage of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Conferences in 1833 and reopened its doors the following year.

A word to command on the subject of education sounded from the West, when Rev. John P. Durbin, a professor in Augusta College, contributed a series of articles to the New York CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE in the period from 1828-31. These were reprinted in the QUARTERLY REGISTER of the American Educational Society. Dr. Durbin became the editor of the New York church journal in 1832 and the first Methodist president of Dickinson College in 1834. His program provided for two superior, well endowed institutions, one in the east and one in the west, and for a general educational society with branches to promote the cause.

In comparison, the Presbyterians were shown to hold the leadership in the scholastic world, because their men had been trained for the higher needs of the day. In 1829, out of 43 colleges, 2 were under Methodist direction, and out of 247 instructors, 10 were Methodists. Professor Durbin counseled his brethren earnestly to take advantage of the moral wave

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

then in evidence through the nation, prepare to guide public opinion and assume its large share in the training of young manhood. He prophesied a ten-fold advance in higher education in the next score of years and enunciated the law, that institutions, begun with State aid, tended to come under the prevailing influence of some Christian denomination, thereby assuring their permanent success.

The Methodists of Western Pennsylvania and its borders were not dismayed by the failure of Madison College. The legacy of party strife had been a fatal handicap, together with the proximity of Uniontown to the sites of Jefferson and Washington Colleges. But the same potent factor, which denied success to Timothy Alden at Meadville, seeking in vain Presbyterian patronage for his well prepared educational plant, was now to serve under other denominational auspices, as a guarantee to Allegheny College of an influx of the students so long expected. The five years' experience of Madison assured the Pittsburgh Conference of the demand by its youth for a higher institution of learning.

Homer J. Clark, while traveling as its agent in 1830, had learned of the result of the latest attempt to operate Allegheny and became thoroughly acquainted with the favorable situation of Meadville, the excellent college edifice, the widely heralded library, and, above all, the solid fame of its citizens for public spirit and for devotion to science and letters. On March 15, 1831, the Trustees of Allegheny sent terms to the inquiring professor at Uniontown. These conditions were not entirely acceptable, therefore John Reynolds and David Dick received credentials to the Methodist Conference at Pittsburgh, August 17, with power to vary the conditions to meet the wishes of the society, provided the alterations were consistent with the interests of the college. This committee reported upon its return, that although the Conference continued to patronize Madison one year more, a commission would come to Meadville for a consultation with the Board.

Accordingly on Nov. 15, 1831, there appeared Rev. Alfred Brunson of Cleveland and Rev. Zerah H. Coston of Wheeling,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

who together with Joseph S. Barris, the local pastor, met Joseph Morrison, the president of the Trustees, John Reynolds and David Dick, and drew up Articles of Agreement to be submitted to the authoritative bodies. The Trustees on July 31, 1832, voted approval of the plan and asked Rev. J. S. Barris to represent them at the next conference session at Wellsburg, Va., in August, where he extended their invitation and that of the citizens of Meadville to meet at the site of the college in 1833. The Conference promptly voted to accept the chance to make a personal inspection of Allegheny and arrange the final conditions. At the same time, the Meadville District of the Pittsburgh area was created and Z. H. Coston appointed presiding elder.

Throughout northwestern Pennsylvania and parts of Ohio and New York, the matter of the transfer of the institution was freely canvassed. The coming of the Methodists on July 17 to Meadville, the farthest north the body had ever set,



Meadville in the Thirties

attracted large public attention. The presiding Bishop, Robert R. Roberts, was the best known official in the denomination, having been a pioneer in the neighboring county of Mercer. He had preached the first Methodist sermon heard in the village, in 1806, addressing a dozen men in the front room of the log tavern, at the sign of the "Black Bear", located on the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

northwest corner of the Diamond and Center Street. On the Sabbath of conference week, he preached to 1000 in the Court House, as the MEADVILLE COURIER, of July 23, observed, a cheering omen of the possibilities of the new friends of Allegheny.

On the first day of the session, the entire company of preachers climbed the hill, to visit Bentley Hall and inspect the far-famed library, now housed in the adequate alcoves of the new quarters. The number of college trained minds among these circuit riders was exceedingly scanty, but every man of them by the polity of his church was an evangel of religious literature and general knowledge, serving under the Methodist Book Concern. His mission to preach the gospel carried him to all sections and to all sorts and conditions of men. He knew bitter opposition; he had won splendid triumphs. With conscious power the company trod the corridors of Bentley and viewed the resources of education, ready to help the church equip the youth of the land for larger usefulness.

Then the negotiations were resumed with the local Board, at the home of Joseph Morrison. Brunson and Coston, again representing the clergy, along with Rev. W. B. Mack, had a dramatic final interview. The loyal, but shrewd executive of the Trustees said, "We hold this college enterprise dear to our hearts, and before we give it over to the patronage of your Conference, it is but reasonable that we ask what can you do for us to make our college a success." Zerah H. Coston, who has described the scene, answered, "Mr. President, I am authorized to say to you, that if you put this college under our patronage and control, we propose for the Faculty, Martin Ruter, D.D., as president, Homer J. Clark, A.M., as vice-president and Augustus Ruter, professor.

"As for students, if our population is sparse, our field is ample. The bounds of our conference run from Cattaraugus Creek in New York, along the top of the Allegheny Mountains to the head of Tygart's Valley in Virginia; in the west, from the mouth of the Muskingum River via the White Woman and Cuyahoga Rivers, to Lake Erie, and thence east. Into this

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

field we propose to send two hundred live Methodist preachers, as agents, to gather the material to build up your college and make it a permanent institution. The Conference regards your offer as an opening of Providence, a call of God to duty, and they are united and have faith in the enterprise. The college will open this fall under Vice-President Clark."

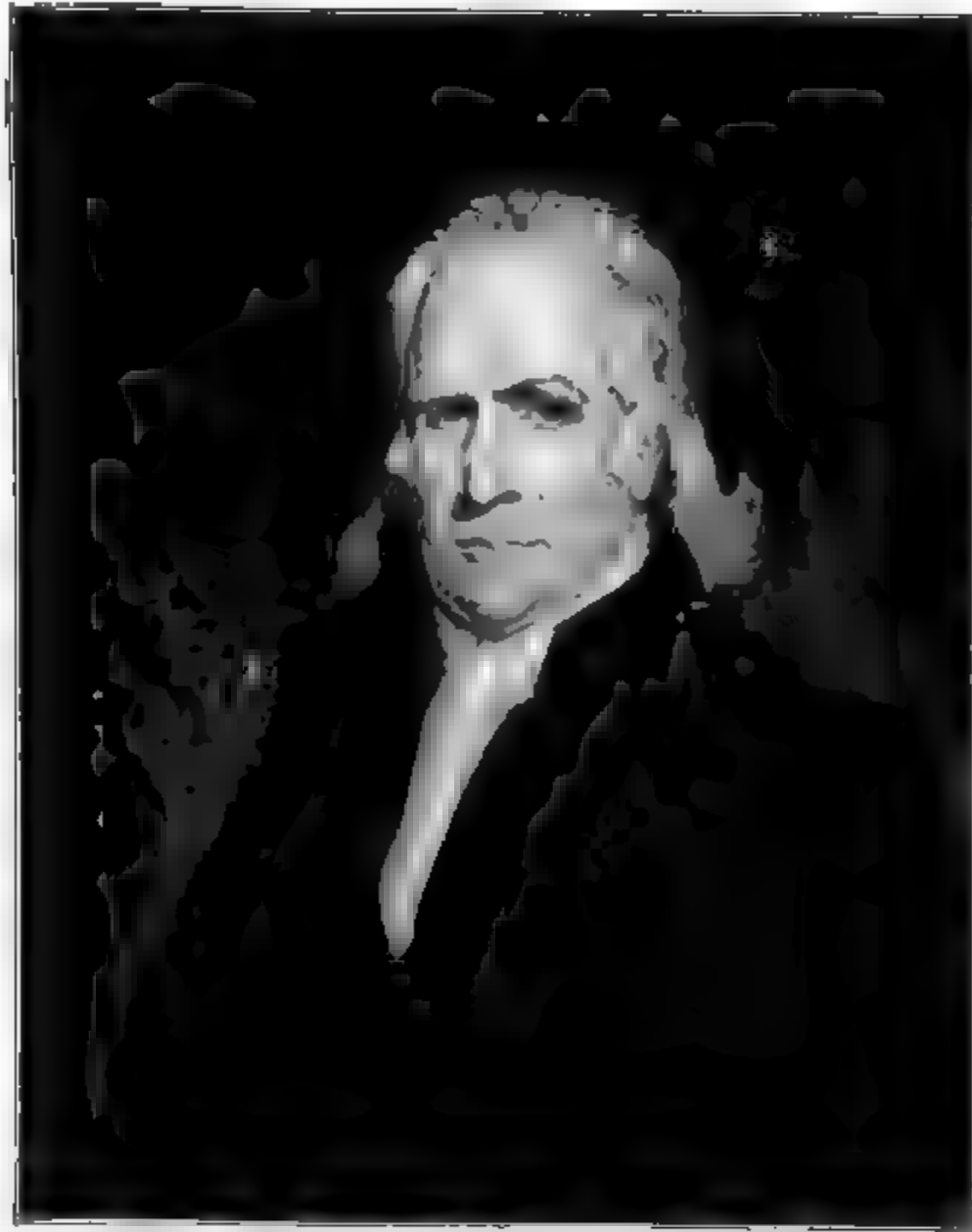
It is told, that Mr. Morrison now sprang to his feet and exclaimed, "Gentlemen, this looks more like having a college in Meadville than anything we have seen before." Thus the articles of agreement were ratified. They provided, that the Allegheny College under the patronage of the Pittsburgh Conference was to carry into effect the objects expressed in the charter of 1817. The Conference could name one-half of the persons to fill the vacancies, which existed then or thereafter in the Board of Trustees. Also, it was to nominate the Faculty and fix their salaries, subject to the approval of the Board. The Trustees agreed not to contract debts in behalf of the Institution, that would involve the Conference without its consent. The Methodists bound themselves to raise an endowment fund of \$10,000. The debts then due by the college, not exceeding \$2000, which were secured by mortgage and payable in three years, were to be paid out of the available funds. Either party could withdraw from the compact on one year's notice.

The eighth article stated, "The Institution shall be conducted as the charter requires, on liberal principles, no person having any advantage on account of his religious beliefs." The first Board of Trustees in 1817 contained the names of eleven clergymen out of a possible fifty members. It had been enacted in the incorporation, that any vacancy among the clergymen must be filled by one of the same profession, keeping the number eleven intact. But it was further decreed, that no particular religious denomination of Christians should have any preference in this group. The full quota of fifty Trustees was not always maintained. Some under the Alden regime had never accepted their election.

In entering the relations of 1833, the Methodists specified

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

that they expected no changes in the active personnel of the Board, but they desired to have the existing vacancies filled by the election of their nominees. Accordingly on July 22, Bishop Roberts was chosen first to take the place of Rev.



Bishop Roberts

Joseph Stockton, the first pastor of the Presbyterians in Meadville. Rev. Alfred Brunson succeeded Rev. Joseph Badger, an early Presbyterian missionary in the Western Reserve. John Lupton, of the original Methodist class organized in Meadville, was assigned to the vacancy left by Dr. Reynell Coates, the science professor of 1830. Robert Adrain, Griffith Bennett and John Mattocks, local Methodists, were also added the same

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

day. William McLaughlin and Joseph Derickson of the local Presbyterians became members.

But the old guard of the local Trustees remained largely unbroken, and the record bears the well-known names of Joseph Morrison, John Reynolds, David Dick, Judge Edward Shippen, Judge Stephen Barlow, David Derickson, D. Bemus and James Hamilton. A few of the firm friends of earlier days now resigned, such as Samuel Lord, Esq., Jared Shattuck, the Treasurer, Col. James Cochrane, Dr. Charles Yeates, Samuel Torbett and Eliphalet Betts. In all, sixteen new members were added in July, Dr. Martin Ruter and Rev. Joseph Barris not being chosen until November. The MEADVILLE COURIER of July 30 commented, that the change to church patronage was consistent with the charter of Allegheny. It said, "The fact that eight local members of the old active Board, who are not Methodists, remain as Trustees gives a pledge to the public, that the policy of the new control is not sectarian, and all fears to the contrary are at once put to rest."

The one issue at variance in the negotiations arose over the future of the Founder of Allegheny College. The warm friends the fellow citizens of Mr. Alden wanted to have him retained in the new Faculty. Brunson and his associates held out stoutly against such an arrangement. Judge Gibson, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, on his way to Erie for a session, stopped in Meadville, being an ex-officio Trustee of Allegheny, and took a lively interest in the transfer of the college. His counsel settled the controversy over ex-President Alden. The Judge lived in Carlisle, where Dickinson College had organized three times with a teaching staff of various religious faiths and had failed. He supported the Methodist point of view and Alfred Brunson cited other unhappy consequences of mixed Faculties in the universities of Ohio, at Athens and Oxford, so that the policy prevailed of a complete reorganization of the instructors.

There was intended no lack of respect for the educational pioneer. Later, upon the notice of his death, the Trustees made this simple but eloquent record in the minutes of July 31,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

1839: "To the Rev. Timothy Alden may justly be ascribed the projection of Allegheny College, and truly may it be said that he was the active and faithful agent in raising it to usefulness; and whatever blessings a kind Providence may have in store for the Institution, may it ever be remembered that the seeds were sown by the late first President." In 1827, when the Rev. Charles Elliott and Rev. R. C. Hatton of Youngstown, O., a former pastor on the French Creek Circuit, made the first inquiries about the college in behalf of the Methodists, Mr. Alden naturally protested against opening negotiations. The later discussions of a transfer took place usually when he was absent from the Board meeting. His continuance in the Faculty in 1833 would have been a doubtful experiment.

In his resignation of 1831, the President had asked that an equitable estimate of his services be made. The Board passed the resolution:

That since for sixteen years as President and Professor, the Rev. Timothy Alden had spent the prime of his life in efforts to advance the cause of religion, literature and science in Northwestern Pennsylvania and had received no adequate remuneration, and for much of the time no payment whatever, therefore the sum of \$3200 be awarded to him, to stand chargeable upon future appropriations and bequests.

After this action, the Board felt free to meet the first committee of the Pittsburgh Conference. The debt to Mr. Alden, the mortgage held by David Dick, and further outlay upon Bentley Hall were obligations required to be taken by the newly arranged management. The college edifice had to be entirely furnished for class room work and for residence. It is true, an educational plant of some worth had come under the patronage of the Methodists, a common estimate of its value being \$50,000. But in addition to a lack of students, the first era of Allegheny had stood in sore need of funds, in the form of a definite endowment.

The program of 1833 called for an immediate subscription of \$10,000. The Pittsburgh Conference voted on July 24 to establish the Roberts Professorship with this prospective sum, and then raise a similar amount when it was completed. Two hundred shares of fifty dollars each were to be solicited by a

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

regularly employed agent. Scholarships were likewise created at this time. Three hundred dollars paid into the treasury entitled the donor to the privilege of sending forever to Allegheny one student free of tuition. A special enactment allowed any minister of the gospel, of any religious denomination, to pay one hundred dollars and send a student for eight years, free of tuition; or upon payment of fifty, for four. The Trustees promptly ratified this action with the addition, that any person who paid one hundred dollars could send a student for four years. Rev. J. S. Barris became the first financial agent of the college. He had just served as presiding elder of the Erie District and possessed a wide acquaintance. He was an agreeable speaker and a general social favorite.

The naming of the first chair to be endowed for Bishop Roberts was an appropriate and popular proceeding. He is claimed as a distinguished product of northwestern Pennsylv-



The Roberts Home.

vania and one of its earliest pioneers. A Maryland boy of eighteen in 1796, he had come up from Ligonier by the old Venango Path to the mouth of French Creek, which he followed to the Cussewago. The Meadville of David Mead and Major Alden, though

composed of less than a dozen houses, greatly pleased the young prospector, but all the rich lands in the vicinity had been taken. So he moved on by Conneaut Creek to the Little Shenango for his settlement, revisiting Meadville the same year to obtain supplies. From it later, he hired on a keel boat to make the voyage to Pittsburgh. Young Roberts waged a winning fight against the wilderness, cleared his lands,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

brought his kinsmen to his log cabin, erected a grist mill and became a mighty hunter. When he was the presiding officer of the Conference in 1833, one of his old-time neighbors came to hear him, proud of the early association, and remarked, "I have often hunted squirrels and coons with Mr. Roberts, but now he is a Bishop and I am only a butcher."

At Mumford's, the pioneer Methodist center of the Meadville area, on French Creek, in 1801, Robert R. Roberts was licensed to exhort by the famed itinerant, Thornton Fleming. He preached on the Erie circuit, 1805-6. Later, he held pastorates in Baltimore and Philadelphia. In the General Conference of 1816, he was elected a Bishop, taking the place of Francis Asbury, and having but two associates for several years. His rise had been phenomenal. Within ten years of the time he spoke at the "Black Bear" tavern on the Diamond, he gained the highest office in his denomination. He was a man of becoming dignity and kindness, a commanding figure in any company. For modesty, simplicity, genuine piety and tireless energy, no member of the Methodist Episcopacy has been more favorably esteemed. In his last years, he was closely associated with Asbury College in Indiana. The Roberts Professorship for Allegheny College had in it an appeal to the church with every promise of success.

The July visitation of the Pittsburgh Methodists created an excellent impression upon the citizens of Meadville. Their patronage of the college was destined to strengthen the hitherto slight influence of the local church which had been organized as a society in 1826. The first visit to the village with the design of forming a congregation had been made by Rev. James Quinn, appointed in 1801 by the Baltimore Conference to the newly formed Erie circuit. He had expected to have Meadville as the center of his work, but he records in his journal, "The Presbyterian Synod has laid out nearly all the settlements into congregational districts. Wherever the numbers are sufficient, they have organized and ordained elders, so they seem to have taken possession of the entire country." Thereupon, Quinn left for the rural sections, and soon had

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

twenty appointments, traveling 400 miles every four weeks.

Mumford's, four miles south of Meadville, was a regular preaching place and the scene of important quarterly conference gatherings from wide areas. The camp meeting was a highly effective form of propaganda. One of the famous grounds was on French Creek near Mumford's. Rev. Jacob Young tells in his *Autobiography* of a notable meeting there in 1814, addressed by Bishop McKendree several days. He reports that the *literati* of Meadville were nearly all in attendance, and General Mead was one of the company. The General took the stand and warned certain disorderly elements against interfering with the services. In fact, the citizens assumed the policing of the grounds. Another camp meeting site of much fame was Gravel Run, or Rockville, ten miles north of Meadville. The Meadville Society of 1826 worshipped in the loft of John Lupper's blacksmith shop, at the southeast corner of Main and Arch. A lot on Arch near Liberty was bought and plans for a brick edifice made in 1829. The building was not completed for some years, but with Homer J. Clark, the gifted acting President of Allegheny College, stationed as its preacher in 1833-4, the congregation was ushered into a new era of activity and efficiency.

But the larger inspiration felt immediately was the widespread belief, that now the future of the college had been made secure. The CRAWFORD MESSENGER of July 26 prophesied that at no distant day Allegheny would take rank among the most useful institutions of the nation. The committee of Dr. Ruter, John Reynolds, David Derickson, Rev. A. Brunson and Rev. Homer J. Clark, named to prepare a Prospectus, reported in a fortnight and one thousand copies of the announcement were sent broadcast on August 12.

"The Trustees of Allegheny College take pleasure in announcing that the preparatory department of this Institution will be open for the reception of students on the first Monday in September, and the collegiate department on the first Monday in November. The college is now under the patronage of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The change is not designed to effect in the slightest degree the liberal principles of its organization, recognized

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

in its charter. Though under the patronage of a particular religious denomination, it is not intended to be sectarian. This character is utterly disavowed.

"The Board of Trustees, as before, is still composed of literary gentlemen of different religious persuasions. No particular theological views will be permitted to influence any of the decisions of the Board; and from their knowledge of the character of the gentlemen composing the Faculty, the public may be assured, that no such views will be mingled with the general course of instruction. The Board, however, is so thoroughly persuaded, that practical morality and the best interests of man, in time and eternity, are intimately dependent on the belief and influence of the principles of revealed religion, that a system of education leaving them out of view, would be materially defective.

"Students, therefore, will be required to observe the Sabbath in a serious and Christian manner; leaving the place where they shall attend public worship to their own choice and the advice of parents and guardians. The Trustees pledge themselves to the public that their best exertions shall be given to aid the Faculty in forming the moral and intellectual character of the student body."

The circular set forth the merits of Bentley Hall, of the Library, ranked among the first in the Union, of the philosophical and chemical apparatus, sufficient for illustrating the subjects in science, and of Meadville, as an ideal college town. For admission to the Freshman Class, Cæsar's Commentaries, Vergil's Aeneid and Eclogues, the Greek Testament, *Historia Sacra* and arithmetic through cube root were required. Dr. Ruter was not expected to move to Meadville until the advanced classes demanded his services. Homer J. Clark, as Vice-President, was to have charge of affairs, also being professor of Mathematics and Natural Science. Augustus M. Ruter, A.B., a graduate of Augusta College, was professor of Languages and of Grecian and Roman Antiquities.

The period of publicity was brief. Would the advertisement of the new era for Allegheny College be widely scattered? Ambitious, loyal Meadville in every one of its citizens of thirteen hundred souls looked forward eagerly to the appointed opening on that first Monday, November fourth. The college agent had been traveling in Ohio; that efficient recruiting factor through the years, the Methodist preacher, was busy in many a community. The well elaborated plan, announced

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

October 7th, of the Manual Labor system to be connected with the Institution, gave rise to much favorable comment and promised to attract no small number of the earnest youth of the land.

The day of enrollment found twenty-two students gathered at Bentley Hall, all four college classes having representatives. The preparatory department, operating since September fourth, supplied a nucleus and accessions continued through the term, forty being registered by Christmas, and the number reaching fifty-seven, St. Valentine's Day, 1834. Monday, November fourth, had been a gala occasion. Dr. Ruter came to Meadville by stage coach the previous week from his Pittsburgh pastorate and preached on Sunday afternoon in the Court House. Here the next day at eleven o'clock, the new President conducted the formal opening exercises of the Methodist regime, making an address of an hour and a half to a large assemblage of the citizens, students and college authorities. The Trustees had come in a procession to the ceremony. The inaugural message elicited general praise and satisfaction.

Martin Ruter, D.D., was the conspicuous asset of the Allegheny of 1833. The verdict of his contemporaries is that he was one of the extraordinary men of his age. No clergyman of the Methodist connection displayed a greater versatility in function and office, save possibly certain members of the Episcopacy. They scarcely surpassed him in the variety of his geographical fields of labor, nor in the measure of established success that attended him. In the New England, the Philadelphia, the Ohio, the Kentucky, the Pittsburgh, the Erie and the Texas Conference-to-be, he was ever ranked among the foremost. Bishop Matthew Simpson in his "*One Hundred Years of Methodism*," speaking of the few men of creative minds, who in the period from 1816-20 became leaders in their respective spheres and gave breadth and energy to connectional movements, mentions six names, Soule, Hedding, John Emory, Nathan Bangs, Wilbur Fisk and Martin Ruter. Four of these were of the New England Conference, the first three were Bishops, the fourth the President of Wesleyan, and the fifth



Rev. Martin Ruter, D D., President 1833-7

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

the editor of the *NEW YORK ADVOCATE* and the historian of his church.

The second President of our college had a distinction, that was appropriately unique. He was said to be the best educated man in Methodism. And this repute was further intensified by the fact, that this erudition was the product of his own persistent, private study. He was the first Methodist preacher to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, this being conferred by Transylvania University of Kentucky in 1822. When Dr. Ruter accepted the office at Meadville, he was forty-eight years of age, but his career of exceptional activity had been early entered. Born in Charleton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, living later in Vermont, where the lad received meager schooling, before he was sixteen years old he was admitted a preacher in the New York Conference at the historic John Street Church in June, 1801, Elijah Hedding being a classmate.

In his Autobiography, he writes: "I had a taste for learning and a thirst for knowledge from my earliest recollections. This taste I cherished by improving diligently such opportunities as I had of private studies at home, for my father was unable to give me those academic advantages, which I earnestly desired to obtain. The deficiencies of my education I endeavored to supply, as far as I was able, by my own industry and in these efforts, continued through a course of many years' study, I have not been altogether unsuccessful." When stationed at Montreal as a missionary in 1804, he studied Hebrew under a learned Rabbi, acquiring a working knowledge of the language and later publishing a Hebrew grammar. He also became proficient in French, Latin and Greek.

When Rev. Martin Ruter was elected the first Principal of the New Market, N. H., Academy, of the New England Conference in 1818, his advent turned a wave of popularity toward the school, for the example of a self-made man, assuming the leadership of his church's educational interests suggested large possibilities to those being favored with better early advantages. In the official councils of the East, he was

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

constantly honored. This young minister of twenty-three was one of the delegates to the General Conference of Methodism in 1808. He served in all the subsequent quadrennial church gatherings until his death, except the Conference of 1828 at Pittsburgh, when he was the chief secretary of the body. Within this period he sat as the representative of the New England, the Ohio, the Kentucky, and the Pittsburgh Annual Conferences. He held committee positions of commanding influence, became the founder of the Western Methodist Book Concern and was supported warmly by his friends in the ballots for the Episcopacy.

The voice and pen of Dr. Ruter strongly championed popular education. His program included a four-fold education: domestic, moral, religious and literary. In a public document he recorded the judgment, that no religious society had done so much in the circulation of books and the general diffusion of knowledge as the Methodists, and when they should make similar progress in education of all branches, the denomination would hold a position of far reaching power. As a contribution to the cause, he prepared text books on arithmetic and a portion of French grammar, an American Primer and the new American Spelling Book and Juvenile Preceptor. During his western residence, he had published at Cincinnati a *History of Martyrs*, compiled from the works of Fox and others. His *History of the Christian Church*, based on Dr. Gregory's writing, but revised with added chapters, became the text for half a century of the course of study for all Methodist preachers.

Called to the Presidency of Augusta College in 1828, this educational leader had a much broader field than in the New Market Academy. Under the patronage of the Kentucky and Ohio Conferences, over one hundred students were enrolled in the collegiate department. The standard of instruction was high under members of a Faculty such as J. P. Finley, Dr. J. P. Durbin, Prof. J. S. Tomlinson and later, Henry Bascom. The number of graduates reached sixteen in 1832, yet the President felt strongly impelled to return to the gospel

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

ministry, for the passion of evangelism was the dominant note in the career of Dr. Ruter. Accordingly, Pittsburgh became the scene of his next labors. His coming was coincident with a marked religious growth in the city and an increase in the number of churches. His pastorate quickly entered into a revival season and 200 accessions were made.

But the large new enterprise of the Pittsburgh Conference at Meadville was demanding imperiously its big man of the period in Western Pennsylvania, and once more the name and fame of Martin Ruter, D.D., were capitalized for the benefit of his denomination. While he did not begin administrative work at once, he was sent by the Trustees with Judges Barlow and Shippen to Harrisburg to support the memorial to the Legislature for an appropriation. The Manual Labor proposition had warranted another appeal for State aid. J. B. Wallace, the Assemblyman from Crawford, fathered the bill on December 7th. A dozen petitions for the relief of Allegheny came from the various counties of Northwestern Pennsylvania, being submitted by the several representatives.

After a report from the Committee on Education and a session of the Committee of the Whole on the Act, upon the second reading, February 24, the desired appropriation of \$3000 yearly was cut to \$2000, and finally thus passed by the House on February 26. A separate measure had been presented in the Senate, December 9, by S. Cunningham, of the District of Erie, Crawford and Mercer Counties, but the House Bill was eventually considered April 1. In the Committee of the Whole, after minor changes, the measure passed April 2, was accepted by the House in conference and signed by Governor Wolf, April 4, 1834. The State agreed to pay Allegheny \$8000, in four annual installments of \$2000 each, on the condition that equal sums shall be obtained by subscriptions and actually paid into the treasury. The terms for 1834 were reported quickly as fulfilled, since \$6000 had been subscribed in eight months on the Bishop Roberts Professorship, and the public money was drawn to meet the mortgage on the college property.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

The Manual Labor System, which engaged the attention of the Trustees in the opening year of 1833, had a wide vogue in the educational plans of this period in the United States. The Wesleyan Academy at Readfield, Maine, began in 1825 to furnish employment daily to its students and gained much fame by the brief success of its experiment. The Andover Theological Seminary introduced the practice and the QUARTERLY REGISTER of the American Educational Society in its issues from 1827-31 was the fervent advocate of the system. The editor and secretary, Rev. Elias Cornelius, printed in the pages of this serious journal the thrilling testimonials of scholarly youths, who with "feeble hearts, general debility and great pectoral weakness" had tried the workshops and farms of Andover and been made miraculously well.

The Oneida Institute of the Methodist Church at Whitesborough, N. Y., and the Mayville Seminary in Tennessee practiced phases of the scheme. Finally, in 1831, a national society for Promoting Manual Labor in Literary Institutions was organized and the agent, Theodore D. Weld, after extensive travels and correspondence, issued a report of 120 pages. The Manual Labor School at Germantown was removed in 1832 to Easton, Pa., to furnish the nucleus of Lafayette College. A large factor, contributing to the American movement, had been the experiment of Fellenburg, the Swiss educator, at Hopwyl. Accounts by him in the EDINBURGH REVIEW of 1817-8 brought an international publicity. His theory of manual activity was a necessary complement to the sense perception and object teaching of his contemporary, Pestalozzi.

At such a period of propaganda, the committee of the Allegheny Board, Brunson, Reynolds and Hamilton, named on August 20, 1833, made its investigation. An exhaustive and unique document was prepared and sent broadcast in circular form. It appeared in full, a communication of nearly eight thousand words, in the November issue of Hazard's REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA, Vol. XII., No. 18. The Methodist Committee gave credit to John Wesley in his Kingwood Academy for combining useful labor with study. It cited with approval

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

the plan of Cokesbury College, 45 years before, with its workshop and gardens, where the students were required to spend their hours of recreation, instead of in idle play. Allegheny College based its plan on a probable fifty student farmers and fifty mechanics, working three hours a day. The total time of the fifty agriculturists was equated into the labor of fifteen men, employed ten hours daily. To equip this company, the list of supplies cited included a farm of 200 acres at \$4000; teams and implements, \$500; sheep, cows, hogs, and poultry, \$300; buildings, \$2,000; mechanic shops, with tools and warehouses, with house of superintendent, \$4000; a total of \$10,800 for the manual labor plant.

The appeal for funds was based on the benefits the system would confer upon the public and the students. The argument of the committee was quite ingenious. The portion of the public most vitally concerned was said to be the two thousand farmers in Crawford County. Their lack of information, that science could furnish, placed them at a costly disadvantage. If each farmer were to be instructed as to the nature of soils, cultivation of crops, and methods of stock raising and fruit growing, he would save \$50 yearly, now being lost. Therefore, let each of them give \$10 and start the experiment. The College Farm would be a model, viewed by all who came to the county seat. It would have an extensive nursery and stock breeding. It was hoped that students would enroll from all the townships and the benefits be widely extended. The advantages to flow from the mechanical shops would appear in the cheapened articles of convenience and consumption.

The Manual Labor plan for the students promised to improve their health and their morals; also aiding them to meet a part of the college expenses. The report urged then social reasons for the public support. It said: "The old systems confine the influence of education to the wealthy, tending towards aristocracy. This system opens the door to every member of the community with industry, for the student, who obtains his education in this way, must have genius and enterprise. Furthermore, learning should not be confined to the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

professions, for this is anti-republican. The farmer and the mechanic should be learned, for in the Republic every man is eligible to office if qualified for it. Let farmers and mechanics then educate their sons, and though they should hammer the leather like Sherman or handle the type like Franklin, yet being learned, they are qualified for office and may be called by the voice of the people from their domestic employments to guide the helm of State."

An option on forty acres of land, north of the college, was taken in October, 1833, by Alfred Brunson from Robert Buly. The Trustees assumed the contract on April 1st, 1834. Also an exchange was effected of the tract of ten acres, given by Robert Finney in 1882, for a five-acre lot just north of the gift from Samuel Lord, Esq. The five-acre lot, east of the campus, and belonging to Timothy Alden, was rented, while the barn of the ex-president was used for a carpenter shop. Under necessary limitations, the Manual Labor System was inaugurated this first year. Much of the land of the Buly tract needed to be cleared; in the other areas, the students were set to work on acre and half-acre plots.

The lumber was bought for making thirty bedsteads, thirty tables, window frames and sash and panel doors. The brawny seekers after knowledge were also put to making a fence of sound chestnut rails and white oak posts along the front of the ten-acre possessions of the college, and a division fence for the portion to be cultivated. Ira Avery had been made the steward and superintendent of the farm. He lived in the east wing of Bentley and boarded several students. The attendance had grown so steadily that it was a serious problem to furnish accommodations. The east basement of the college building was prepared to afford a cooking place for the students, who were boarding themselves. Some were allowed lodging the second session of the first year on the second floor of the Hall, turning Bentley into a dormitory, in accordance with the eighteenth century notion of the purpose of a college structure.

The citizens of Meadville rejoiced greatly in the steady progress of their institution. Every increase of students was

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

warmly applauded, public note being made that Allegheny had risen at once to the fourth in the rank of attendance upon Pennsylvania colleges. The plan of conducting term examinations before visitors attracted many spectators, and the first official exhibition of the Allegheny Literary Society at the Court House, on March 27, 1834, brought an unprecedented company together. The Trustees voiced their approval of the occasion through President Morrison, and the four student orators of the evening seemed little short of prodigies, even to the *literati* who were present. The Meadville Grays, at the



Court House

public dinner on the Fourth of July, through their Lieutenant Perkins, toasted, along with Washington, Lafayette and the Army, Allegheny College, "May it receive the encouragement and support of the people of Western Pennsylvania."

Dr. Ruter came to the active presidency of the college in June. His salary was fixed at seven hundred dollars; that of other professors was five hundred. Richard W. Lauck started as tutor in the preparatory school, W. H. Davis was added in

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

the second session. In July, Ruter, Brunson and Barris attended the session of the Pittsburgh Conference, held in Washington, as the committee from the Board of Trustees. The report of the results of the Methodist patronage contained abundant incentive to still larger success. The enrollment had reached one hundred, coming from four States. The scholarship was of a high grade, and the conduct of the students very praiseworthy, almost half of the number making religious profession.

The first commencement, under the Ruter regime, was held in the Court House at nine o'clock on Sept. 25. A procession, with General Dick as marshall and headed by the band, preceded the exercises. The following program was given by undergraduates as well as candidates for the baccalaureate:

Salutatory in Latin by James M. Ellis.

Oration, "The Aborigines of America", by Samuel W. McClure.

Oration, "The Spirit of the Times", by Zelotes Holmes.

Oration, "The Importance of Established Moral Principles", by J. P. Holloway.

Oration, "American Literature", by William McMichael.

Oration, "The Manual Labor System", by William H. Davis.

Oration, "The Existence of God Proven from the Works of Creation", by Philander S. Ruter.

Valedictory, Thomas Van Horne.

Three Seniors received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Ellis, Ruter and Van Horne. Alfred Brunson and Matthew Simpson had conferred upon them the honorary Master of Arts. The latter had been briefly at Madison College, then studied medicine. At the Meadville sessions of the Pittsburgh Conference, in 1833, though absent, he was entered as a preacher on trial. The next year he was assigned to Pittsburgh and contemplated pursuing courses in Allegheny College to gain the degree denied him at Madison. Under these circumstances, Dr. Ruter claimed Rev. Matthew Simpson for Allegheny by placing him on its rolls as an A. M. The college at

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Meadville might happily have taken under its educational aegis other one-time students of the abandoned Madison College.

The Baccalaureate Address of the President was received with much favor and had wide publicity, being reproduced in the **METHODIST QUARTERLY** and elsewhere. Two extracts were:

“Though your pupilage now closes, you scarcely can consider your education as finished. So far from this, it can only be said that you are now prepared to cultivate the sciences by your own skill. The treasures of learning have been spread before you and you have perceived that there is an immensity in their resources. The foundation of literary honors and eminent usefulness must be laid in the morning of our days, but the superstructure must not be neglected afterwards. No one was ever born a scholar, nor is it possible to become one without mental discipline. Those, who have astonished mankind by their powers, have accomplished their work, not so much by the superiority of natural talents, as by patient attention and persevering industry. The votaries of learning should not only add to their acquirements, but aim at improving the arts and sciences themselves. Shall we be told, that after so many improvements, no room remains for others? This was the cry of the indolent prior to the days of Bacon, Locke, Newton, Herschel and others. But it is not true. Rivers may dry up, fountains may fail, but the sources of useful knowledge can never be exhausted. The progress already made affords the best encouragement to the adventurer in the arts, to the searcher after truth, to the lover of learning.”

“Another matter which should share attention is that of improving the minds of others. We desire that all who go from this college carry a full notion of the importance of extending the means of education. The diffusion of useful knowledge is indispensable to the preservation of a republican government. We see improvement in the establishment of seminaries and in the modes of instruction. A taste for the sciences is increasing and the advantages to be derived from them are more fully appreciated, yet there is a deficiency in the common English schools of the land and there ought to be prompt correction in every State. The system recently adopted in Pennsylvania promises much good and cannot fail of the blessing of Heaven.”

The address also urged the fostering of general reading by the establishment of libraries in towns and villages. Just as Franklin helped to found a library in his adopted city, so the college man should follow his example. If a large collection of books were not possible, then a few thousand volumes or hun-

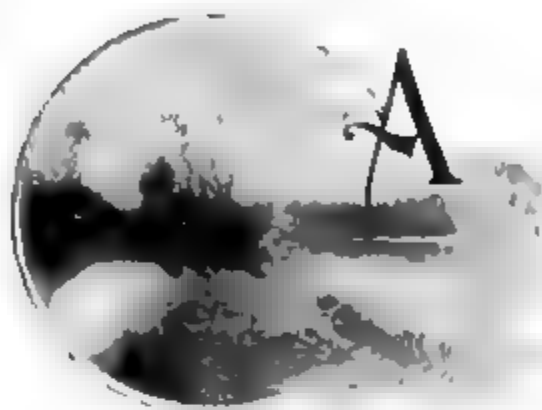
HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

dreds, and in the last resort general reading should be encouraged by the circulation of tracts and periodicals. The alumni of Allegheny were commissioned ever to be mindful of their responsibility in the work of the moral and mental improvement of their fellowmen. "Let useful knowledge be diffused throughout every land."



CHAPTER IV

THE ENDOWMENT CAMPAIGN



ALLEGHENY College had gained an additional and essential asset over its equipment in the first epoch of its history. The number of the seekers after knowledge in the initial year of the second period was highly encouraging. But in the paramount concern of an educational enterprise, that of annual income and permanent endowment, was the future of the college equally reassuring? In the Trustees' message of 1834 to the Pittsburgh Conference, the burden was frankly placed on the Methodists; "we rely upon the measures you see fit to adopt and upon the liberality of the friends of the college. From the lively interest manifested by so numerous a body of men, having extensive influence, we think there is no fear that the sums will be not collected to insure the remaining yearly payments of the State donation. We entertain entire confidence in the ability of the Pittsburgh Conference to accomplish all it has undertaken and all that the Institution needs for its permanent prosperity."

The two thousand dollars from the Commonwealth, conditioned upon a like sum paid over by the friends of the college, was a potent incentive to raise at least that amount each year. But the Conference of 1834 planned larger things. Bishop Soule was the presiding Bishop and urged that a dollar subscription be taken from every Methodist to provide the yearly installment of the church, then collect notes to finish the ten thousand fund of the Roberts Professorship. Three financial agents were named and the program started, that was to be often repeated, of requesting all the ministers to take offerings for Allegheny within the year. Charles Elliott, of the Confer-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

ENCE JOURNAL, supported the college in vigorous editorials. He said:

“Since Allegheny is under the patronage of the Methodists, there is a moral, if not a legal obligation to maintain the college. The Institution is not designed to make ministers, nor to establish religion among us, nor even to elevate the church. But it does give the Pittsburgh Conference a chance to do its part in the higher branches of education. Methodists must foster colleges, so as to preserve its influence in intellectual things. All are concerned, rich and poor, male and female, in advancing Allegheny.”

The second scholastic year of President Ruter showed further progress. William M. Burton, an A. B. of Wesleyan, was added to the Faculty as preceptor. The State Legislature gave the use of the arsenal at the bottom of the Hill for the lodging of the students. On the campus, east of Bentley, was erected a frame dormitory, one story in height, sixty feet in length, with rooms to accommodate a score and more. One of the provisions of the Act of April 5, 1834, required that in return for the State aid, twelve students should annually be educated gratis for teachers of the English language. This attracted naturally those who would take courses mostly in the academic department.

The instruction of certain persons gratis was a condition imposed by Pennsylvania on several of its colleges and was designed to aid in supplying teachers for the common school system created in 1834. The Allegheny Trustees discharged their obligation faithfully. The regulations were, that the beneficiaries have in view teaching as a “future business”, that they acknowledge the being of a God and be of good moral character. The candidates were accepted for a term at a time and must show proficiency in the three R’s.

At this time, the Eunice Day scholarship of 1826 was revived, and upon the nomination of Timothy Alden, allotted to William McMichael.

Others were attracted to Meadville by the possibility of defraying a portion of their expenses while in college. The Manual Labor system was a valuable advertisement. But its administration soon encountered vexatious features. Mater-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

ials must be provided and a sale of products arranged. One contract called for the making of fanning mills. Three hours of work a day were required. But certain of the laborers conceived exaggerated notions of the worth of their toil. They asked as their pay both board and tuition. When refused, a few malcontents left in high dudgeon to circulate unfavorable reports of the experiment. A more serious matter was the entrance of unskilled and untutored persons, who expected to be taught a trade.

The Trustees had to publish the notice, that students who planned to profit by their labor while at Allegheny must have a knowledge of the business they intended to pursue before they came. In addition to work in the shop on the campus, several found employment with the mechanics of the town. There was always a chance to secure work of this sort through the years after the college system was abandoned. In the agricultural division of the Manual Labor plan, the results were disappointing this year and the succeeding one, a much less number of students enlisting here than in the mechanical. The costs of the labor enterprise made a large item in a budget already sadly overdrawn.

A feature was now stressed that came to be associated in the minds of the authorities as a variation or substitute for the Manual Labor device. This was self boarding by the students. The dormitory and one of the wings of Bentley accommodated such as prepared their own meals, securing provisions in town or often having supplies sent from their homes. It was estimated that the cost could be held as low as sixty cents a week, while board in a private family ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.75, "light, fuel and washing not being included." This frugal figure placed an education in the reach of very many who otherwise would have been denied the privilege. Tuition rates were twenty and sixteen dollars a year in the collegiate and academic departments, with small incidental fees.

The enrollment of 1834-5 reached 134, drawn from eight States. The type of the early Allegheny student was distinctive. He came largely from the homes of the common people; very often he had reached his majority when he was

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

matriculated. He was ambitious, intensely in earnest, and had generally a fixed goal ahead, after the period of his scholastic training. He was ready to make any self sacrifice to attain his purpose. In these days, Cyrus Nutt, later president of Indiana University, was working his way through college. And, soon, Calvin Kingsley arrived to become the janitor of Bentley Hall, while he was busy shaping the splendid talents which were to bring him to pre-eminent leadership in Methodism. Allegheny was freely spoken of as the best place for a man with small means. For sixty or seventy dollars a year, he was said to be entitled to as much respect and as many advantages as if he was the possessor of his thousands.

From the many visitors to the college and in the official reports, there was a uniform note of all but extravagant praise of the exemplary conduct and the high character of the student body. There were no bickerings or disturbances. Friction with the authorities was practically unknown. While a majority of the students at this time were religious, this by no means meant that the most of them were preparing for the Christian ministry. The contrast of Allegheny with Jefferson College in its earlier years is quite striking, when in the latter institution three-fourths of its graduates became clergymen.

The success of the college was ascribed as due in no small measure to the Faculty. The stated public examinations gave the community strong evidence of their ability to instruct. They held positions of commanding influence and esteem in the minds of their fellow citizens. They were especially commended for their industry and their strict attention to their work. In fact, the Trustees complained that the small teaching force had to labor too hard, and was denied any chance to visit patronizing communities and extend the influence of the institution. President Ruter was a universal favorite. The Fourth of July toast of the young men of the borough was to Allegheny College, with the sentiment, "May the able and wise manner in which it is conducted awaken feelings of gratitude and respect in the hearts of the lovers of education." The cordial relations with other religious denominations of Meadville was evidenced in September, 1835, by the conferring of

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

the honorary degree of Master of Arts upon Rev. Nathaniel West, of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Thomas Crompton, of the Protestant Episcopal. There were four Seniors to receive their Baccalaureate: George W. Clarke, twenty years a professor in the college; William H. Davis, long an able lawyer; William McMichael and O. A. Zane. Commencement Day was always a gala affair. The exercises were held in the brick Presbyterian Church.



The Brick Church

A procession formed in front of Bentley at 9 a. m. Some local military celebrity would be at its head, escorted by the brass band of the town. Then Trustees, Faculty, Seniors, undergraduates and visitors came with conscious dignity, winding down the half mile from the Hill to the appointed place. In the earlier years when the town did not extend beyond North Street, it was a literal return to the habitations of men. For the entire day the college held the public attention; in the morning, with the graduating ceremonies; in the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

afternoon with an address before the two literary societies and their friends.

Dr. Ruter, Brunson and Barris again represented the Board at the 1835 session of the Pittsburgh Conference. The Roberts Professorship had not been subscribed in full, but a second endowment of \$10,000, for a professorship to be named the Asbury, was urged. An effort was made to have the subscriptions made in 1830-1 to the Conference endowment of Madison College diverted to Allegheny. But when the terms could not be adjusted, it was voted to release all parties from any further payment of pledges to the school abandoned at Uniontown. Charles Elliott was the chairman of the committee on education, which had the Conference adopt an earnest request that Dr. Ruter continue as President of the college. He had been invited to return to the head of Augusta College. Later he was also asked to take the Presidency of La Grange College, Alabama, and corresponded with Rev. Matthew Simpson to learn if the young preacher would accompany him as a professor.

The Board of Trustees sent to the meeting at Pittsburgh a remarkable address, exemplifying the fidelity of the management of Allegheny to the original purposes and traditions of the institution. In its optimism and vision, it was worthy of Timothy Alden in his loftiest utterances. The message ran:

"For our mutual encouragement and as a stimulant to continued action, survey the ground we occupy and contemplate the duties devolving upon us in consequence. We live in the soul-stirring nineteenth century, and in a country whose liberal religious and civil systems seem destined in the Providence of God as models for the rest of the world.

Consider our local situation at the head of the great Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, in a district whose population is fast increasing in numbers and intelligence. This district has already begun to send forth in the tide of emigration, moving towards the far west, colonies to settle other regions and enterprising individuals to explore and transact the business of other countries.

They should go forth with the benefits of education and through them this Institution might radiate other and more distant climes than we now occupy. Also, consider the importance of education to counteract the designs of foreign potentates on the civil and religious institutions of our beloved country. We must supply in America the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

church with an enlightened ministry, the forum and the senate with learned counsellors, the schools with competent teachers, the town and country with erudite physicians, merchants, mechanics and farmers. In a field already white to the harvest, no time is to be lost, if we do the work Heaven has assigned us as our part towards the education of mankind."

The third year of the regime of Dr. Ruter was marked by his absence for two months at the Methodist General Conference in Cincinnati. The President, while giving his best energies to the college, maintained a keen interest in the affairs of the church he had long zealously served. An insight into his state of mind is afforded by an extract from the brief autobiography he penned while in Meadville in 1835: "I am now at the college, where I must remain for a season, perhaps two or three years, until the institution shall have acquired a degree of prosperity and permanency sufficient to secure its usefulness. As soon as that shall be accomplished, it is my earnest desire, and I hope I shall be permitted, to retire from Meadville and enter on duties in which I may be equally useful. and enjoy more extensively the comforts of Divine grace."

In the operation of the common school system of Pennsylvania, authorized in 1834, the state superintendent called for annual reports from the colleges receiving public aid. The statement of Allegheny, in 1836, showed one hundred and twenty students enrolled, forty-four having entered. Thirty-five were preparing to teach. A comparison with Dickinson College, then having one hundred in attendance, is interesting. The valuation of the Allegheny property, including the library, at \$24,000, was \$46,800, while that of Dickinson was \$40,000. The total expenditures of Allegheny were \$2500, of Dickinson, \$8000; the debt of the former, \$3800; of the latter, \$15,000.

The college continued to ask for larger gifts from the state. The influential friend of former years, Thomas Atkinson, supported in the lower house at Harrisburg in March a bill appropriating \$200,000 to the colleges, the proposed allotment to Allegheny being \$25,000. The Board of Trustees memorialized the United States Congress to devote federal lands to education, and Senator James Buchanan was intrusted with the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

petition. The progress of the college brought some increase in the modest salaries of the professors and James Reynolds was added as tutor. William Burton was advanced to the chair of languages, when Augustus W. Ruter was made professor of moral science, the position held by his father, who became professor of oriental languages and belle-lettres in addition to his executive duties.



Rev. Alfred Brunson, D. D.

The summer of 1836 brought the removal of the Rev. Alfred Brunson, who had been the leading man of the new group introduced into the Board in 1833. He was a typical example of intrepid circuit rider and religious pioneer. He preached first in Meadville in 1819 and was very fond of the place, calling it the "Athens" of Northwestern Pennsylvania. He was

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

an ardent controversialist and engaged in set debates with various denominational champions.

Writing against the secession of 1829, that culminated in the Methodist Protestant Church, Brunson gained national fame as "Silas Hopewell". He was an aggressive advocate of education and Allegheny owes him much for his unsparing services in the business administration of the college, while he was in Meadville. He served the community by organizing the first Lyceum. An appointment as missionary to the Northwest caused him in June to take a flat boat at Meadville, with his family, for a twenty-five-hundred-mile voyage on French Creek, the Allegheny, the Ohio and the Mississippi for the Indian country.

The period for Meadville was one of steady growth. The population of the borough approached two thousand. The county almost doubled its number in the decade, becoming entitled to two representatives in the State Assembly. Emigrants were attracted by the excellent, cheap lands. Trade by water greatly increased and the Erie portion of the canal was building. There was competition in stage coach lines and a better mail service. Various conventions were held to secure railroads for the region. All visitors commented on the beauty of the town. "White dwellings shaded with a profusion of green trees and glittering cupolas of the public buildings made a lovely scene."

And crowning it all, overlooking "the little vale and the crystal stream," stood Allegheny. To this pleasant site of the college, on Aug. 17, 1836, came some ninety Methodist preachers, who, under the presidency of Bishop Soule, organized the Erie Conference, out of the northern area of the Pittsburgh Conference. Dr. Martin Ruter served as secretary of the body. The students of the college rendered an impressive program before the clergy visiting them at Bentley. The incident was in eloquent contrast to the inspection of the church authorities three years previous, when only empty halls greeted the visitors. That the initial session of the new conference should be held in Meadville was highly appropriate, for the organiza-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

tion, by its proximity to the college, has ever given Allegheny a loyal support.

The financial reports of the Trustees to the two patronizing bodies this year gave a review of the triennium. It set forth how Bentley had been completed and transformed from a bare, unfurnished structure. The inherited debt of six thousand dollars had been reduced by half. While the subscriptions to the Roberts Professorship were now complete, the need of larger resources had not abated. The Board had considered the erection of a library building, but the cost was then prohibitive. The conferences were asked to push the endowment of another professorial chair. Additional aid was anticipated from the State, the request being for \$20,000.

The third commencement of Dr. Ruter had but a single graduate, Cyrus Nutt, who, however, was a host in himself and of brilliant promise. He was at once made a tutor. The spirit of the day was reflected in an address on "The Cause of the Texians", made by a member of the Junior Class, F. H. Pierpont, future Governor of West Virginia. At this time, Professor Augustus Ruter resigned his new position in moral science to go to Indiana University.

The President, for all his usual optimism, now sounded a new note in his public utterances. He said, while Allegheny was prospering, it had not been successful to the extent some expected. He had begged for enlarging support from the friends of the institution. Most of the gifts made were in subscriptions yet to be collected, the donors paying interest on their obligations. Whether it was the survival of that early disinclination of the Methodists to emphasize the importance of literary attainments or because the great majority of the members were persons of small means, the church was difficult to arouse to sustain its educational enterprises. The manual labor system on the agricultural side was resulting unfavorably, and purchasers for the college acres were sought.

Dr. Ruter continued fertile in plans. One of his first ambitions had been to secure the Rev. Matthew Simpson, M. D., as a member of his Faculty. He had learned his worth, while they served as pastors in Pittsburgh. In October, 1834, he was

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

asked to come to Meadville as the professor of chemistry and natural sciences, to receive a partial salary and depend for the remainder upon his lancet. Dr. Ruter thought there would be plenty of business in the town for the young physician-minister, as there was no Methodist doctor living there. Though this opportunity was not accepted, again on March 17, 1837, Matthew Simpson was extended an invitation by the Trustees to become the professor of natural science at a salary of five hundred dollars. The pastorate near Pittsburgh was resigned and the new science professor began his duties May first.

The President placed special emphasis upon the religious life of the college. Crawford County yet maintained its reputation as a place of notable camp meetings. Dr. Ruter in his first year addressed on a Sabbath a throng of five thousand on the grounds, six miles west of Meadville. There were gatherings of the students at the revivals each year in the town, the Faculty taking a leading part in the meetings. The professors of Allegheny all through the years had a keen interest in all that touched the student life and their association with it was intimate and stimulating. The cordiality of their mutual relations was a matter of comment by many persons.

The second executive of the college was especially gifted with social graces. He had an attractive bearing and was very affable in conversation. In informal companies, his wide information and fluent speech made him a natural leader. In personal character, Dr. Ruter was a man of rare integrity. The friend of his youth, Bishop Hedding, could say of him, "that in all the years of intimate association with him, he never knew nor heard of his being guilty of a mean action or imprudent deed." Such was the personality set before the youth of Allegheny. The truest education includes character as fully as culture. That Dr. Ruter should be an itinerant preacher rather than a college president, that he should stress religion more than literature, can be explained by the master motive of his life, the passion for evangelization.

While at the General Conference of 1836, Dr. Ruter had gone before the Missionary Society to urge the claims of the new republic of Texas upon the Methodist Church. This land

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

was largely occupied not by heathen people, but persons from the United States, who had been reared under an evangelical ministry and were then outside of any religious communion. The President of Allegheny believed so intensely in the need of a mission in the Southwest that he volunteered to go himself. At this time, however, such a visitation was deemed premature, and only after the Texas constitution was adopted in April, 1837, did Bishop Hedding make the appointment of Martin Ruter to the superintendency of the Texas mission.

The second President of the college took the step on June 21, 1837, that he had kept in view from the beginning of his administration, that of resigning after a season. The Board of Trustees accepted his decision with reluctance. It felt that as few changes as possible should be made while the college was being satisfactorily managed. But now it dared throw no obstacle in the way of the devotion and self-sacrifice of the Apostle to Texas. The Board appointed Dr. Ruter to represent it at the July session of the Pittsburgh Conference.

He rendered an account of his stewardship at Allegheny in the CONFERENCE JOURNAL of July 13, 1837:

"It is now four years since the Conference entered into an agreement with the Trustees to patronize the college and place it, as far as practicable, in successful operation, taking measures for securing funds with a view to its permanent prosperity. The result of this agreement is apparent in the success that has followed. Perhaps no seminary of learning has advanced more rapidly than this has since that time. I disregarded my own inclinations in 1833 and accepted the appointment as its head.

I have done the utmost in my power to secure the success of the institution, keeping in view the entire interests of all its departments and the welfare of the students. But it has been my uniform intention to labor in a different sphere of usefulness, whenever I could retire from the college without any injury to its interests. Believing I can now do this, and finding a door opened for me in other labors probably as useful to the church as any I could undertake, it seems expedient that I should follow the leadings of Providence."

The contemporary praise of the work done by Dr. Ruter was unstinted, yet all recognized the financial limitations he had faced. Because of his ripe experience as an educator, his regime has been potent in fixing the standards which guided

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

the college in succeeding administrations. His Pittsburgh brethren testified, "that he had been placed in the responsible situation of presiding over the destinies of Allegheny at a time when success in the undertaking was doubtful, but through every embarrassment he had conducted his high trust with distinction and resigned his post only when the persevering efforts of friends were required to render permanent success certain." At the port of Mead in July a large company of citizens and students gathered to bid farewell to the missionary and his family. Hymns were sung and prayers offered, while all the community joined in a fervent wish for a rich reward to this man of God in his courageous enterprise. A flat boat had been prepared and by this means, similar to that of the coming of Timothy Alden in 1815, Dr. Ruter took his wife, children and possessions to New Albany, Ind. He was not able to reach his field of labor until November, but by heroic and herculean endeavors, in five months he laid the foundations of Methodism in Texas.

He traveled thousands of miles upon horseback, visited scores of settlements and organized churches, finally completing plans for a college to be named later Ruterville, now continued in Southwestern University. But the zeal of this apostle literally devoured him; the needs of the land were so urgent that he poured out his life in a mighty ministry to bring immediate evangelization. His exposure in his work resulted in his death, May 16, 1838. The news of Dr. Ruter being stricken at his post of duty caused profound grief throughout Methodism. In the Boston memorial service of the New England Conference, he was honored as a missionary hero, along with Melville Cox, who had died for Africa, and Bishop Coke, closing his career on the voyage to Ceylon.

Allegheny College joined with deep feeling in the general mourning. A student committee consisting of Jonathan Hamnett, Gordon Battelle and Moses Crow—names of future distinction among the alumni, presented resolutions in chapel, testifying to the appreciation of the permanent work wrought by the former President of Allegheny. At the student request, President Homer J. Clark preached a memorial sermon on July

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE



24 from the text in Isa. 62:1, "For Jerusalem's sake I will not rest until the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness." The address closed with an appeal, "Who of the young men are willing to tread in the footsteps of Ruter, to devote their ardor and strength to the Christian ministry? Who will go and supply his place in the missionary field?" On Dec. 3, 1901, the Methodists of the North and South united in dedicating a monument at Navasota, Texas, to his memory, replacing the earlier memorial. The simple inscription it bears reads: "Ruter, an honored preacher, author, teacher and founder of the Western Book Concern of the M. E. Church."

The transition to a new administration at Allegheny was made instantly and smoothly. Rev. Homer J. Clark, the Vice-President, was elected by the Trustees as the third executive of the college the day of the resignation of Dr. Ruter. Many of the duties of the office had fallen upon him previously in the absence of his superior. Although he had come to Meadville when but thirty years of age, he quickly gained general esteem for his devotion to his labors, his skillful leadership of youth and his sound judgment.

The zeal of the professor for education had attracted attention lately because of a notable address delivered in 1836, which was put in pamphlet form and widely circulated in Western Pennsylvania and its borders. He said, "there is a two-fold end of education, to cultivate the natural abilities and to direct moral activities. It is of great utility to the church. It defends the church against the attacks of infidelity; it also makes a more effective ministry. The notion that ignorance is a source of devotion is a fallacy. The church is not unfriendly to learning, for education is second only to religion in promoting the welfare of men. Hence there should

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

be the hearty co-operation of the church. Let it pray and work for the advance of education."

The same address had a strong plea for the education of women, a policy not to be adopted in Allegheny for many years:

"The necessary training of the future mothers, the universal instructors of the human race, is nowhere made the object of State policy. It is now hailed as an omen favorable to the future prosperity of the church and the world, that female education is beginning to excite more general attention. The prevailing systems are defective; more attention should be given to intellectual and moral cultivation and less to puerile accomplishments calculated for display. The female mind is as capable of improving its advantages as the male. There is no sex in mind. The female intellect has never failed to vindicate itself from every disparaging imputation."

The Rev. H. J. Clark was well trained for the large responsibilities now placed upon him. Born in Mount Holly, Vt., he had removed while a youth to Ohio. Becoming a Methodist, he was licensed to exhort and to preach yet in his teens. For one year he was a member on trial of the Ohio Conference, but was discontinued in 1825 to go to college. He was resolved to lay thorough foundations for his career as a minister. His father at Portage, now Barberton, gave him a colt, with saddle, bridle and saddle-bags and five dollars, and the ambitious student rode away to Athens to enter the Ohio University. The struggle to support himself for the four years was successfully waged and young Clark was graduated with honors in 1829.

His record in scholarship and Christian character won him an invitation to become an instructor in the university. In the religious life of the students, he took a leading part, especially in the services which resulted in E. R. Ames, afterwards Bishop, and Dr. J. M. Trimble being added to the church. When an assistant pastor was needed in the critical situation at Pittsburgh, Bishop McKendree selected the man fresh from college as peculiarly adapted. The movement to the Methodist Protestant Church had enlisted some of the strong clergy and laity of the older denominations. At once H. J. Clark came to fame in the city as an eloquent divine.



President Homer J. Clark, 1837-47

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Many of his sermons were delivered in the court house and were said to have established a new standard of excellence in preaching.

The two years' connection at Uniontown with Madison College supplied valuable experience for his succeeding educational activities. In 1833, he was appointed pastor of the Meadville congregation. His alma mater gave him the Master of Arts degree in 1833 and Transylvania University honored him with the Doctorate of Divinity in 1837. The president was a constant reader and student. He was a man of methodical habits. His often expressed ambition was to redeem the time. Close association with Dr. Martin Ruter likely accentuated this purpose. He endeavored to spend each day after a definite plan. His diary has frequent entries of "Rules for the day."

The program of Dr. Payson was adopted for a season: six hours for sleep, Tuesday a day of fasting and prayer, Scripture reading and prayer each morning and evening. The schedule of President Clark was to rise at four o'clock in winter and at five in summer, retiring at nine thirty. Spiritual exercises seem seldom to have been neglected. In connection with his college duties, there is frequent mention of hours spent upon conic sections, spherical trigonometry, natural philosophy and international law. The last action of the day was to review the preceding hours and record the successes and lapses from his high ideals.

Dr. Clark received excellent support as he began his administration. Professor Matthew Simpson was made Vice-President of the college. William M. Burton succeeded to the chair of mathematics and George W. Clarke, '35, became the professor of Greek and Latin languages. The first printed catalogue, a pamphlet of eighteen pages, was now issued. The total attendance had reached one hundred and forty-six, with a healthy growth in the college classes. The prospect was excellent that the preparatory department would soon be much outnumbered. Six graduates received their diplomas in September, William Reynolds of Meadville being one of the class.

The Pittsburgh and Erie Conferences, in the sessions of

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

1837, expressed keen approbation of the conditions in Allegheny. It was declared that no college had ever been made to do so much with such limited means. The annual expenditures were \$2400. From tuition there was received \$1400. Almost half the student body was using scholarships. These instruments had been largely issued simply upon subscription of the amount of the face of the note. There was frequent urging that the sums pledged be collected. The yearly deficit of \$1000 had to be met by the agents named by the Conferences soliciting new gifts. A sanguine estimate was voiced that an active campaign would yield sufficient funds within three years to make the institution self supporting.

The Board of Trustees presented formal resolutions in August that the Methodists had fulfilled all expectations in raising money and in patronage according to the agreement of 1833. But this action must be viewed in the light of the fact that financial relations between the Board and the ecclesiastical bodies had not yet been fully adjusted and more accurate accounting on the part of the Trustees was being asked at this time. The ambitions of the college for better equipment incited to a wider financial effort than for endowment funds alone. Judge Charles Shaler, of Pittsburgh, who had addressed the literary societies at Dr. Clark's first commencement, made an appeal in the public prints for dormitories, a commons hall, houses for the professors and especially a chapel.

But strong hopes now arose of a new appropriation by the State and a petition for aid was prepared by the Board in November. The report of Superintendent T. H. Burrowes, of the common schools of Pennsylvania for 1837, favored Allegheny stoutly. He said, "the location of the college places it among the most important in the State. All the northwestern part of the Commonwealth can more conveniently send to Allegheny than any other institution, which renders it essential that it should be furnished with the necessary advantages. One additional professor is immediately needed and the library, extensive and valuable as it is, requires the addition of a few

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

hundred volumes of modern and recent productions to bring it in line with the present state of literature."

Pennsylvania was striving to mature its educational program. The additional school law of 1836 had been accepted in an increasing number of districts. In the distribution of United States surplus of 1837, \$2,867,000 was allotted to the Keystone State and a portion of this sum was made available for education. Mr. Burrowes was an able champion and a worthy executive in the organization of popular instruction. His policy for primary, secondary and higher education was sound and thorough. In his statement to the Senate in Feb. 19, 1838, he declared:

"We are an ignorant people, but we know our deficiencies and are going after more than the mere rudiments of learning. Our ambition is that of a people who have no lower orders of society. There must be secondary schools formed within every six miles of each other. Then we must have teachers' institutes or practical colleges, for the improvement of teachers is the great need of the time.

The colleges of Pennsylvania, after struggling for years against adverse circumstances, are about to be sustained and raised by the State to that standing which their own merits and our honor require. It is the height of injustice now for the sake of mere temporary considerations to clog them with what does not properly pertain to their design. A college is chartered for instruction in the liberal arts and sciences. All who enter should be on a footing of equality, and have the same high object in view. If some of the students are only candidates for teaching, they will be discriminated against inevitably.

Let the State aid the colleges unconditionally and not exact a certain amount of service, which is without their proper sphere. If to each institution with four professors and one hundred actual attendance in the collegiate department one thousand dollars a year is given, it will require eight thousand, for there are eight tolerably strong colleges. Let there be a further fund of seven thousand to be distributed to those above the minimum requirement, in proportion to their excess. The effect will be most happy. Pennsylvania, that spends annually her millions on internal improvements, is asked for a small fractional part of that to complete her system of education."

This exhortation to action was not in vain. Other favorable influences at the time were at work. The superintendent's scheme of standardization was accepted in the Act of April 12, 1838, and the beneficiaries named were Dickinson, Jeffer-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

son, Washington, Allegheny, Madison, Marshall, Lafayette and Pennsylvania Colleges, each of which was to receive one thousand dollars annually for a period of ten years, if it fulfilled the numerical conditions.

The State appropriation would seem to promise security for the immediate future of Allegheny, since the yearly deficit had been running one thousand dollars. But the spirit of the third President showed itself, as he tried to employ the good fortune of the college as a basis for an aggressive advance financially. On May 16, 1838, he issued an appeal to the Pittsburgh and Erie Conferences to prepare for a campaign to secure an adequate endowment. The examples were cited of the eastern conferences, deciding upon \$100,000 for Dickinson, and the Indiana Methodists working for a similar amount for Asbury College. A sum of this size constituted the permanent funds of Western Reserve. Dr. Clark said he would alarm his brethren if he should state that the success of Allegheny depended upon raising \$100,000.

The address ended in a call for at least \$20,000, as a third professorship was desirable. The friends of the college were exhorted to get to work, for the State had divided with them the burden and had a right to expect them to complete the raising of the funds. Moreover, the competition of other institutions compelled a better equipment, if the advantages of the past were to be retained. The panic of 1837 had brought a situation not favorable to money raising. Yet the progress toward better things had been modest and withal so steady, that the patrons were not aroused by President Clark in this year to any heroic endeavor.

The two supporting Methodist bodies took peculiar pride in their official utterances over the review of their stewardship of five years. A debt of nearly five thousand dollars had been assumed in 1833 and of a like amount needed to furnish Bentley Hall and make repairs. The thirty-two hundred dollars, which had been voted in 1831 by the Board to pay Timothy Alden at some indefinite time, without interest, was commuted by mutual agreement into two thousand dollars to be discharged in five yearly payments. The management could justly rejoice

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

that the obligations of the college were in 1838 reduced to less than one thousand dollars. The Pittsburgh Conference had collected in net cash \$4160, the Erie Conference a lesser sum. Subscriptions yet to be paid were respectively five and ten thousand dollars.

Sixty foolscap pages of statistics revealed the careful accounting system of the Trustees. The balance sheet recorded total receipts of \$23,386 from all sources in the five years. The main items of expense were: salaries \$8704, agents' salaries \$3801, labor and lumber \$3773, debt of David Dick \$2111, furniture \$1163, debt of Rev. Timothy Alden \$1442, debt of Rev. David McKinney of 1829, \$220.

The Pittsburgh Conference Committee on Education observed that colleges without endowment can be sustained only by high tuition and large enrollment. If Allegheny doubled its rate of charges, it would exclude the poor students. Therefore, the remedy was to double the attendance. Three hints were spoken to the preachers: help the college funds, get students and pray. The collegiate department in 1838 aggregated more than one hundred, the first time in Allegheny's history, and thus the conditions were met for receiving the State aid.

In the matter of the curriculum the friends of Allegheny declared their purpose to have the course of instruction as extensive as in any western institution. Letters and science were adequately included in the original plan of the college. Just as Dr. Coates held the chair of natural philosophy and chemistry in the Alden period, also it was the desire of the Clark regime to lay especial stress upon science. The start had been made under the guidance of Matthew Simpson. He has recorded that when he entered upon his duties in May, 1837, he had the use of a "handsome apparatus".

Joseph Tingley, who was a student at Meadville in 1840, wrote: "I was shown the large electrical machine which he had reconstructed and used in his teaching. Professor Simpson had found much of the laboratory equipment in bad condition, but he repaired and supplemented it so effectively as to gain the reputation of being a remarkably ingenious scientist."

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Among the other duties of this instructor in chemistry was the conducting of classes in navigation and surveying.

An extraordinary demand had arisen for civil engineers because of the extensive construction of public works in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. To assist in meeting this need, Allegheny created the professorship of civil engineering and called to it, April 12, 1838, R. T. P. Allen, a West Pointer. He was employed by the United States Government as superintendent of the harbor improvements at Erie and could not be released for a year. But his coming was widely heralded and young men had the attractive prospect of entering into lucrative positions after a period of two years' training, preceded by the mathematical course.

Field practice was given from May to September. The necessary equipment in instruments was secured by the college and the course was pursued with thoroughness and enthusiasm. Extra fees were charged in the department and appropriated to the instruction. The attendance grew until the salary of the professor reached one thousand dollars. He was not only an able teacher but a man of much influence outside of the class room. He had been licensed to preach by the Methodist Church before he came to Meadville, and in 1841 he was admitted on trial in the Erie Conference.

A scientific course of study was adopted Feb. 24, 1840, and the degree of Bachelor of Science created. The philosophy of education at Allegheny was thus expressed :

"In conducting the youthful mind over the field of science, it is designed to bring all the faculties into exercise in the natural order of their development and to preserve that proportion between the culture of each, which will produce a proper symmetry and balance of character. The object of the collegiate instruction is not to complete either a practical or professional education. Its aim is by discipline and cultivation to bring out every power of mind in its fullest and fairest proportions. Such an education is the best preparation for studying any of the learned professions or entering the higher departments of business."

Another scholastic advance in the administration of Dr. Clark was the selection of native teachers for the modern languages. Charles H. Doering took charge of the French and

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

German in 1838. He was succeeded in 1842 by P. A. Gollier. The President of the college also became interested in the Meadville Female Seminary, and for a while Mrs. Clark acted as the "governess". The school was housed in the well-known Torbett's Hotel, on French Creek, at the corner of Chestnut and Water Streets.

The year of 1839 held the record for attendance in the collegiate department during several decades. Of the enrollment of one hundred and thirty-nine, there were seventy-seven Freshmen. In the graduating class of ten members was Jonathan Hamnett, who had come from Pittsburgh on foot to enter college in 1836, catching his first glimpse of Bentley from Kennedy Hill across the valley. His classmate was F. H. Pierpont, later the first governor of West Virginia. A member of the Sophomore Class was Calvin Kingsley, already a leader among his fellows, supporting himself by working in Bentley and cutting wood in adjacent forests.

President Clark, in a report to the State, spoke thus of the relations of instructors and students: "The intercourse is more frequent than it can possibly be when the number enrolled is triple what ours is. The student is met at the threshold of his college life by those who welcome him to it and promise to do all in their power to make his progress pleasant and sure. He is a welcome guest at our firesides and the relation in which we hold him is that not of a gentleman alone, but also a friend. We endeavor to evince to him how deeply we sympathize in all that relates to his present and future well-being.

"Such discipline might to some appear to be characterized by imbecility and fitted rather for the guidance of the virtuous than the correction of the vicious. We trust this institution will never be regarded even by its enemies, if any there are, as a house of refuge for the incorrigible. If we know of any student of this sort, we do not vainly attempt to reform, but exclude him at once from the college. To act virtuously, there must be freedom of action. Truth and duty are pursued for their own sake and in obedience to a law more obligatory in its

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

sanctions than that we prescribe. The existence of the college in the town is looked upon kindly and the students received into society freely. The relations between them and the citizens generally are amicable and the college intimacy often ripens into friendship."

With all the internal harmony and prosperity, the financial clouds had not been dissipated. The expenditures were increasing with the mounting numbers in the classes and the larger Faculty. The equipment of the engineering department had entailed an outlay of several hundred dollars. This year in the history of Methodism seemed opportune to launch a renewed and enlarged effort to create an endowment for Allegheny College.

It was the centenary of the formation of classes by John Wesley in London, and the connection in Europe and America decided to celebrate the anniversary by making large donations to various benevolent objects. The Pittsburgh and Erie Conferences voted to appropriate one-half of the collections in all the churches to "liberal education", while the other half went to missions and the superannuated preachers. Bishop Soule, presiding in each Conference, showed much enthusiasm for the project. The endowment of two new chairs was planned, to be called the Centenary Professorship of Mathematics and the Soule Professorship of Moral and Intellectual Sciences.

The Bishop agreed to be one of one hundred persons to give two hundred dollars each, the first hundred payable when the list of subscribers was completed. At the Erie Conference, President Clark and Professor Allen each took a share, but the remaining subscriptions were much lower in proportion. At first each conference area was expected to yield twenty thousand dollars in pledges to Allegheny. The program had been to hold educational meetings at many centers. Notable amounts were subscribed in a few places, \$1000 at Butler and \$1300 at Meadville. But soon a single professorship was the goal, the Soule chair, and finally in a great number of churches no collections at all were taken.

In the Pittsburgh report of 1840, there was given to the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Soule project only \$2200. Further discouragement arose through the rumor that the Pennsylvania Legislature was hostile in 1840 to higher education and threatened to cut off the annual appropriation to the colleges. Commissioners were sent to the Michigan and North Ohio Annual Conferences asking patronage and aid.

The deficit was inceasing yearly and had reached two thousand dollars. The debt to the heirs of Timothy Alden had been reduced, but not entirely discharged. Repairs were needed, the preparatory department called for more teachers, and the Methodist Conference committee even asked for the erection of a building, one hundred by sixty feet, to cost five thousand dollars at least. The bad currency of the period added to the depression. A considerable hostility to the college had developed in some sections.

A notion gained currency that large amounts had been collected for Allegheny, whereas of the sums pledged the greater portion was unpaid. There were frequent changes in the financial agents, and the practice began of asking the presiding elders to urge the collection of notes and the taking of subscriptions by the preachers under their supervision. The Board of Trustees at Meadville put the responsibility for prompt aid upon the patronizing friends, warning that if the doors of the college closed, there was grave fear that it would be forever. The second year after the centenary of Methodism also produced altogether inadequate donations.

The educational committee of the Pittsburgh Conference made a stirring appeal in August, 1841. It said:

"It is humiliating that when the internal prosperity is so cheering and facilities exist for lasting usefulness, there is yet so crying a need of pecuniary relief. This is not due to a lack of means in the members of the church. If it were, then the beloved Allegheny would be handed over to the company of the cherished Madison College. We need a plan. Something must be done speedily. Do we want the reproach of a second failure in education? Something more is needed than fair speeches and approving resolutions. Let a shilling be raised from every member on a charge."

A strong friend of the college in these times of need was

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Rev. Zerah H. Coston, who had been foremost in the early negotiations for Methodist patronage. He was energetic, resourceful, tactful and affable. He gave the bell to Allegheny, which, after a return to Pittsburgh and a recasting, rendered faithful service in the tower of Bentley. When the engineering instruments were levied upon for debt, this good Trustee redeemed the college property and restored it with his compliments. He was the skillful advocate of the Institution, when some of his brethren had lost their original ardor for the promotion of learning at Meadville. His appeals and argument held many to the support of Allegheny and the fulfillment of their pledges. The record of care, labor and patience places Rev. Zerah Coston as one of the truest benefactors of the college.

Meanwhile, there had come changes in the Faculty. Matthew Simpson resigned as vice-president and professor, March 20, 1839. His health had been poor and Asbury University, a new foundation in Indiana, had been trying to secure him as its scientist. When the presidency was offered, it was accepted. His departure brought deep regret, for his influence was most pronounced in the college and in the religious life of the community and the county. He was much attached to his associates in the Faculty and to the students as well. He often said that only the climate sent him to another field. As much as the future eloquent Bishop gave to Allegheny, in all probability Allegheny did much more for him.

William M. Burton, who had been five years on the Faculty, resigned Sept. 12, 1839, and went later into the active ministry. Upon the nomination of the Pittsburgh Conference, the Trustees invited Rev. William M. Bangs, of the New York Conference, to become professor of natural science, but the offer was declined because of ill health. Burton had transferred from the chair of ancient languages to that of mathematics, R. T. P. Allen after his coming to the college serving also as adjunct professor of mathematics.

The catalogue of 1839 stated that it was expected the vacancy in the vice-presidency and the professorship of natural science and chemistry would be immediately filled by a very

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

acceptable and efficient man. The one who came to this office was not the first choice nor did his election occur until March 25, 1840, but in Professor John Barker, of the Genesee Wesleyan, at Lima, N. Y., Allegheny gained as a member of its Faculty a personality so rare and an educator so ideal that the fame of his gracious services is fixed as long as the college endures.

The graduating class of this year numbered fifteen and the valedictory, spoken by Gordon Battelle, was pronounced the ablest student address of many years. Seven other members gave a colloquy, entitled "The Encyclopedia of Humbuggery", and written by Darwin A. Finney of the class. Moses Crow, later a noted Methodist preacher, also received his diploma. Among his comrades he was known by the Greek title, "Adelphos Korax". Henry Baldwin, U. S. Justice, gave an address before the literary societies and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by the college upon Daniel Webster of Massachusetts.

Rush R. Shippen, '44, has given an intimate view of the Bentley Hall of that day during term time: "Its wings were used as dormitories. Its four recitation rooms on the first floor were used by the four chief professors. A small steamboat bell hanging in the entry tapped the three-quarter hours of recitation, seven each day, save Saturday, from 8:30 to 2. The second floor was the chapel for daily morning roll-call and prayers, and Saturday exercises of composition and declamation; also it held the college library. The Allegheny and Philo-Franklin literary societies occupied the two long rooms of the third floor."

The repudiation by Pennsylvania of its obligation to higher education brought the long-impending day of crisis to Allegheny College. The State had never fostered its colleges with any degree of enthusiasm or sort of system. Dr. Benjamin Rush, in 1786, submitted a plan to the Legislature for the support of a university and four colleges, urging the smaller institutions as more favorable to morals. He advocated the co-operation of the colleges and the common schools. Legislative

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

acts for years associated grants to academies and colleges. A favorable vote depended largely upon wire pulling and the pitting of the interest of one section against another.

It was a sharply differentiated constituency to which appeal was made with its Quaker, Lutheran, Moravian, "Pennsylvania Dutch" and Scotch Irish elements. By 1830, there had been passed one hundred and thirty-three special acts. In the following decade the number of colleges incorporated almost doubled, while the appropriations to academies brought new foundations everywhere. The Senate Committee on Education stated that up to 1837 half a million dollars had been given to colleges and academies. Rev. Gilbert Morgan, the retiring president of Western University, in a pamphlet much approved at this time, voiced a protest against the multiplication of colleges and demanded a State Board to determine the need and location of higher institutions.

However, when the fight for a common school system in Pennsylvania had been won in the Acts of 1834 and 1836, the colleges had profited by the liberal public attitude. Superintendent Burrowes had also been their advocate, but he was soon displaced by an official who lacked his sympathetic interest in education. While the law of 1838 required a minimum enrollment, the yearly grant was paid in instances where the conditions were not met. The earlier notion that the colleges were to assist in preparing teachers directly for the common schools was now less generally held. Hence, when the second reaction against public education occurred, the first in 1835 being checked by Thaddeus Stevens notably, the brunt of the assault fell on the higher and secondary institutions.

A series of petitions in 1842 systematically came into Harrisburg, mainly from the eastern part of the State, praying the repeal of the fourth section of the Act of April 12, 1838, and the change of the appropriations from the colleges to the common school fund. The bald plea for the repeal was that many communities which paid the taxes received no benefit from the colleges or academies. The attack failed, but was renewed with the result that the appropriation by the Act of Sept. 29,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

1843, was cut in half and totally discontinued in 1844. The superintendent of public instruction had mildly submitted in his report of Jan. 7, 1844 a statement as to "whether justice, no less than the interest of education, does not require the continuance of the public bounty during the whole ten-year period of the Act".

The latent hostility of years could not be withstood. Possibly the almost quarter of a million paid out in six years had not been wisely expended in many instances. The experience with the academies was by no means satisfactory. Allegheny had now its last dollar from the Commonwealth. In the twenty-seven years it had received twenty-four thousand dollars, a small sum compared with modern educational appropriations. And after what infinite anxiety, effort and waiting had these public donations come into the college treasury!

The Methodist patrons, as this financial crisis approached, made no better record in raising monies. The president warned that the deficit steadily grew, bordering on five thousand dollars. The receipts from the various appeals had not met current expenses. A scathing arraignment appeared in a PITTSBURGH ADVOCATE editorial, showing that in twelve years in the two conferences not as much ready cash had been raised from the people for education as the collection of the past years for missions in one conference.

The embarrassment of the college reacted inevitably upon the student body and the corps of instructors. There were envious ones who spread the rumor that the institution was going down. In the hour of trial, the public mind was prejudiced against a possibly losing proposition. Professor R. T. P. Allen accepted a call to Transylvania University to assist Henry Bascom in reorganizing the Kentucky school. But the popular Calvin Kingsley, '41, the assistant instructor, was made his successor in mathematics and civil engineering.

The apathy towards the foundation at Meadville developed into open hostility. A plan was sounded by a few to start a college on the Ohio within the bounds of the Pittsburgh Conference. The support of Allegheny by the Erie Conference was

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

thought by some to have been rather slack. Charles Cooke, the church editor, called loudly for unity in support of the college by the two bodies, which in their sessions of 1842 voted to follow the previous program of trying to collect a shilling from each member and sell scholarships on credit. The next spring, however, brought a plan evolved by Dr. Homer J. Clark to meet the emergency of the times.

The Perpetual Scholarship plan, with which the name of the third president of Allegheny is inseparably linked, proposed to offer for sale, broadcast, at twenty-five dollars, to the purchaser, his heirs and assigns, a certificate of scholarship in Allegheny or some other college under the patronage of the Pittsburgh or the Erie Conferences. The aim was to dispose of these instruments to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars; that is, to four thousand possible buyers. The subscriptions were not to be binding until sixty thousand dollars worth had been placed.

The receipt was to read as follows: "It is hereby certified that John Doe has paid to the Centenary Fund Society of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference twenty-five dollars, in accordance with a plan adopted by the Pittsburgh and Erie Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the endowment of Allegheny College." The funds, when collected, were to be administered and owned by two corporations, known as the Centenary Boards.

These special committees had been projected in 1839, but not for seven years did they have monies to hold. From the interest accruing, the salaries of the Faculty in part were paid. In return for this support, the Conferences, by the agreement of 1833, could make nominations for vacancies among the Trustees and professors. This privilege was exercised in the annual sessions until 1857, when the Joint Board of Control was devised. The sums raised by the Perpetual Scholarship sales were the property of the Centenary societies and not of the college.

President Clark conferred with several men of influence be-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

fore the tentative project was given publicity in March. An editorial in the *ADVOCATE* called attention to his communication, advising its readers not to get frightened because it was about the college. The implication of the need of such counsel raised the righteous indignation of Allegheny's executive. In the spirited defense of his trust, this mild-mannered man thundered like a prophet of old against the weak-kneed and lukewarm in Zion. He said:

"Is it true that such caution is known to be needed for the two conferences? If so, it is an alarming state of affairs. It cannot refer to the preachers, who have solemnly pledged themselves to the original Trustees to sustain the college by procuring for it the necessary pecuniary support and have publicly renewed their pledge every year. To be obliged to entertain a different opinion of any Methodist preacher, to believe any son of the learned Wesley, the moral light of a community, to be opposed to literary institutions of any class would be truly humiliating.

Then this implied knowledge must be confined to the laity. Are our lay brethren likely to be frightened by reading something on Allegheny? Are they so far behind the intelligence of the country generally as to be incapable of appreciating the utility of such an institution? Have our people alone to learn that a universal system of education is alike essential to the welfare of church and state? Have they yet to be taught that the humblest individual is benefited not merely by the knowledge which he himself possesses, but by the whole amount of knowledge in the country, nay, in the world?

If they are alarmed for their pockets, is this the only benevolent object to invoke money sacrifices? The teacher is about his proper work as much as the preacher and should be sustained by the liberality and sympathies of the whole church. Why is it he becomes an object of cold indifference, not to say positive repulsion, left to toil on in the arduous duties of a thankless office without support? Are these the sentiments of any considerable portion of clergy or laity?

If so, public feeling among us must undergo radical change, or in thus putting ourselves forward as active patrons of learning, we are convicted of 'having run before we were sent'. If in spite of the efforts of a few intelligent men, the true feeling of the mass is different, these institutions must fail. We may then prepare ourselves to see everywhere lifted the finger of scorn and hear vented the gratified feelings of spleen, 'this man began to build and was not able to finish'. Has the Methodist Church spirit to avoid thus? Truth and candor, brethren, oblige me to say, 'we hope better things, though we thus spoke'."

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

The plan of the scholarships had been at the first regarded as Utopian and impracticable. The price of the certificate was absurdly low. Tuition for a single year in Allegheny had been twenty dollars. Perpetual scholarships had been offered at three hundred; in many institutions they were five hundred. The proposition smacked decidedly of the bargain counter. In fact, it was openly advocated as a tremendous literary bargain. But the very audacity of it began to win support for giving it a trial.

The president championed it incessantly. He argued that students went where the tuition was lowest. He knew of one hundred Methodists in a college under a sister denomination because of its small fees. His plan would put an education in the reach of all, removing the popular prejudice that colleges were only for the rich. This democratic slogan was very effective, while to the objection that the scheme would overcrowd the college, a hearty willingness was expressed to face such a situation.

There were associated with the scholarship project two other features. The periods were to be changed, so that in place of vacations in March and September, the college instruction was to run from March to the end of November with an interval of one week in July. The long vacation of three months in the winter gave a chance for the students to teach common school. The second proposal was to purchase a farm on French Creek, so the students in the summer could revive the manual labor experiment. The college acres of the earlier years had been sold to Dr. Clark to offset unpaid claims for services. The land above the campus was not suitable to the sort of cultivation tried.

The two conferences adopted almost unanimously the Perpetual Scholarship plan. Those who had subscribed on the Soule or Centenary professorships were allotted the new certificates upon payment of their pledges. The Board of Trustees, on August 24, also approved the project. The enthusiasm of Dr. Clark was infectious. He assumed direction of the active campaign which opened in September. Coston and Rev.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

J. K. Miller served as agents with him in the Pittsburgh Conference, and Rev. John Bain and Rev. Hiram Kinsley worked in the Erie. The members of the Faculty assisted in the work and the college sessions were suspended. The brethren of the president expressed their appreciation of him by an election as delegate to the coming General Conference.

The exhortation was to complete the sale of the scholarships in six months. Every preacher was expected to take part in the canvass. Several of the presiding elders were especially effective in co-operation. The clergy, who were alumni of Allegheny, were fittingly loyal and active. John Bain sold 300 certificates before January, 1844, of these 44 in Meadville. J. K. Miller placed 110 in east Ohio immediately. In the vicinity of Pittsburgh, an average of 30 a week was maintained, 20 being subscribed in New Brighton and 22 in Zelienople.

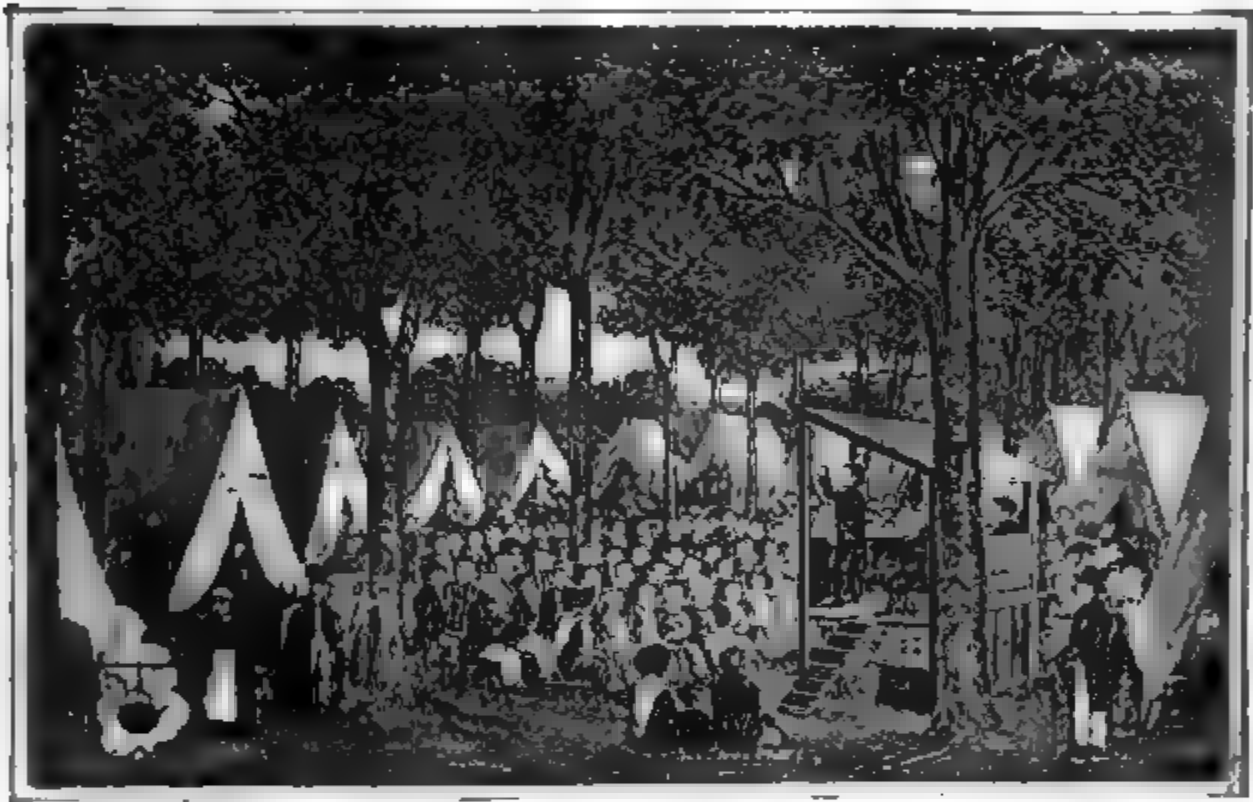
Dr. Clark moved his headquarters to Beaver and the word went forth that the subscriptions were surpassing all expectations. But the sum in view was too large to be completed in a year and much traveling was necessary. The interest of the public increased. The agents talked to the people in the shops and fields, at temperance meetings and religious gatherings. It was a campaign in the cause of popular education. Young men urged their parents to subscribe so they could plan to get to Allegheny eventually.

The quarterly conferences of Methodism were appropriate occasions for pushing the claims of the college. Christian education was recognized as a legitimate subject with the other business of the sessions. Rev. J. J. Steadman on his district spread the sentiment, "Live forever, Allegheny College", and from his people in response came a glad "Amen". Another fruitful field extensively cultivated was the famous Methodist camp meeting ground, to which multitudes yet repaired. These centers in Ohio and Pennsylvania supplied many subscribers to the scholarships.

When the two annual conferences met in 1844, the two themes of discussion uppermost were the secession of the M. E. Church South and the splendid progress of the scholarship

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

fund. The friends of the college declared extravagantly that with its completion to one hundred thousand dollars, Allegheny would be the greatest institution in the country. A last tremendous effort was projected. Rev. J. K. Drummond, the Pittsburgh agent, was a whirlwind. He secured subscriptions for \$1325 in the same territory visited the previous year. From a single quarterly meeting he collected in notes \$1800. His average was \$1500 a week and he covered many hundred miles.



Old-time Camp Ground

Sturdy John Bain and A. G. Miller, '41, made a glorious excursion east of the mountains, visiting several camp meetings. They heard everywhere the praise of Allegheny. Though the Clay-Polk political contest divided the public interest, in six weeks they took subscriptions of over five thousand dollars. Dr. Clark sold 126 scholarships in November. By Christmas there was a general demand that the college must reopen its doors, for no collection could be made until it had resumed its sessions. Besides, many former students who had been waiting would go elsewhere.

The endowment fund available from the subscriptions had

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

reached seventy-five thousand dollars, when the Pittsburgh Conference met July 30. The notice then went forth that the conditions were fulfilled and the pledges were binding. The success of the plan of Homer J. Clark had equalled the highest expectations. In fact, the final returns aggregated ninety thousand. But at once the collection of the obligations became all important and for many months the work was vigorously pushed, the total cash realized being sixty thousand dollars.

Bentley Hall had been closed from August, 1843, to April, 1845. The last commencement address was given by Professor Barker. The attendance of the collegiate department had fallen to sixty-two. During the suspension, the vice-president remained in Meadville, teaching for a time in the academy. When the college reopened, he was in charge, the old plan of tuition payment being in effect. Sixty students resumed their courses and two were graduated on August 28.

The Trustees voted to open Allegheny April 6, 1846, on the new plan, accepting the perpetual scholarship certificates. But on March 8, the faithful Barker had resigned to the general regret and left to take the chair of ancient languages in Transylvania University. In the dark days just before the college suspended, a harsh blow was struck when the Widow Alden had the sheriff levy upon the library because of the small sum yet unpaid to the estate of the founder of Allegheny. The veteran Trustees, David Dick and John Reynolds, became security for the payment of the debt.

The next year, while the endowment campaign was at its height and public favor was especially precious, a memorial was submitted to the Senate at Harrisburg arraigning the management of Allegheny College. Senator Farrelly, '26, had action await word from the defendants. Professor Barker was the chairman of the Trustees' committee to make reply and he signally refuted the seven charges brought against the Board. He contrasted the Alden and the Methodist administrations; he proved that Mrs. Alden had refused for her claim the forty-five acres which were soon sold for much more than the sum owed her. The loss of books from the library was convincingly

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

denied and the sale of the college instruments shown to have been an unforeseen misfortune speedily adjusted. The Senate of the State did not lend itself to the spleen of the attack.

The future of Allegheny was now for the first time assured. The fundamental need of an endowment had been supplied. All praise is due to President Clark. His device of the perpetual scholarship had won the financial contributions of his church when all other plans offered to the public for thirty years had been ineffectual.

In the next decade, Antioch College, in Ohio, under the presidency of Horace Mann, tried the same scheme, the price of its scholarship being only one-fourth that of Allegheny. But the certificates were issued for notes, which were not largely collected, and disaster overwhelmed the illustrious educator in his experiment.

However, the success that had crowned the administration of Homer J. Clark entailed a heavy cost upon the man in the executive chair. His strenuous and persistent labors left him badly broken in health. His spirit was ready for the new and brighter day ahead in the college. Would he be able to enjoy the fruit of his toil?



CHAPTER V

MID-CENTURY PROSPERITY



THREE thousand persons having purchased the right to send a student to college free of tuition, it was anticipated that the enrollment of Allegheny under the new plan might suddenly increase to three or four hundred. The number that actually appeared in the first week of April was one hundred and

fifty. By the end of the long term of eight months, the attendance had risen to one hundred and eighty, sixty-seven being in the college department.

The big influx had not begun, since but a small portion of the monies on the scholarships was then paid. The overcrowding that had been feared never did come to pass. Very many holders of the certificates looked upon their investment as a donation to Christian education, and the privileges of the subscription were never utilized. The first installment of scholarship holders was composed largely of strangers; over a third came from Ohio.

These new students were serious, mature young men. Fifty of them brought their letters of church membership. The most of them were of slender financial means, one-fourth of the number boarding themselves. The college farm for manual labor was not yet purchased and the plan was finally abandoned. Teaching in the common schools during the winter vacation of three months promised a surer method of adding to student resources. It was a matter of pride that the college gave the poor boy a chance at an education, if he was willing to help himself.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

The Faculty that greeted the newcomers in 1846 had several changes. Some sanguine friends had predicted that when the multitude holding perpetual scholarships thronged the Hill, the professors of one-half the colleges in the United States would be needed to give instruction. George W. Clarke was advanced to the vice-presidency and the professorship of ancient languages divided, he taking the Greek. He was a man of sound judgment and agreeable manner. He was the leading representative of the Faculty in the Erie Conference, having been sent to the General Conference of 1844. Calvin Kingsley returned to Meadville to be professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, having served for two years as pastor in Erie.

Jonathan Hamnett, '39, now became a professor of Latin, beginning that unique record of sixty-five years in the Faculty. He was the principal of a successful academy at Wellsville, O., and, upon his removal to Meadville, brought several of his students, who entered the advanced college classes. This new member of the teaching corps came to Allegheny largely upon faith and because of his loyalty to his *alma mater*. President Clark, under date of Feb. 20, 1845, wrote to him :

"If you are willing to go with the knowledge you have of the circumstances of the college, I will gladly recommend you to the Board of Trustees. I would likely name you as adjunct professor of languages, though you might be required to assist in mathematics. Since writing the above, I have sent a letter to Professor Barker and strongly urged you on the Board. I have said nothing in regard to salary, lest that should be in the way, so they might make it either contingent for the present on the amount of tuition fees received or leave it to be arranged hereafter. You would of course share with the others; when salaries are to be paid, yours would then be fixed definitely on a similar scale."

Lorenzo D. Williams was elected on March 30, 1846, to take the work of Professor Barker, but the title of the chair was now changed from natural philosophy and chemistry to that of natural sciences. Williams was educated in the Genessee Wesleyan Seminary, ill health preventing him from finishing his training at Wesleyan University. He was the founder of the Asbury Seminary at Chagrin Falls, O., which

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

in 1840 was taken under the patronage of the Erie Conference. Professor Williams continued as the principal of this prosperous school for five years, and then briefly of another academy, entering his duties at Allegheny as an able educator.

The commencement exercises came in 1846 at the end of November, when four diplomas were granted. The academic year had brought the adjustments incident to the new plan of administration. One disappointment was the inability to secure Moses Crow, '40, as the professor of Hebrew and modern languages. Some slight friction had arisen because a few students thought the perpetual certificates entitled them to library and laboratory privileges, heat and janitor services. A contingent fee of \$2.50 a term was charged. The practicability of the scholarship plan had been proven, and the results of this tuition system were felt to be "worthy of a twenty-year effort", had it been required.

The final year of the presidency of Dr. Homer J. Clark started the first Monday in March with over two hundred students. The enlarged attendance revived the project of erecting a second college building. The commencement day was once more changed to the third Thursday in July. There were ten graduates, three of whom were at once admitted into the Pittsburgh Conference on trial. In this class were Alexander Martin, founder of West Virginia University and later president of Asbury University, W. A. Davidson and S. H. Nesbit, future editor of PITTSBURGH ADVOCATE, and Sanford Hunt, the Methodist publisher.

The first alumni association of Allegheny was effected at this time and T. J. Fox Alden, '21, the earliest graduate, delivered an address that was pronounced racy and eloquent. The season was one of much felicitation. The MEADVILLE GAZETTE of July 27 commented:

"It is a source of heartfelt gratification that the present prospects of the college are so bright under the successful operation of its novel and extraordinary educational plan. Too much credit cannot be given to that body of the Christian church under whose patronage the institution is placed. For plain, straightforward and practical benevolence com-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

mend us to the Methodists. For persevering effort and great and permanent moral results, they stand pre-eminent."

The end of the second term on November 20 brought the resignation of Dr. Clark. His ill health had not improved, and upon his release he retired to his farm in Ohio where for two years he recruited his strength. In 1850-2, he was a pastor at Pittsburgh and editor of the *ADVOCATE* 1852-6. He served several years as presiding elder, taking a superannuated relation in 1864. He was called to his final reward Sept. 24, 1875. His grave is near the old homestead in Ohio.

His pupil and associate, George W. Clarke, '34, paid this tribute to the work of Dr. Clark in Allegheny: "His preparation for the class room was fresh and thorough. He had especially clear conceptions of the subjects he discussed with the class. His thoughts were tersely expressed in well chosen language. As a college president he had no superior. He held the reins gently, but he held them always. There was unbroken harmony in the Faculty, due to his personal influence and fine administrative ability."

President Clark was most solicitous that Allegheny should equip its students for Christian service, and believed that notably a zeal for missions should be inculcated in the college. In an address of his second executive year he said:

"We must see the close connection existing between the operation of the college and the efficiency of missions. Let us not forget that our colleges are destined to furnish many of the best laborers in the missionary field. Laborers are wanting for some departments of missionary work which can be supplied from no other source. Now a loud call is heard for two of this sort, one for Africa, one for South America. One promising candidate for the ministry, Jabez Burton, '38, has applied to go to Africa."

Dr. Clark was regarded as one of the eloquent men of his denomination. His practice was to write and memorize his sermons. The addresses were thus usually finished productions and many of them masterly efforts. The charm of presence, the melody of voice, and the beauty of thought made him a man of mark and an inspiring example to ambitious youth. In his personal graces, his gentle manners, his solid scholar-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

ship and his fine Christian character, Homer J. Clark takes high rank in the notable succession of Allegheny executives.

The loss of the president had been expected and consultations as to filling the vacancy been held; therefore upon the recommendation of the conference committee, Rev. John Barker, then at Transylvania University, was elected by the Trustees Dec. 27, 1847. No choice could have been more popular, for far and wide his return to lead the college was hailed as the positive guarantee of a brilliant future for Allegheny. The CINCINNATI ATLAS said, "We congratulate Allegheny College that so able a man, so pure a Christian and so ripe a scholar, one who has been hitherto so useful in her halls, now returns to take the chief direction of her affairs."

John Barker was born in Foggathrope, East Riding, Yorkshire, England, March 17, 1813. When three years of age, his parents brought him to Central New York. His youth was said to have been spent in study almost to the exclusion of recreation. He had an all absorbing passion for knowledge that led him to lay broad and deep the foundations of his scholastic attainments. He early prepared for college and was graduated from Geneva, now Hobart College, in 1832. He was known as a strong student and was invited to a professorship in his alma mater, but declined the offer.

The young scholar taught a few years in a private school. He made profession of religion in 1834, joined the Methodist Church and received license to preach. The chair of mathematics in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary was held by him for five years, preceding his first coming to Allegheny College. Soon after leaving Transylvania in 1848, that institution expressed its appreciation of his talents by conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. About the same time, Washington College in Pennsylvania similarly honored him.

The first commencement of Dr. Barker, on July 20, was in the nature of an inauguration. His address on the dignity and responsibility of the office of the teacher was much praised. The conviction continued to grow that the college had at its head a man peculiarly adapted for the time and the opportunity. The boastful friends of the Institution alleged that



Rev. John Barker, D.D., President 1847-1860

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

no other place in the land was conferring more solid benefits upon its students than Allegheny. There was a catholicity in its patronage. Of the ten graduates this year, two went into the Presbyterian ministry, one into the Baptist.

The second year of the fourth president of Allegheny showed continued expansion. No less than 226 new students entered, the large majority going into the preparatory department. Now for the first time in a decade, the enrollment of the four college classes passed above the one hundred mark. The large bulk of the students came from the area of the patronizing Methodist Conferences. The perpetual scholarships were now raised in price from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars, making the earlier issue of certificates more valuable.

The same high character that had marked the students of the earlier period yet prevailed. Dr. Barker, speaking after somewhat wide observation, said, that for propriety of manners and natural intelligence, he did not believe there had been a company to equal the representatives of this year. The proportion of religious students was larger than at any previous time and there had been several additions during the term. Once again a change took place in the division of the scholastic year. It reflected a variation from the previous policy. The adoption of a three-term system with six weeks' vacation in the summer and shorter periods in March and December, was designed to attract those who had been going to more expensive places than Allegheny. For the benefit of those who had to drop out of classes during the winter term in order to teach school, extra courses of review were given the succeeding term.

For eight years the Faculty circle was unbroken. The five men of that group were strong in the qualities that contribute to the foundation of character and the development of vigorous personality. All were Methodist clergymen, solidly orthodox and of the sterling old-fashioned type of faith and conduct. But in their college relations they were teachers invariably before they were preachers. There was no taint of sectarianism in the school, just as it had been free from such a charge

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

in the earlier days. Boys of many creeds came freely to the halls of Bentley.

The trend of the teaching was to the classical, rather than the scientific. One of the men of '54 felt that the course was deficient in applied mathematics and in the natural sciences. Professor Williams was greatly limited in laboratory, apparatus, and cabinet. But he was an instructor of much enthusiasm and ability, and lecturing often in the town, he was able to popularize his subjects to an eminent degree. The college had difficulty in securing men for the modern languages, so that the instruction in French and German was intermittent.

The thirst for knowledge was now widely felt and Allegheny had gained an extensive advertisement in the scholarship campaign of the Methodist Conferences. The first year of the Fifties saw the attendance mount above three hundred, the record figure of the college until 1897. The total number of students to be enrolled in the fourteen years of the Barker regime was thirty-seven hundred. But more than half of these went into the preparatory department. From 1855-60, the attendance in the college department averaged forty-five per cent of the whole. In the decade of 1850, the number of graduates annually averaged twenty. The Freshman figure for each year from 1850 was 66, 48, 51, 45, 40, 41, 33, 35, 40, 40, 42.

It was officially stated that of the throng, which came to Meadville from 1847 to 1854 to spend but two or three terms, or possibly two years, at their studies, very few when they left went to other institutions of learning. Allegheny supplied them the college instruction of their careers and inspired to subsequent intellectual endeavors. In the seven years named, the average enrollment in the academic department was one hundred and seventy-four, the number dropping off sharply by fifty and more in 1855.

In this class of students in 1848 entered William B. Allison of Ashland County, Ohio, the future Senator from Iowa. James A. Gary came up from Baltimore in 1850. The fame of Allegheny was known in Maryland and the father, a stanch Presbyterian, started the lad of seventeen off for the north. By railway, he went to Cumberland; thence by stage

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

to Frostburg and on to Brownsville, within twenty-four hours. By steamer on the Monongahela, the journey was continued to Pittsburgh, and the stage brought the traveler on to Meadville, the trip requiring three days. Not all the students came to Allegheny so comfortably as young Gary.

A vivid picture of the opening day of the spring term of 1851 has been given by Judge Worthington, '54. He and his chum, Ben Martin, '54, later a member of Congress, had been prepared for college in the academy at Clarksburg, Virginia, where Gordon Battelle, '40, and Alexander Martin, '47, were teachers. He relates:

"On the campus west of Bentley, we found a crowd of laughing, joking, jostling young men, looking on and contesting in the old-time sports of vaulting, hop, step and jump, and running. It was a pleasant introduction to student life and served to wear off the timidity of two neophytes from the backwoods of West Virginia. It brought the feeling that boys were boys at college as well as at the academy. Nor was this feeling lessened by the sonorous declaration of President Barker, when we met that morning in chapel, that 'students came to Allegheny to educate their heads and not their heels'."

A second substantial building upon the campus had been long desired. The growing patronage now made its erection imperative. There was a general sentiment that the building should be named Ruter Hall in honor of the first Methodist president. The citizens of Meadville made an initial subscription of twenty-five hundred dollars. But how to secure the modest five or six thousand estimated as the cost was a problem. It was felt that a general direct appeal should not be made throughout Methodist territory, while the payment on the scholarship subscriptions was being pushed.

Hence the novel suggestion emerged that a book of original sermons should be published and the proceeds of its sale applied to the new Hall. This project was formally adopted by the Pittsburgh Conference in 1849, after a committee during the preceding months had secured enough pledges in advance to guarantee the cost of the printing. William Hunter, the editor of the *ADVOCATE*, was made the editor of the volume and directed to prepare an edition of 5000 copies. The sermons

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

were to be supplied by the living ministers of the Pittsburgh, Erie and West Virginia Conferences. Dr. Hunter was diligent and had the book ready in May, 1850.

The volume was a work of 452 pages, containing thirty-two sermons. The first one was by Dr. Homer J. Clark on "Public Worship", while the last was one by Dr. Martin Ruter, entitled "The Immortality of Man", he being the only deceased clergyman whose discourse was put in the list. The manuscripts came from men of nearly every rank in the ministry, except the very youngest. The alumni and trustees of the college were well represented in the collection. The themes covered a wide range, including thanksgiving and funeral addresses. Some of the topics were "Salvation of Infants", "Novel Reading", "Patience", "Predestination", "Practical Benevolence" and "Heaven".

The *Original Sermons* were sold by agents in both conference areas and Rev. David King, of the Erie, was particularly successful. In a year his gross receipts were twelve hundred dollars. The net profit for two years was sixteen hundred, though two thousand dollars at least had been expected. It was said that the proportion from the Pittsburgh Conference fell short by four hundred dollars. But all things considered, it was an amazing sale. Those pages of solid sermonizing must have been bought out of sheer loyalty to the cause. The deficit on the building had to be met by the Trustees in a personal canvass.

Notable individual donations to education were being made in America at the mid-century, and the friends of Allegheny began to feel some benefactor should be raised up to aid the college signally. The PITTSBURGH ADVOCATE gave utterance to a striking prophecy, which was fulfilled fifty years later:

"We hear of large gifts often to Eastern schools. Under the smiles of a benign Providence, such days are in reserve for Allegheny College. She educates, it is true, a greater proportion of the poor, of those in moderate circumstances. But that energy of character which carries a young man without resources through college is a sure precursor of success in after life. In the course of time, when Allegheny numbers her alumni by hundreds and thousands, scattered over this land of enterprise and opportunity for wealth, they will return to visit

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

the scenes of their student days and leave spontaneously of the abundance they have acquired, the substantial blessings of a grateful heart."

The contract for the erection of Ruter Hall was let in September, 1851, but the structure was not enclosed until November, 1852. The work was much delayed. The first plan looked to its completion August, 1853, but the formal opening did not occur until April 12, 1854. A procession moved at ten o'clock from the front of Bentley, consisting of the Faculty, Trustees, students and citizens, to the new chapel. In its dedi-



Ruter Hall

cation an ode was sung by the choir, prayer offered by Dr. Barker and an address by Dr. Charles Cooke, of Pittsburgh, on the topic, "The Schoolmaster and the Preacher". The speaker reviewed the history of Allegheny and praised its influence as an agency in the education of the west.

The building was exceedingly plain when finished. It suffered by comparison with its neighbor, Bentley Hall. The students did not regard it kindly, dubbing it "the factory". It stood out very grim and bleak in its earliest environment. There had been a few trees on the campus. One of the earliest

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

steps of President Barker was to have saplings brought from the forest to beautify the grounds, a favorite device of his on several occasions.

Ruter Hall, with age, has mellowed in its outward appearance and various simple embellishments have vastly improved its exterior. In utility Ruter was at once highly serviceable. Its dimensions were fifty by ninety feet. The first floor was used as the chapel. The second floor had four rooms, two of them for recitations and two for the laboratory and philosophical apparatus. The third floor was divided between the library and the cabinet. The pressure for room upon Bentley Hall was now relieved and Dr. Barker soon moved to occupy the east wing of the building as a residence.

The campus of this period yet had a Virginia worm fence along the Waterford turnpike, entrance to the grounds being by a high stile. The approach to the college up Main Street was not a comfortable one, especially in muddy, wintry seasons. By a popular subscription in April, 1850, Professor Hamnett raised some forty dollars to lay a plank walk from the Diamond up the Hill. This was paid partly in scantling and in labor, particularly the student contribution. But this walk in time became dilapidated and on a Hallowe'en celebration, the entire length of board pavement from North Street to the college was turned over into the ditch. Professors Kingsley and Hamnett had laid fine brick walks before their residences on this street and the student demonstration was for a solid paving the entire route.

The occasional prank was meant as no disrespect to the president. His penchant for trees on the campus was travestied by bringing brush from the near-by woods and sticking it thickly about Bentley and the walks. However, many of the trees which grace the campus of today were planted by the men of the Fifties, who have rejoiced to return and recognize their handiwork in towering elm, hickory, buttonwood and pine. The youth of that day, as does his modern successor, sat in judgment upon the merits of every member of the Faculty. There was not a student who failed to love and revere Dr.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Barker. The charming personality of the executive overshadowed that of all his associates.

Now there was another professor upon the staff who was



Calvin Kingsley, '41

also leaving a profound impress upon the plastic life in the halls of Allegheny. His champions were most zealous advocates. As Judge Heydrick, '32, expressed it, "To the ultra Methodist boy,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Calvin Kingsley was a wonder; he believed him to be the ablest man in the college and in the whole world." Physically, Kingsley made a marked contrast to the slender, small Barker. The professor of mathematics was sturdy and large, with fine massive head and keen piercing eyes. Stalwart he was in form, heart, character, and achievement.

Calvin Kingsley was as vigorous in intellect as he was in person. He was a ready and skillful debater, a brilliant survivor of the Methodist controversialists of the preceding generation. In long memorable contests with Lee of the "Wesleyan Secession" at Jamestown, N. Y., in 1843, and with Gifford of the Universalists at Erie in 1844, he won his place as the foremost defender of the doctrines of his church.

Meadville was a place pregnant with possibilities for theological discussion. Unitarianism in America early made entrance here through the interest of one of the influential settlers. President Timothy Alden, in the period of 1824-6, preached in the Brick Church against the new faith. In the main, the relations between the denominations of the town were amicable. However, with the founding of the Theological School in 1844 and the coming of its president, Rev. R. P. Stebbins, a doughty champion of the anti-Trinitarian position, religious controversies became more acute. These culminated in a series of public addresses in 1848, in which Professor Kingsley spoke powerfully for orthodoxy and President Stebbins replied.

A sequel to this debate, which reflected the strained situation that had arisen, came to pass in July, 1851, in a matter in which the students of Allegheny took a leading part. The two literary societies, possibly unwittingly, more likely with the notion of raising some excitement, invited the Rev. Mr. Stebbins to give the annual address at commencement before their members. The Faculty of Allegheny entered a protest. The Allegheny Literary Society refused to withdraw its invitation and was closed. Quite a tempest raged for a few days. President Stebbins finally gave the address as a public lecture in the Court House on July 1st, his theme being "Academic Culture". The next day, at the graduation exercises, he occupied

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

a front seat, nearest the platform, where the diplomas were presented.

At the Methodist General Conference of 1852, a recommendation was made that Biblical departments be established as far as possible in connection with colleges under the church auspices or patronage. This action proved to be simply the anticipation of the theological seminary. There came a gracious revival of religion in Meadville in the winter of 1852-3 and several students were inclined to enter the Christian ministry. Accordingly, when the Erie Annual Conference met in Franklin, July 13, a proposal was offered looking toward adding a Biblical Department to Allegheny.

A committee meeting in Meadville in August with the Trustees favored the project and a larger gathering was held in Pittsburgh Nov. 23 with delegates from the three Methodist patronizing Conferences. The next night a large public assemblage was gathered to launch the plan. Bishop Simpson presided and Dr. Barker and Professor Kingsley gave eloquent pleas in support of the new department. It was urged as not only for the benefit of candidates for the ministry, but also for the sake of special study of the Scriptures by all students.

A rally in Meadville in December resulted in a subscription of two thousand dollars, the President of the Board, David Derickson, giving five hundred dollars on the condition that the required amount be raised in three years. Calvin Kingsley went to Pittsburgh in January, 1854, to conduct the campaign, that city being expected to contribute ten thousand. In a popular meeting, Jan. 17, there were raised seventy-five hundred dollars in ten minutes, and within the year thirteen of the fifteen thousand needed.

The largest donor was Allen Kramer, Esq., of Pittsburgh, the treasurer of the Conference Centenary Board, and the new chair was called the Kramer Professorship of Hebrew and Biblical Literature. The splendid response to the appeal to increase the scope of the college attested to the growing interest of valuable friends. The funds given were kept by the Centenary Board and the proceeds applied to Biblical instruction. The choice for the position fell upon Dr. William

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Hunter, of the Pittsburgh Conference, and the department was opened in the fall term of 1855. A three years' course was offered, largely in Hebrew, Greek, philosophy, sciences and Biblical study.

In the first year, thirty students were enrolled, among them being J. M. Thoburn, Harvey Henderson, J. H. Messmore and A. J. Merchant. Seniors, Juniors and preparatory students were in the department. Later the course was better arranged, the number however pursuing it averaging a score and more. An early hope was expressed that the study of the Bible would grow until a building should be required on the west of Bentley as a counterpoise to Ruter. The young preachers gained practice by a system of going abroad by twos to the school houses and country churches about Meadville.

After nineteen years of service, Professor G. W. Clarke resigned the chair of Greek in 1854 and office of vice-president. His successor was Alexander Martin, '47, principal of the Northwestern Virginia Academy, who was now well entered upon his distinguished career as an educator. Calvin Kingsley became vice-president, but the General Conference of 1856 called him from Allegheny to be editor of the WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE at Cincinnati. His work in mathematics was largely taken over by Dr. Barker.

The centenary funds of the two Conferences equalled nearly sixty thousand dollars and the interest on the investments met the budget of instruction of about four thousand dollars. The first expectations were aroused in 1854 of a bequest from Judge Chamberlain, of Cattaraugus, N. Y., to be available upon his decease to found a professorship in moral philosophy. This mooted gift, though, was to run through many years a curious history and end in utter loss.

The exciting political conditions of the era in the nation had their reflex in the college circles. The Know Nothing wave reached Meadville. J. N. Hosey, '57; H. M. Hughes, '58, and B. F. Delo, '59; were active organizers. On one occasion, they took twelve recruits from the Hill to the local meeting. When an objection was raised to so large a com-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

pany, the leading official, Dr. Ray, encouraged the student zeal, urging that all Allegheny be brought into the ranks. Later the boys helped in the initiation of Professor Williams and Dr. Hamnett, Professor Kingsley having joined the party at the Cherry Run camp meeting in Clarion County. President Barker alone was excluded, since he was not native born.

Kingsley and Williams were aggressive anti-slavery men and made many public addresses for their cause. The gathering at Pittsburgh, in 1856, to form the Republican party aroused much interest. But there were from a dozen to a score of students each year from below Mason and Dixon's line. Alumni of Allegheny had gone into the South to teach, and their praises of *alma mater* led their pupils to seek its halls. These were not inclined to enter into controversy, but they did object to assaults on their section from the pulpits, on one Sabbath all the Southerners walking out of the church where the slave holders were being belabored.

The period of President Barker was rich in the character of the men upon whom the college placed its stamp. An education was won in many instances after sharp sacrifice. Several supported themselves by labor as printers, saddlers, carpenters and mechanics of various sorts. Large numbers boarded themselves and the cost of living was astounding, judged by modern prices. With eggs at four cents a dozen, the expense could be held to fifty cents a week. The alumni of the Fifties went forth to render valiant services to their age. Certain classes had outstanding groups in their membership.

Upon the roll of the graduates of 1852 were men like Albert Long, the early missionary to Bulgaria and the vice-president of Robert College, Constantinople, where the seed was sown for a new Balkan world; Cyrus K. Holliday, one of the builders of the West, the organizer and president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway; John F. Duncombe, of Ft. Dodge, Iowa, a political leader of his State for years; Judge Christopher Heydrick, of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, and Chief Justice Thomas Wilson, of Minnesota. In the Class of 1854 were alumni such as Dr. J. W. Waugh, the missionary publisher of India; Judge N. E. Worthington, of

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

the U. S. Labor Commission of 1893; Congressman B. F. Martin, of West Virginia, and Rev. Thomas H. Hagerty, of St. Louis, Mo., Methodist home missionary and itinerant for sixty years and still active.

Eminent educators then trained at Allegheny were Milton Goff, president of Western University of Pennsylvania; Ephraim Miller, dean of the University of Kansas; O. N. Hartsorn, founder of Mt. Union College; James Marvin, chancellor of the University of Kansas, and John F. Eberhart, founder of the Illinois Normal School. Other foreign missionary leaders were James M. Thoburn, '57; Henry Mansell, '59, and James Messmore, '59, all working in India. It was a stirring, substantial group of men to whom the college gave the baccalaureate degree in 1857. J. M. Thoburn has achieved universal fame in the Christian world as an apostle to Asia. Hon. Harvey Henderson has served his church and his State in many worthy capacities. T. Alsor Jones was a brilliant general in the Civil War. There is here reproduced "The Society of Seven", from a daguerreotype taken on graduation day.



• Deceased. *Heller Thoburn *Jones Duff *Waugh Henderson *Sterrett

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

The new decade had scarcely been ushered in, when an appalling calamity in the sudden death of President Barker on Feb. 25, 1860, left the college and the entire community prostrate. It was the first overwhelming and wide-spread grief that the town in all its history had ever come to experience keenly. The profound mourning was a subtle and true index of the powerful impress the personality of Dr. Barker had made upon his associates and fellow citizens. In the memorial address of Dr. Hunter, entitled "The Christian Teacher", the circumstances of the demise were thus vividly described:

The evening of the twenty-fifth of February found him in apparently excellent health. During the day he had been engaged in the duties of his calling, and in offices of sympathy to bereaved neighbors. He had afterwards met some of his friends on the streets, and in their places of business, with his usual cheerful smile and pleasant greeting; but by eight o'clock that evening he was found insensible in his chamber in the west wing of Bentley Hall. The pen had fallen from his hand—the manuscript lay on the table with his last corrections; and in spite of all that medical skill and human sympathy could do, shortly after the midnight hour, the lamp of life had ceased to burn. I have little occasion to rehearse how startling was the surprise that ran and spread through this whole community, when on that sad Sabbath morning, neighbor said to neighbor, and friend to friend, in stifled accents, 'Doctor Barker is dead!' Memory recalls the scenes of the three or four days intervening between his death and his interment with those constant streams of citizens passing and repassing upon College Hill—the young and old, the rich and the poor, the high and the low, the learned and the unlearned—all with saddened countenances, expressing the common conviction—"We have lost a friend!"

The fourth president of Allegheny had an amiability in his personal relations and a social adaptability that rendered him a universal favorite. His urbanity, associated with an unselfishness and freedom from jealousy, and his superior conversational powers gained him the affection of all who knew him. His extensive and varied knowledge, his fund of entertaining anecdotes, the sprightliness of his wit, his unvarying good humor made him conspicuous and honored in every social gathering of which he was a part.

But Dr. Barker was generous and charitable to a fault. He was not a money maker nor a money saver, but estimated

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

his financial resources only by his present wants or the necessities of others. He literally divided his portion with the poor, giving his coat to the man that had none, for his treasure was not of this world. Even in the interment of this good and sincere man, the private subscriptions of his friends bore the expense.

By a marriage in 1843 with a Meadville lady, three children had been left to the president upon the mother's death in 1853. These now survived together with a second wife, but



The Barker Memorial

the family was without a home when it left the shelter of Bentley Hall. The liberality of friends in Meadville and Pittsburgh supplied this need. Dr. Barker had become a member of the Pittsburgh Conference, advanced to deacon's orders and been sent to the General Conference of 1856 by his brethren. It was Dr. Hamnett who assumed the affectionate trust of raising the money to build the Barker memorial residence. The lists yet

preserved show donations of lumber, nails, glass, labor, and even grocery supplies. Very many contributors took delight in having a share in the enterprise. The total gifts aggregated twelve hundred dollars.

It was in the heart of the college that Dr. Barker reigned as a prince. Every student knew instinctively that the president was his personal friend. He was a patient and prudent adviser and the young men came to him constantly for counsel. He had a vital interest in the individual fellow and, if there were a wayward or discouraged lad on the Hill, he was asked to the president's table to enjoy its intimate hospitality.

In the recitation room, Dr. Barker shone in all his glory.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

He so abounded in apt illustration, he had such an exuberance of good humor, there was such a power in him to impart charm to routine, he had such a grasp of the subject and a keenness of interpretation that the class period was one of mingled instruction and entertainment. The boys had a tradition that there was no theme on which he was not qualified to speak at once. In response to a test proposed privately in a wager by a graceless youth, the president held forth one day upon the pedigree of dogs, much to the joy of his confident backers.

The mental philosophy class met at eight in the morning and the members were always keen to get the earliest glimpse of the Doctor as he walked through the campus. If he came rubbing his hands, then they knew they would have good stories during the hour and extended comment upon the lesson, but if he came with his hands behind him, then it was certain that a session of quizzing and searching questions upon the text of the day was ahead.

No one can measure the potency of this life transmuted into the many hundreds who loved him so devotedly and accepted his precepts. With all of the intellectual equipment of Dr. Barker for his duties, his teaching by example has been his most precious legacy to Allegheny College. He was an object lesson of quiet force. This simple man was a powerful man. The testimony of the Hon. James A. Gary, '54, today is that President Barker fixed for all time his ideals of Christian manhood. That never in a long life has this Maryland statesman known any other man in an executive position who achieved ends so unobtrusively, yet so effectively and permanently as did Dr. John Barker. The one ambition of his career was to do his Christian duty and benefit his fellow men.

The task of finding another president for the college was faced at once, Dr. Williams meanwhile performing the executive duties. The spring term of 1860 brought several new students. It was a matter of comment to observe the improvement in the preparation of those entering college then as compared with 1846, when many were scarcely out of the spelling book and required common school instruction. The



Rev George Loomis, D.D.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

academies by the Sixties were training youth for the Freshman Class.

The plan of a quadrennial reunion of the alumni of Allegheny had been adopted and the meeting in July brought a fine outburst of college loyalty. Sixty old grads came back from the West and the South, where the Allegheny influence had been conspicuous. India also supplied its quota. Professor Marvin presided and in the class roll, Judge Derickson, '21, Judge Van Horne, '35, Prof. Clarke, '36, Dr. Hamnett, '39, G. W. Hawkins, '42, Sanford Hunt, '47, Prof. Grier, '49, of Western Reserve, Prof. Clark, '51, of Mt. Union, Judge Gray, '53, of Iowa, Bancroft, '55, Henderson, '57, Mansell, '59, responded. Judge Derickson, the president of the Alumni, gave reminiscences of the days of Timothy Alden and the first graduating class.

In October the selection for the presidency was announced to be the Rev. George Loomis, D. D. He was chosen, it was said, because he was pre-eminently an educator, familiar with the economy and the operation of colleges. He was to come to Meadville with plans for putting Allegheny on a broader basis. The Board of Trustees expected him to increase the number of buildings, improve the grounds, enlarge the endowment and promised him its cordial co-operation. One hundred thousand dollars was named as a sum that should be secured, if the college were to be placed on a substantial basis.

George Loomis was born June 30, 1817, at Attica, N. Y. He prepared for college in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y., earning the money for his education. He was graduated from Wesleyan University in Connecticut in 1842, being a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa Societies. He was called to Genesee Wesleyan at once to be the professor of natural science. In 1844, he became principal of the seminary and after three years of marked success, he resigned to become chaplain of the American Seaman's Friend Society at Canton, China. Here he did a highly important work organizing "Bethels".

After the return of Dr. Loomis to America in 1852, he was elected the president of the Wesleyan Female College at Wil-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

mington, Delaware, the most prominent institution then of the kind and grade under the patronage of the Methodist Church. Here he remained six prosperous years, but the Northern sympathies of the executive led him to offer his resignation as the discussions in the border States over the slavery issue became more acute.

Dr. Loomis was a man of heroic proportions, standing six feet three inches in height and of robust figure. With his commanding physical presence went a deep, sonorous voice. He was powerful and effective in pulpit address. His travels and experience enabled him to approach all ranks of men with ease. In social intercourse, he was affable, a ready and interesting conversationalist. As a son of Wesleyan University, he was warmly welcomed to the leadership of Allegheny. He had a wide and valuable acquaintance in the Methodist denomination. His varied qualifications fitted him in an eminent degree for his new responsibilities.

The new president was inaugurated on Jan. 22, 1861, in Central Hall. Judge Derickson presided and gave the opening address upon the influence of Allegheny in the community, reviewing the administrations of Presidents Alden, Clark, Ruter and Barker. He then delivered the keys of the college to Dr. Loomis and administered the oath prescribed in the charter. The inaugural address was a discussion of education and made a fine impression. Hon. J. W. Howe next in his peculiar vein urged the claims of Allegheny upon the hearts and pockets of the citizens, the exercises concluding with a collection in which five Trustees pledged three thousand dollars. Meadville had grown to a place of 4000 people and the college was its chief ornament.

Dr. Loomis grew in favor; notwithstanding the excitement of the outbreak of the Civil War, college work continued as usual. Twelve had left for home, three to the south, by the middle of May. The next month saw the Allegheny Volunteers march away for three years' service, while the Seniors in the short service Meadville Volunteers came home from Camp Wilkins to receive their diplomas with their class. The Commencement brought many alumni back and there was much enthusiasm for the college and its executive. The journey to

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Meadville from a distance was no longer made by stage coach. An ex-student of 1836 came from Pittsburgh by rail, leaving at 1 a. m. and going to Cleveland, then to Girard and down to Linesville, a distance of 270 miles, at a cost of \$15.60. The final stretch was completed by stage, Meadville being reached at 6 p. m. In another year the Atlantic and Great Western was able to supply connections both east and west of the town.

The financial plans were pushed with much zeal. The Conferences took special collections for a professorship in mathematics. An educational anniversary was inaugurated. Dr. Loomis traveled widely and learned the patronizing territory. Additional gifts came from Pittsburgh. Judge Chamberlain, who had made Allegheny a beneficiary, died, and the will went to probate. The citizens of Meadville made a purse and bought five acres to the south of the campus, preserving the view of the college from the valley. The Trustees were alert when Congress passed the Land Grant Act for colleges, giving agricultural instruction and petitioned that one-third of the thirty thousand dollars of the State come to Allegheny.

It was a time of changes in the Faculty. Professor Williams marched away to war and Dr. Hamnett was chosen vice-president in his place. The vacancy in natural sciences was filled Aug. 1, 1862, by the election of Jeremiah Tingley, a graduate of Asbury University, who had been teaching at Baldwin Institute. James Marvin, '51, became, in 1862, the professor of mathematics, having taught at Alfred Academy, New York, and in Ohio. Alexander Martin resigned two years later his chair of Greek and was succeeded by Professor A. B. Hyde, who came from the Cazenovia Seminary. At this time, Dr. Loomis was invited to the presidency of Genesee College, but the Allegheny Board warmly protested against his acceptance.

However, the war raging between North and South brought inevitable serious confusion and loss to the college. The second year closed with an attendance of one hundred and fifty students, but an epidemic of small-pox made it necessary to abandon any public Commencement. In June, 1863, the invasion of the State by Lee and the calling out of volunteers

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

caused the graduating exercises to be postponed until August. F. H. Pierpont, '39, governor of Virginia and the new West Virginia, had come to make the alumni address, and spoke to the citizens instead of the college body. The fall term opened with eighty on the Hill. The attendance was little more than half the enrollment of 1860, the preparatory department having fallen off sharply. Yet in the midst of this decline, President Loomis was optimistic and abounding in plans for the future of Allegheny.



The Campus of the Seventies

CHAPTER VI

ALLEGHENY IN THE CIVIL WAR



VER the college community in the days of 1861 ran the fire of patriotism quite as fiercely as in other assemblies of men. To Allegheny, in the Fifties, had come not a few youths from Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Virginia, yet, as the political lines became more sharply drawn in the nation over the slavery issue, the college halls were in the main free from sectional controversy. The boys from the South were good students, spirited and loyal to the homeland. But the tension, after the firing on Ft. Sumter, became accentuated beyond bounds. Rash words were spoken about the campus. Bitter recriminations then followed and an indignation meet-

ing of the Northern students, which resulted in a committee of three with R. N. Stubbs, '63, as chairman.

The ultimatum was, "Retract, or leave within twenty-four hours for your homes". The Southern blood was too heated to make apology and President Loomis in vain urged conciliation. Within the allotted day, the group that had applauded the attack in South Carolina bade farewell to Meadville. Right on the heels of this episode came the flying of the Stars and Stripes from the cupola of Old Bentley. The students gathered in force on Saturday morning, April 20, and James E. Stubbs, a stalwart six-footer, bore the colors over the roof to the top-most point. Then the door to the tower was securely

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

barred, so no unfriendly hand could remove the banner of the North.

The flag raising brought the sentiment of the college to the highest pitch. It followed irresistibly that on the same afternoon the boys of Allegheny met at the Court House. A few addresses were made, but the time was one for action. D. V. Derickson, as brigade inspector of the First Brigade, 20th Div. P. M., had called for volunteers under the proclamation of Governor Curtin. The first to inscribe his name on the roster was Alexander Ashley and the second, Octavius L. Williams, son of Professor Williams, and then they came in quick succession until seventy-eight of Allegheny's daring sons had enlisted to become defenders of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and later of the Union. The College Company organized by electing Ira Ayer, Jr., of Buffalo, N. Y., as captain, Sion B. Smith of Alexandria, Tenn., first lieutenant, Oscar Henning, the instructor in German, second lieutenant, George H. Norris of Windsor, O., third lieutenant.

A great rally took place Monday night, April 22, in the Court House, in response to the summons throughout the community of "To arms, to arms!" Judge David Derickson, '21, presided and resolutions were passed calling upon all citizens to show evidences of their patriotism. The newly formed College Volunteers shared the praises of the evening with an earlier local company, named the Meadville Volunteers, which had been gathering recruits for a few days. The week previous there had been nightly patriotic gatherings in the town.

This first company had enlisted for three months. Its officers were S. B. Dick, '58, captain; G. H. Bemus, first lieutenant, and T. R. Kennedy, '55, second lieutenant. J. B. Compton, '61, and S. M. Davis, '61, were privates. Orders came to them on April 25 to prepare for immediate departure. They went into camp at the fair grounds and the townsfolk subscribed \$3000 to fit them out. On May 2, the Meadville Volunteers left *via* Linesville for Camp Wilkins, but the first call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men had been met before the company reached Pittsburgh. It remained in camp until it was

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

placed in the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, forming Company F, 9th Regiment.

However widely the people of Pennsylvania had differed heretofore on questions of public policy and in reference to political parties, they were unanimous in the defense of the Union. The quota of the State was fourteen regiments, but in ten days after the proclamation at Washington, twenty-five regiments with arms, accoutrements and perfect organizations, numbering 20,979 men, were in the field. On April 16, 1861, Major General R. Patterson, commanding Pennsylvania troops at Harper's Ferry, requested Governor Curtin to call out twenty-five additional regiments of infantry and one of cavalry to serve three months, and to be forthwith mustered into the service of the United States.

But the secretary of war, at last realizing the seriousness of the impending conflict, decided not to accept any more companies enlisted for only a three months' period. So, on April 30, 1861, General Patterson's order was countermanded. In response to this call, however, companies were meanwhile daily arriving in Harrisburg. As a consequence, on the second of May, a committee, Gideon J. Ball, chairman, reported a bill to the lower house of the State Legislature, which provided for the organizing of a military corps to be called the Reserve Volunteer Corps of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

This corps was to be composed of thirteen regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of light artillery, making fifteen regiments in all, which were to be enlisted for a term of three years, or for the war, or until dismissed, for the defense of the State until such time as the United States Government should call for them; then to be mustered into the United States army as requisitions from time to time should be made. Hence their name, Reserve Corps; though later, the men of these regiments claimed they deserved their names because the hardest campaignings of the war and the most scourging battles were reserved for the Reserve Corps of the different States. On the sixteenth of May this bill was passed, and the call for volunteers was sent throughout the State.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

The Allegheny College Volunteers were not so promptly to move in the direction of the war. More than a month was to elapse before their term of enlistment was to be arranged.



Brig. Gen. Ira Ayer, Jr.

But whether the period of service was to be brief or long, the loyalty of youth made no reckoning of time. On Friday, April 26, the ladies of Meadville presented the company with a flag, among whose silver stars was the inscription, "Our Country

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Forever." Each soldier received a tiny flag of silk to wear upon his coat. The ceremony was witnessed by a large gathering of friends. The weeks were spent in drilling, with occasional parades on Chestnut street to display the martial bearing of the men.

Governor Curtin, on May 24, accepted the college company for three years' service, at the urgent solicitations, it was said, of the wife of Senator D. A. Finney, '40, who had come to Harrisburg. But more than a fortnight of preparation ensued while the quota of the company was filled by a score and more of recruits from the western part of Crawford county. The young soldiers went in a body, on June 2, to hear Prof. L. D. Williams preach on "The War for the Union", taking as his text Titus 3:1. The CRAWFORD JOURNAL declared, "No finer band of young men has gone to the war than those who compose the college company, and they have the warmest wishes of the community." Ira Ayer, Jr., though an under-classman, was experienced in military tactics and his selection to lead his comrades was a wise choice. A gentle spirited man in private life, on the firing line he was the incarnation of courage.

But finally on the eleventh of June, 1861, the Allegheny College Company, later known officially as Company I, 39th Regiment, 10th Reserve, Pennsylvania Volunteers, gathered on the campus for a farewell to the college which had nurtured and matured them. Addresses of patriotism, loyalty and God-speed to Allegheny's sons were made by President Loomis, as well as by representatives of the Faculty and of the townsmen. But the climax of the farewell was the presentation by Miss Hattie Bain, later the wife of Lieutenant Milton Phelps, of a beautiful flag to the college company from the ladies of Meadville, who were already organizing themselves for "home service" under the leadership of Mrs. Hannah Moore of the United States Sanitary Commission. The parting injunction of Allegheny's president was: "Come back with the flag, boys, or come back wrapped in its folds." That standard is one of the most precious treasures of the college today.

These exercises, however, can best be related by quoting from a letter written by Octavius Williams to John A. Stuntz

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

—a college friend and messmate: “I would whisk some of the dust from off that rememberer of yours as I call to mind the gathering upon the college campus when the ladies (of Meadville) presented to us the beautiful flag with its thirty-four stars and inscription, ‘Semper Fidelis’. I can’t give you the bill of fare, as spread upon the tables, but you will admit it was rather better than the menu at Uncle Samuel’s hostelry—the Camp Wilkins Café, which a few days later became our abode.

“It would not be a strain upon your forgetter to recall to mind the little needle books, or rolls, supplied, containing needles, thread, pins, scissors, etc., (Handy Betties, I think they called them) which the good ladies gave us. Oh yes, and there was another contraption which they supplied us with. Do you remember the white muslin headgear—sort of a white cap arrangement with a flap to protect ‘the poor boys’ necks’ from the rays of a southern sun and made a fellow look as though he had got his shirt on wrong end up? I don’t think those night caps—they had some French name for them—ever got further south than Pittsburgh, do you? Of course you remember our embarkation on the canal boat, J. D. Gill, having been named for one of Meadville’s most prominent citizens, and later mayor of the town, with its skipper, ‘Call’ Dickson, and our first night out, with the lookout’s frequent warning, ‘Low bridge, full of spikes’. At Evansburg, Hartstown and Shermansville our craft was honored with an anvil salute. It was at the latter place we were treated to breakfast and a last farewell and God-bless-you from Crawford County.”

The local press of June 18 gave its version of the departure as follows:

The Allegheny College Volunteers, the second company from this place, left for Camp Wright, near Pittsburgh, on Tuesday evening last per canal boat. An immense crowd of citizens of both sexes and all ages assembled upon the banks of the canal to bid them adieu. They were as fine and manly a set of young soldiers as ever started for war, and although but few of them went immediately from our midst, they had won largely upon the public sympathy, and the scene of their departure was most affecting.

The line was formed about seven and one half o’clock upon the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

towing path, and as the roll was called, the men stepped upon the boat. Each man was presented, as he stepped on board, with a "Havelock" by some of our patriotic young ladies, whose earnest zeal in providing for their comfort the volunteers will not soon forget. They were also each presented with a copy of the New Testament by the Misses McFarland and Ellis—a gift from a few of the ladies—which were thankfully received. The occasion was enlivened with music by the Cornet Band, and an occasional national song from the young ladies, which rose up clearly and beautifully in the still evening air.

At about eight and one quarter o'clock the boat weighed anchor and the gallant company gradually moved out of sight, amid the cheers of the spectators, which were lustily returned from the boat. The earnest prayers of the good people of Meadville follow the young men in the noble mission upon which they have gone.

The form of transportation was not rapid, but it was sure, and after three days the destination was reached. This march by canal boat was largely a triumphal procession. Every town along the route strove to do honor to the young soldiers and war in anticipation was one long holiday. On the morning on the twelfth of June at six o'clock the company left "the raging canal" for a hike of a mile to breakfast at Sherman's Corners. At Hartstown, a bevy of twenty young ladies came on the boat and rode to the next lock. At Greenville, a mile from town, the local brass band met the college recruits and escorted them to supper and addresses by the pastors of the place. By night to Sharon, the second day brought more dining, speeches and patriotic songs by the ladies. At Middlesex, the private homes welcomed the Allegheny boys to their hospitality and a gathering of a thousand loyalists cheered them off on their boat again. From New Castle to Camp Wilkins the journey was rapid and uneventful.

This camp was on the fair grounds, east of Pittsburgh, and many other companies were assembled here before the second Meadville company arrived. Of the three regiments camping at Wilkins by June first, a student member of the Meadville Volunteers wrote home, "There are some boys who attended Allegheny in nearly every company on the grounds, and we have great delight in talking over college days." Soon the College Volunteers lost in a measure their identity by being merged, on June 20, into the Thirty-ninth Regiment, Tenth

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Reserve, commonly known as the 10th Regiment, P. R. V. C. The regimental officers were Col. John S. McCalmont, '40, of the regular army, James T. Kirk, lieutenant colonel, and Harrison Allen, major. The Allegheny group was made Company I. Jefferson College furnished Company D of the same regiment.

The barracks at Camp Wilkins were originally built and used for the Allegheny County Fair. The buildings were simply rough wooden structures. Stalls, pens and sties were fitted up along the sides with boards two or three feet wide, and upon these the boys slept. Of these stoic couches one of the boys writes, "I never before realized just how hard a plank was, or how sharp were bones until I had occupied one of these bunks for a couple of nights. I imagine the soldiers of today would set up a mighty protest if they were turned into such an enclosure like animals, with no more than we had, and told to make themselves comfortable! But disagreeable as were our surroundings, what a paradise we would have struck if in March, 1862, when moving from Hunters' Mills to Alexandria, we could have turned into such a structure. It was here that we began to cut our eye teeth and to thoroughly comprehend the difference between home comforts and the uncomfortable things of a military camp, between the meals our mothers served, yes, and the ones Old Allegheny provided, and the fare of a soldier.

"After we had each drawn a tin plate, a knife, a fork, a large and a small spoon, and a tin cup, we were ready for our several portions of hard tack, salt pork, beans, coffee and sugar, with occasionally corned beef instead of salt pork. 'Em-balmed beef', which we hear so much about now-a-days, had not yet been discovered. After a few days, we were more accustomed to the ways of camp life, had a company cook, and were occasionally treated to such luxuries and delicacies as fresh beef, potatoes, bean or vegetable soup, and soft bread, as bakers' bread was called to distinguish it from hard tack. Furthermore, either the planks we slept on grew mellowed somewhat, or the sharp points of our hip bones must have become rounded off, for it was not long before we could lie down and sleep comfortably any place."

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

O. L. Williams, who kept a diary during his enlistment, and until he was discharged because of wounds in the second year, wrote of the boys in this camp, after re-reading in later years his entries for those days, "I often wonder if any of the survivors of that original company have ever, in mind, compared that undrilled, ununiformed and intensely unsophisticated lot of boys with their camp equipage, consisting principally of bundles of clothes, bed blankets, and patchwork quilts, with the thoroughly drilled, uniformed and equipped State and National Guard which every State in the Union can now muster in less than twenty-four hours' notice? Was there ever so green a lot of soldiers as we were, who made up the bulk of the forces that rallied to the support of Father Abraham?

"It would be utterly impossible to again muster such a lot of greenhorns, because every school boy now knows a little something about military drill, while we actually did not know the meaning of 'right and left face' when we first subscribed our names to the college company's roll. Still we were as well schooled in military tactics as most of the volunteers, and 'regulars' were almost unknown in the Army of the Potomac to which we were assigned. Indeed, the passing of a company of regulars would attract almost as much attention as a circus.

"We will seek in vain for any satisfactory reason why such a vast throng of the rawest kind of raw recruits that filled Camp Wilkins should offer their services and propose to stand between their Union and its enemies, except on the ground of genuine love and highest loyalty—nothing short of the most intense, patriotic impulses. I can compare it to nothing but the response of Isaiah, 'Here am I, Lord, send me', when in his vision he heard his Lord say, 'Whom shall I send and who will go for us?' "

When the Allegheny Company reached Camp Wilkins, it was in a filthy condition, rations were poor and irregular and consequently much sickness prevailed. But under the energetic efforts of the commandant, Colonel Hays, '40, it was soon made clean, the food became wholesome, plentiful and regular, so that the camp quickly attained a military appearance. Here, too, Company I's ranks were augmented by transfers so as to

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

make up its full quota of men—though none of the Allegheny boys were transferred at that time, so that they might keep their identity as Allegheny College's representation in the northern army. Alexander Ashley wrote to Meadville of his impressions as follows: "I like the Tenth Regiment, there are more God-fearing men in it than in others. Camp life abounds in swearing, obscenity and gambling, but our chaplain, Rev. J. M. Green, of the Erie Conference, is an energetic leader. He is holding religious services and our Allegheny boys are active."

On July 1, they moved twelve miles up the river to Camp Wright, and on the eighteenth left for Cumberland, Md., but before reaching Boiling Springs, a few miles from Hopewell, orders were received to countermarch and report to Harrisburg, there to be mustered into the United States Army for three years' service, on the twenty-first of July, 1861, the day the disastrous battle of Bull Run was fought. On the night of the twenty-second, the Tenth started for Washington, going first by rail to Baltimore. Here they camped by the station for a few hours on the twenty-third, where they were met by a much flustered city police force, warning them of the possibility of being attacked in the streets, as the Sixth Massachusetts had been by a mob of angry secessionists a few weeks before, if they attempted to march through the city.

But Colonel McCalmont, declining to entertain any such a proposition, ordered the distribution of twenty rounds of shot and then with the significant order, "Fix bayonets, route step, march", led his men directly through the city unmolested, with bands playing and flags waving. It was on this march that the regiment secured its mascot in the shape of a little darkey boy who, attracted by the martial music and the sound of tramping feet, fell into step at the head of the column. When they broke ranks, he made himself so useful in holding horses, finding tools, pegging tents, etc., that he was allowed to accompany the men, with whom he was a great favorite, during their long and arduous campaigning extending over three years. They never knew any other name for him than that of 'Baltimore', with which the soldiers christened him.

The troops bivouacked on the common south of the city.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Here they spent the night, and on the twenty-fourth moved on to Washington, arriving there the following day, and encamped within a mile of the Capitol. In September, Company I was assigned to picket duty at Great Falls, on the Potomac River, being retained in Tenallytown a week for drill and review by General McCall, who pronounced the regiment in excellent war trim and assigned them to the third brigade of the Army of the Potomac, Brigadier General E. O. C. Ord, commanding.

The division was assembled Sept. 10th on the parade ground for review and each regiment was presented with a handsome flag by Governor Curtin, who was accompanied by President Lincoln, General McCall, General McClellan, General Butler, Secretary of War Cameron and their several staffs. Thousands of people from Washington and the surrounding country, in carriages and on foot, were present to witness the presentation. The flags were the gift of the Society of Cincinnati, the descendants of "Heroes and Sages of the Revolution."

On October 10, Company I with the Reserves' regiment was ordered across into Virginia to assist in keeping "all quiet along the Potomac", so that their left wing connected with General Smith's division. Their baptism of fire came on December 10 at the battle of Dranesville. The Third brigade, composed of four regiments and the "Bucktails" (First Rifles) drove the enemy in confusion from the field, the first victory of the Army of the Potomac. One of the college boys, in his memoirs, thus describes the engagement:

"The 10th regiment had come to a halt. General Ord was with Eastman's battery, which was posted beside a small white church, perhaps a fourth of a mile west of where our regiment stood. Colonel McCalmont, knowing we were likely to run into trouble, was instructing the officers and men in the formation of square by platoons of companies to resist cavalry, a movement we had never before practiced. Presently from away on our left through the woods came sounds as of picket firing, and a few minutes later the captain of Company A of the Bucktail regiment came lunging through the woods as though the cannibals were after him and shouted to our commander, 'Colonel, the pickets are driven in and the Bucktails are attacked'. The

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Colonel replied, 'That's nothing to me; go to the general with it.' The last we saw of the captain he was fairly flying up the road towards the battery.

"He had time to get scarcely half way there when the battery limbered up and wheeled into the road, and with General Ord riding beside it, the horses came back down the rough cobblestone pavement at a gallop, making enough racket to waken an Egyptian mummy. The general called to us, 'Men, make a flank movement and let the battery through.' In an instant we were in the ditch and the horses dashed forward at their utmost speed, the gunners clinging to their positions as the wagons bounded over the stones, like monkeys clinging to circus ponies. I remember the order given the colonel as they galloped by as though it were but yesterday—for this was our first engagement. Without slacking his pace, with visor upturned as usual, and mustache more bristling than ever, the general turned in his saddle and said, 'Colonel, march your men to support this battery', and on they sped. Colonel McCalmont immediately brought 'Old Bobtail' to an about face and straightening himself up, gave in his deep stentorian voice the command, 'Ba—tal—lion, At—ten—tion! Right—face! Forward—double quick—March!'

"We followed the battery but a short distance, perhaps thirty or forty rods, when, on account of the bend in the road, the colonel, to make a crosscut, ordered the pioneers with their axes to knock down a length of fence and we filed to the left across the field. Up to this time our colors were rolled up and sheath drawn over them. We were about half way across the field, when the color bearer pulled off its covering and unrolled the flag, and scarcely had it straightened in the breeze when a rebel shell came screaming over our heads and burst away off on our left, and though the shell passed probably seventy-five or a hundred feet over our heads, I never before or since saw such dodging. Scarcely an officer or man in the regiment failed to make a very low bow on introduction to that first shell. We had not yet learned that the balls one hears, or sees, are the ones he may laugh at.

"The battery was quickly planted on a knoll and began to

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

respond briskly to the Confederate guns. We took a position directly behind the guns, and while we were nominally supporting the battery, that knoll was supporting us. From our position we could not see what was going on in front, though we could hear the terrible musketry firing by the 9th Regiment close by, and twice or thrice Colonel McCalmont, now on foot, came back from a position where he could observe what was going on, and informed us that Stuart's Black Horse Cavalry was about to charge on the battery, but thanks to the marksmanship of our gunners, a ball struck one of the Confederate caissons and blew it up, killing nearly all the gunners, a number of their horses and scattering the cavalry, brought the engagement to a speedy termination, the enemy beating a hasty retreat. The federal loss was eight killed and sixty-four wounded, though none of the Company I boys figured in the casualties."

Early in March, 1862, when the grand forward movement of the army was made, the Tenth marched to Hunter's Mills and after a day of picket duty, on to Alexandria. Shortly after, the Reserves marched through Fairfax and Centreville (where the wooden guns were still in position) on to Manassas Junction. Thence they went to Catlett's Station and across country to Fredericksburg. About this time, Colonel McCalmont resigned and was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Kirk over the regiment. The division was sent by water to the Peninsula, and on the 14th of June was attached to Porter's Corps and held the right of the line near Mechanicsville. Now Company I was thrown forward as skirmishers, holding the left bank of the Chickahominy River, and Gaines Mills, where the college company received its first scourging and was greatly reduced in numbers.

At Gaines Mills was a small stream, with a deep channel, approached by a wooded slope on the left bank. Behind this were level fields. General McCall drew his troops up in three lines in the woods, replacing the first line with the second, while the first recuperated, the second with the third, then the third with a fresh line reformed from the survivors of the first and second lines; while he had his artillery placed behind in

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

the level fields and which he did not intend to use until his army had been driven back out of the woods by the enemy.

The Allegheny Company was first ordered to the left, where the firing from the enemy's guns was terrific, and from where it proved impossible to return. Many fell here. Then the order came to charge. Down the slope into the ravine, up the other side—where they were safer as the artillery was fired over their heads—to the brow of the hill, clearing the woods of the enemy and holding their advanced position despite the frequent and desperate attempts of the rebels to dislodge them, until night-fall when they with the whole brigade were withdrawn across the Chickahominy. Company I lost six killed, three missing (probably killed) and seventeen wounded in this engagement. Those killed were King, Wright, J. W. Wikoff, Church, Bole and Pier.

After crossing the Chickahominy during the night, the wounded were removed to the field hospital and the company found its division at Charles City Cross Roads. Of this withdrawal, Captain Ayer wrote thus, "I think I have never seen examples of greater endurance than exhibited upon the part of the wounded in this retreat across the Chickahominy. Saturday they were lying all day at the hospital with little or no attention. The weather was exceedingly warm. Sunday they marched all day through a sweltering sun, resting perhaps two hours in the middle of the day. The garments of many of them were stiff with blood. They had no nourishing food. Their wounds had simply been bound up with no further attention, and they were already much annoyed with worms.

"Still there was no murmur. All endured cheerfully. Toward evening the wounded men passed through a field in which there were a number of sheep, when Sergeant Hollister, notwithstanding that his arm was so shattered as afterwards to require amputation, took his revolver and in company with others, after a hard chase, succeeded in bringing one of them down. Having detailed one of my men to help them along, he made a good kettle of mutton broth, of which they all partook and were much invigorated."

But they had need of all their strength, for they reached

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Charles City Cross Roads just in time for the hard battle which occurred there, quickly followed by a tenaciously contested fight at Malvern Hill, in which the College Company was used as Reserves, on account of their exhaustion, and while not actually engaged, yet were present, and retained on the battle field. The account of the Peninsular campaign, as given in a letter written at Harrison's Landing, July 21, 1862, by George Norris, '61, quartermaster of the 10th Regiment, has many thrilling passages:

"I feel that I am unable to give you a detailed account of the Seven Days' battle before Richmond. After our arrival, hardly a day passed without our being under arms. Almost perfect quiet reigned through our Camp—the sound of the fife, the drum and the bugle was not as formerly heard. The sharp crack of the picket's rifle and sometimes skirmishing along our lines, with an occasional boom of a big gun from either side, its whiz-whizzing sound, exploding of the shell, etc., was all that broke the stillness—the solemn stillness that boded the coming of storm. We were not allowed to have large fires in daytime, and none at all at night, as this would have exposed us to the shot and shell of the enemy.

At noon, Thursday, June 26, we received orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice to the rear of Woodbury Bridge (over the Chickahominy). About 4 p. m., crack! crack! went the pickets' rifles, then volleys of musketry and within ten minutes, our four batteries were planted and hurling their deadly missiles at the foe. The battle thus begun at Mechanicsville raged till ten o'clock. Seven batteries of artillery reinforced us and the roar of the conflict surpassed the greatest storm you ever heard. The flash from the cannon was like the lightning's glare. The enemy charged our batteries and rifle pits again and again, but were promptly met every time with a perfect shower of lead, cannister and grape, which swept them down as the autumnal winds sweep the forests of their covering, literally piling them in heaps.

At Gaines Mills, the fight began at noon. Neither side gained any ground until about six o'clock in the evening when the Rebels, being heavily reinforced, and our men done out by long fighting, drove our troops from the woods on the left and charged upon our batteries. Just at this juncture, cheer after cheer came up from the direction of Woodbury Bridge, and in a few moments I learned that the famous Irish Brigade was hastening to our relief. With a shout for 'Ould Ireland and America forever', they charged, drove back the foe and retook the ground lost previously. In this battle our company (1) had the greatest loss of any one company in the Tenth.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

At daylight, the next day, we received orders to about face and move towards the James river. We proceeded to Charles City Cross Roads, where we lay down in line of battle for the night. No fires were allowed, nor noises of any kind. The same deathlike stillness prevailed tonight as that of last night, and the same ominous signal lights were occasionally seen. On such occasions, a feeling, not of dread or fear, but of awe stole over me. The enemy came up about noon and the fight commenced, the Rebels getting an awful drubbing, after which our troops fell back to Savage Station, and again awaited the enemy. Here the contest was more equal than in the morning, but after some pretty sharp fighting, the enemy was again repulsed. After the fight of June 30th, our forces fell back to Malvern Hill which is near to Turkey Island bend in the James river.

Here our troops were soon drawn up in line of battle and notwithstanding the circumstances of our having but little sleep for five consecutive nights and being very weary from our great labors during as many days, yet we eagerly awaited the coming of the foe. In a short time General McClellan rode along our lines; cheer after cheer of tens of thousands rent the air, hands were playing, and all felt again strong to do and dare for the cause of his beloved country. McClellan in person formed our heavy lines. At three the fight started fiercely. Three times the foe tried to break our lines and drive us back, but each time was repulsed with great slaughter."

After the battle of Malvern Hill, the third brigade went to Harrison's Landing. Here Major Sion B. Smith, formerly of Company I, resigned and was succeeded by Captain Knox of Company E. The Tenth was the last regiment to embark in the transfer from the James to the Rappahannock and on August 11 it advanced to Belle Plain and on to Manassas, where it joined General Pope, being the first contingent from the Army of the Potomac to report for duty. The Reserves fought in the second Bull Run, and on Aug. 29 several feints were made by them with a view of drawing off the enemy from other points of attack. Late in the evening they were shelled by their foes, but were removed and sent out on picket duty, Captain Ayer having charge of the line. On the 30th, the Tenth was posted on the extreme left, where a heavy attack fell late in the day. The men fought bravely, suffering severe loss, but had to fall back before the superior force.

Crossing into Maryland, at the battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, the division succeeded in gaining the crest of the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

ridge, thereby turning the enemy's flank and capturing many prisoners. The Reserves again led the advance two days later and opened the great battle of Antietam. It fell to the lot of the college boys to help in the special detail made by General Hooker to prevent the enemy from turning the right flank of the Union army. By daring work in the corn field in the region of the Dunkard church, the entire rebel movement was halted and deflected. Colonel Warner of the Tenth was severely wounded in the action. He was especially praised in the official report of General Meade for his efficiency. Captain Ayer of Company I was promoted to be major of the regiment.

In the following operations about Fredericksburg, the Tenth, on Dec. 10th, was at the Rappahannock, three miles below the town, where two pontoon bridges were laid and a crossing effected. On the 13th, it joined in the attack under a destructive fire of musketry and artillery, which carried the rebel entrenchments. But support being lacking, the division was forced to retire with heavy loss. Before cover was reached, Edward Henderson, W. S. Rose and Dick Wilson of Company I were captured and sent to Libby prison in Richmond. While the Reserves were recuperating, the battle of Chancellorsville was fought, the only engagement of the Army of the Potomac in which the Allegheny company had no part.

The regiment, in command of Major Ayer, joined in the toilsome but fruitless attempt of Burnside to again offer battle, but soon was ordered to the defences of Washington to rest and recruit. Some companies were so reduced by constant service as to be able to muster only four or five men for parole and these without a commissioned officer or sergeant. They remained on East Capitol Hill until June 1st, when they returned to Upton Hill. Now recovered from their wounds, the bronzed and weather-beaten veterans would never have been recognized as the novices who made their entrance upon the tragic scene in 1861.

But at Upton Hill couriers awaited them, announcing that the armies of both the north and the south were hurrying by forced marches to Gettysburg—as the outcome of the encounter probably depended upon who first reached the field

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

and thus secured the most advantageous stand for the impending mighty conflict. For the first time since their muster in as a reserve corps for the defense of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, after nearly three years of service, the Allegheny College boys were to defend their own State from the invasion of the enemy. The Reserves reached Gettysburg on July 2nd and went into battle on the evening of that day. Driving the enemy before them, they took the low ground between Round Top and Little Round Top, which position was held until the close of the fighting. The fragments of rock at hand were built into a heavy stone wall, that withstood a vigorous artillery fire and an attack by the infantry. The loss of the Union army at this point was not large, but in the succor of the wounded a member of the college company distinguished himself.

John H. Stuntz and William J. Mitchell were the musicians, but after the battle they carried the stretchers to bring the stricken to safety. On the base of Little Round Top,



John H. Stuntz, '65

Stuntz did not wait for his companion, but sallied forth to help a wounded soldier. While bearing the man upon his back, he slipped and fell heavily upon the rocks. But Stuntz, exposed to the fire of friend and foe, would not surrender the burden, and upon hands and knees got him to the company's lines. The injury from the fall made the Allegheny student an invalid for life. This was but one of several brave deeds, he having in a similar fashion, at Gaines Mills, carried George Beach in safety over a bridge about to be destroyed.

After the battle of Gettysburg, Company I followed Lee across the Potomac and was engaged at Bristoe Station. The Tenth then

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, driving ahead of them the enemy, who did not even take their tents, our boys occupying them for the night. They next proceeded to Parker's store and from thence to New Hope church, where a cavalry battle occurred, the infantry coming to aid. In the rush, the college company, leading the attack, lost track of its regiment. But the Tenth was joined at Mine Run, after once more the enemy had been dislodged.

Returning from this campaign, the boys went into winter quarters at Manassas Junction. Company I was detailed to act as provost guard at brigade headquarters. Before this, it had done picket duty along the Orange and Alexandria railroad, by which route supplies were sent to the army. Incidentally, the college men kept guard over a schoolhouse in the vicinity where the faithful teacher continued her school. Major Ayer was promoted to be lieutenant colonel of the Tenth.

When the army gathered at Culpepper, April 29, the Reserves were there. Company I crossed the Rapidan into the Wilderness to Chancellorsville, being strung out all night as a picket in the woods May 4th. The next morning it went ahead as a skirmish line and was the first to become engaged in the battle of the Wilderness. Colonel Ayer was here badly wounded. On the 8th and 9th, at Spottsylvania, most desperate of fights, the men were hotly engaged and charged the enemy's intrenchments three times in vain.

As the remnants of the Allegheny Company were drawn up in front of Bethesda Church, on May 30th, after crossing the Pamunkey, orders came from Washington to the corps headquarters, relieving the troops from further service, as the three-year period of enlistment had expired. This order was in the possession of Capt. E. H. Henderson, '63, the A. A. G. of the Third brigade, at the precise moment that a large force of the enemy delivered an attack. The troops that would take the place of the Pennsylvania men had not yet arrived. Captain Henderson kept the order of the Secretary of War in his pocket and the command to advance was given. It was the kind of a decision that Allegheny knows her true sons will ever make.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

The Reserves, driven back in some disorder at first by the fierce onslaught, gained a favorable position behind a temporary breast-work of rails and checked the foe. At last, the Confederates gave way, leaving 300 dead on the field, and losing a larger number of prisoners in the rout that followed.

Such was the last engagement of the Allegheny College Volunteers. When it was ended, they furled their battle flags and bade farewell to the army, whose fortunes and misfortunes they had shared for so long a time. On May 31 they started their march to Pittsburgh, and on June 11, 1864, they were mustered out. A few of the survivors re-enlisted and became a part of Company K, 191st Pennsylvania Volunteers. The casualties in Company I in the three years were: killed and mortally wounded, 26; wounded, 36; died, 8; discharged for disability, 25. Prof. S. P. Bates, in the official "*History of Pennsylvania Volunteers*", writes: "This brave body of men, the Tenth Regiment, which had fought in nearly every battle in which the army of the Potomac had been engaged, was not excelled in valor by any other organization of the division."

COMPANY B, 18TH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY

Five Allegheny students had rank and honor in another arm of the military service of the North, being connected with a cavalry regiment, which, before the war had ended, won for itself the soubriquet of the "Fighting Eighteenth." Four of these men were in Company B, recruited in Crawford County, and all were or became commissioned officers. Three of them raised the company, traveling throughout the county to secure enlistments, and holding meetings. They were students of law in Meadville and were vouched for by the leading attorneys of the local bar.

The captain of the company was John W. Phillips, '60, of Watertown, Tenn. He was introduced at the time of the dedication of his regimental monument on the field of Gettysburg as, "one who, severing the ties of friendship at his home in a Confederate State, entered the service of his country, fresh from his alma mater. On the very spot on which you now

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

stand, he shed his blood in the defense of the Union to which he was so true and loved so well."

James W. Smith, '60, classmate and fellow townsman in Tennessee of Captain Phillips, was second lieutenant of the company, but promoted to first lieutenant on April 26, 1864, and made captain Dec. 2. He resigned February 25, 1865.

David T. McKay, '62, of Crawford County, was first lieutenant. He was captured at Culpepper Court House, Sept. 13, 1863, and sent to Libby prison and Camp Sorghum, being held until March, 1865.

Thomas J. Grier, '65, of Somerset, enlisted in Company B at Meadville and went out as first sergeant. He was made second lieutenant, April 26, 1864, first lieutenant, Dec. 2, 1864, and captain, April 14, 1865. Captain Grier kept the daily itinerary of his regiment and became the historian of the Eighteenth. He was the first president of the Survivors' Association, organized by his veteran comrades in 1887.

James R. Weaver was the fifth Allegheny man in the 18th Cavalry. He became its sergeant major after having first enlisted in Company B as private.

The young college officers were busy in September and October securing recruits. They sent out the following broadside:

CAVALRY PATRIOTS TO ARMS!

THE undersigned have been authorized by the Government to raise a company of Cavalry. This county's quota is not yet full by over two hundred men.

THE DRAFT WILL SURELY BE MADE

All who would avoid the draft and have the satisfaction of volunteering in the service of their country, are invited to go with us. All bounties will be paid by the Government and the county. In answer to direct inquiry, the following dispatch was received by us to-day:

"The Government bounty will be paid for Cavalry if reported for service on or before the 20th. A. G. CURTIN."

A War Meeting to aid Enlistments will be held

At *Blooming Valley* On *Sept. 20, 1862*

It will be addressed by able Speakers. Come on fellow citizens, and let us fill up the quota for this county at once. It is the last and best opportunity you will have.

JOHN W. PHILLIPS,
JAMES W. SMITH,
DAVID T. M'KAY.

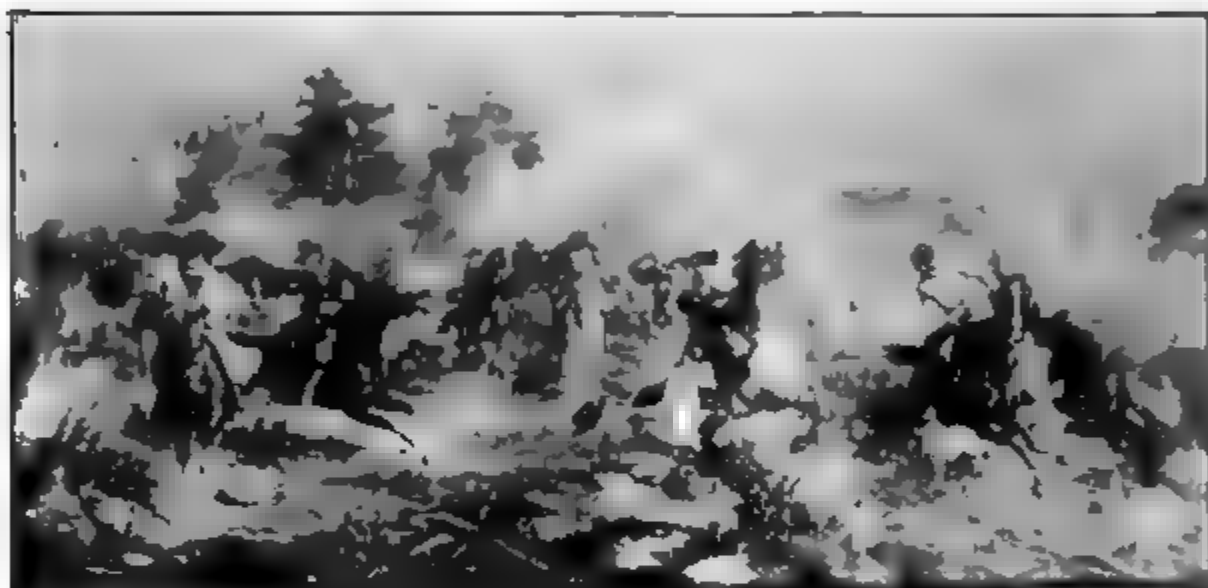
Recruiting Headquarters-- South West Corner Diamond, at Jos. Derickson's Office.

REFERENCES in Meadville:-- Hon. J. W. Howe, Col. H. L. Richmond, Hon. G. Church, Finney & Douglass, and A. B. Richmond, Esq.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

The rendezvous for the regiment was Camp Simmons, near Harrisburg, and hither the Crawford County boys went in November, one hundred and four in number. The winter was passed in northern Virginia, drilling. The Confederate Mosby took some of the men prisoners, but returned them to the Eighteenth with the message that, unless they were better equipped, it would not pay to capture them. But the horsemen learned the art of war and became the Third Division, Cavalry Corps, of the Army of the Potomac. The brigade commander was Gen. E. J. Farnsworth.

The cavalry was employed most effectively in the days preceding the battle of Gettysburg. It was able to threaten Laws'



(Original in Memorial Hall, Pittsburgh. Painted by A. G. Richmond, '70.)
The scene is on the third day of the battle near the Devil's Den, and the charge was against the First Texas Infantry. Lieut. McKay was near his general as he fell. The figure riding without hat or coat is Leon Kiesel, of Crawford County.

infantry so vigorously as to prevent it from supporting the movement of General Pickett upon the Union center. The rebels held a strong position, the ground covered with large rocks making it most difficult for mounted men. Yet the division commander ordered a charge by Farnsworth's brigade. The stone walls broke the impact of the charge. A few of the best horsemen, with their intrepid leader, penetrated the enemy's skirmish line, but most of them fell or were captured. The greatest loss was that of General Farnsworth, the victim of an unwise order.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

The Eighteenth did important picket service in the fall of 1863 and joined in Kilpatrick's raid in February, 1864, against Richmond to try to release the Union prisoners. General Phil Sheridan became corps commander in April and Captain Phillips, of Company B, was made a major of the regiment. The men did desperate fighting in the advance of Grant upon Richmond in May. The division general praised the Eighteenth as the regiment that knew how to fight into and how to fight out of a hard place. It crossed sabers with the horsemen of J. E. B. Stuart and Major Phillips, leading the charge at Hanover Court House, May 31, was wounded.

The next scene of campaign was the Shenandoah Valley, the cavalry having a prominent part in the stirring battle at Winchester. General Custer became the popular division commander and in the Cedar Creek fight Major Phillips commanded the Eighteenth. Before the fall was ended, the last of the army of General Early was captured. However, on Nov. 12, Major Phillips was taken prisoner and held in Libby Prison until March, 1865. The final campaign of the regiment was with Grant about Petersburg. Our Allegheny officer became Lieutenant Colonel Phillips March 16, 1865.

The State of Pennsylvania has erected at Gettysburg an imposing granite monument in honor of the Eighteenth Cavalry. The record is, "Participated with the Armies of the Potomac and Shenandoah in fifty-one battles." The orator at the dedication on Sept. 11, 1889, was, most fittingly, Colonel Phillips, '60.

OTHER ALLEGHENY ENLISTMENTS

In 1862, there came another period of much excitement among the students of Allegheny over the war and the plan to enlist. On a Saturday in spring, a group gathered on the Diamond, keen to organize and go to the front. How to spread their enthusiasm and to secure the enlistment of the men were discussed. The program decided upon was to have Rev. John Bain, one of the strong men in Methodism and a warm friend of the college, deliver a sermon Sunday night on the issues of the day in the Meadville church of which Rev. T. I. Stubbs

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

was pastor. On the following Sunday morning, it was also announced from the pulpit that a war meeting of the students would be held in the college chapel, Monday morning at eight.

The old brick church was crowded for its evening service. But along with Rev. John Bain and the pastor came Dr. Loomis to take a seat inside the chancel. He had already been in consultation with his brethren, and was appalled at the possibility of the entire student body marching away to fight the South. The boys waited the words of fire and patriotism from the preacher. Imagine their consternation when the eloquent Bain, in the midst of his strong address, said, "It might be the highest patriotism for the students of Allegheny to prepare themselves for highest citizenship by devotion to their studies." It came to the excited youths like the crack of doom. When the congregation was dismissed, Dr. Loomis sought out R. N. Stubbs, '63, who had called the mass meeting for the next day, and informed him that the chapel could not be used for the rally.

But the war spirit of the students could not be quenched summarily. Most of the college marched on Monday morning to the Court House and listened to an address of exhortation. But the sermon, which was for peace and not war, had started the reaction. Telegrams from several homes brought prohibitions upon enlistment. The enthusiasm ebbed away. Only ten remained firm, according to the count of Frank A. Arter, and they were designated "The Immortals".

The invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee, in the summer of 1863, brought alarm throughout the State. Pittsburgh was considered a possible objective point of his march. On Sunday morning, June 28, when the news reached Meadville, the Court House bell was rung and soon the court room was crowded with citizens, who proceeded to immediate action. One hundred men signed the roll to go to the front, before the meeting was adjourned. Their purpose made known to Harrisburg, within two days the Meadville company was on its way to Camp Howe at Pittsburgh.

Here the 58th Regiment was organized for three months' service. The captain from Meadville, George H. Bemus, be-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

came its colonel. The company was designated as K. H. L. Richmond, Jr., '60, was second lieutenant, Robert Adrain '64, sergeant, and Harvey Henderson '57, corporal. Other students on the roll were George S. Cullum '63, D. P. Compton '66, C. H. Bagley '66, J. Kinniff '64, W. J. Dunn '64, H. L. Davis '67, G. L. Mahoney '63, C. C. Selden '66, R. N. Stubbs '63. The defeat at Gettysburg turned the invaders to the South and then the Fifty-eighth gave its attention to John Morgan, the cavalry leader, who was raiding through Ohio. In an exciting chase by foot and by railway, the marauders were pursued and finally captured. At the end of the three months' period, Company F, having done its duty and faced the emergency, was mustered out and returned to Meadville.

In the 150th Regt. P. V., Company K was enlisted in Crawford County. The captain was D. V. Derickson. On Aug. 29, 1862, there was mustered in Curtis Arnold, '62, T. W. Chandler, '62, L. M. Hamilton, '62, J. J. Henderson, '62, Stephen Volch, '64. S. H. Birdsall was sergeant, but transferred to R. Q. M. 1st Regt. U. S. C. T. Company K at Washington was selected as Lincoln's Body Guard and was on duty at the Soldiers' Home and White House for more than two years; mustered out, June 15, 1865.

PHI KAPPA PSI IN THE WAR

The Pennsylvania Beta Chapter of Phi Kappa Psi sent from Allegheny to the two armies twenty-four of its sons, who became commissioned officers. There were two colonels, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, eight captains and ten lieutenants in the Union army and one lieutenant in the Confederate army. Six men went in the College Company in June, 1861, Lieutenant S. B. Smith, Sergeant M. M. Phelps, Sergeant A. C. Pickard, Sergeant George Norris, Corporal A. Ashley and J. D. Chadwick.

In the famous Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company B, the three officers were Captain J. W. Phillips, Lieutenant D. T. McKay and Lieutenant J. W. Smith. T. J. Grier was also in this company, promoted later to a captaincy. James Riley

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Weaver was also sergeant-major of the same regiment. In the battle at Brandy Station, he was captured.

In the battle of Chickamauga, May, 1863, three of the Phi Psi men lost their lives at the head of their companies in Ohio regiments, Captain Armstrong J. Thomas '62, Captain Marcus C. Horton '63, and Captain Nelson. The fatalities among the Pennsylvania Beta men were high. Lieutenant W. H. Robinson '60, of the 7th Ohio, died within four months of enlistment in 1861; Captain S. M. Davis, of 111th Penna. Vol. Inft., soon resigned. Sion B. Smith '61, who went out in Co. I, 39th Penna. Vol. Inft., the Tenth Reserves, was promoted to major, May 2, 1862, but from the fever contracted in the Chickahominy camps, died Aug. 5, 1862. Lieutenant F. W. Phelps '64, was also lost in war.

Thomas Rustin Kennedy, founder of the Beta Chapter, was a first lieutenant in the 38th Regt., Pa. Inft. Major J. J. McDowell '55, another one of the founders, was also in the northern service, as were Captain James H. Thomas '63, Lieutenants C. C. Mechem '66, F. W. Adams '66, and F. D. Bostwick, '69. Lieutenant S. B. P. Knox '60, was surgeon of the 49th Penna. Vol. Inft. Archie D. Norris '60, was an officer in the Confederate army.

Ephriam A. Ludwick '62, while a pastor in New Jersey, was asked to recruit a company. He became a captain in the 112th N. J. Vol. Inft. Promoted to major, he led his regiment at New Market Heights, and received a severe wound in the arm as the men charged a battery. He refused to retire, and upon receiving an order to attack Ft. Gilmer, the regimental historian records: "Major Ludwick drew his sword with his left hand and on foot with his men, went forward. The men were forced to advance, exposed to an enfilading fire. At this fearful place, the major received another bullet in his already wounded arm, completely shattering the elbow, and was borne from the field." Promotion to lieutenant-colonel came on Sept. 29, 1864, and to colonel, March 30, 1865.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

INDIVIDUAL RECORDS

Alexander Hays, A. B., '40, U. S. Military Academy, 1844; first lieutenant, Mexican War, 1846; major, 12th Regt. P. V., colonel, 63rd Regt. P. V., Aug. 25, 1861; brigadier general, Sept. 29, 1862; commanding Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, 1864; killed at battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

Alfred Pearson, '56, captain, Company A, 135th Regt. P. V., May 31, 1862; major, Dec. 31, 1862. Led regiment in seizure of Little Round Top at Gettysburg; routed enemy from Devil's Den. Lieutenant colonel, Nov. 1, 1863; colonel, July 6, 1864; adopted French Zouave uniform and tactics—regiment a model—brigadier general, Sept. 30, 1864. Commanding Second Brigade of First Division, General Pearson saved the day at Dabney Mills; major general, March 1, 1865.

A. B. McCalmont, '43, lieutenant colonel, 142d Regt. P. V., Sept. 1, 1862; colonel, 208th Regt. P. V., Sept. 12, 1864; brigadier general, March 13, 1865.

Ira Ayer, Jr., '65, captain, Company I, 39th Regt, 10th Pa. Reserves, major, May 1, 1863; lieutenant colonel, Feb. 27, 1864; brevet colonel, brevet brigadier general, 1865.

F. Alsor Jones, '57, captain, 6th Md. Volunteers; wounded at Cheat Run, July 15, 1861; brigadier general, 1864.

F. A. Bartleson, '63, colonel Ill. Volunteers, brigadier general.

John A. McCalmont, '40, colonel 39th Regt., 10th Pa. Reserves, June 29, 1861; resigned, May 9, 1862.

L. B. Duff, '57, captain Company D, 107th Regt. P. V., Feb. 8, 1862; lieutenant colonel, May 18, 1864. Lost leg at Petersburg, June 18, 1864; discharged for wounds, Oct. 25, 1864.

J. W. H. Reisinger, '56, captain Company H, 150th Regt. Pa. V., Sept. 4, 1862; major, 25th Regt. U. S. C. T., March 12, 1864; lieutenant colonel, Nov. 16, 1864.

J. N. Hosey, '58, captain Company E, 78th Regt. P. V., major, April 9, 1864.

J. W. Patton, '63, major 145th Regt. P. V., Sept. 25, 1862; fatally wounded at Chancellorsville, May 15, 1863.

J. M. Wells, '61, adjutant 111th Regt. P. V., Dec. 6, 1861;

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

first lieutenant Company F, Feb. 14, 1863; captain, May 16, 1863; wounded at Resaca, May 15, 1864; brevet major and lieutenant colonel, March 13, 1865.

William McKinley, '61, sergeant 23rd Regt. Ohio Vol., June 11, 1861; second lieutenant, Sept. 23, 1862; first lieutenant, Feb. 7, 1863; captain, July 25, 1864; major, March 13, 1865.

Don. C. Newton, '53, first lieutenant Company D, 52nd Regt., Illinois Vol., Sept. 23, 1861; captain, Dec. 14, 1861 to Dec. 18, 1864. The regiment was at Fort Donelson; in battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862; battle of Corinth, Oct. 3, 1863; in the 16th Army Corps, in 1864; with Sherman in the Atlanta campaigns, fighting at Resaca, Kenesaw Mt., Decatur, taking the city July 28; in Sherman's march through Georgia to the sea, capturing Savannah Dec. 21, 1864. Captain Newton was here honorably discharged.

S. M. Davis, '61, captain Company E, 11th Regt. P. V., Dec. 3, 1861; resigned Nov. 16, 1862.

Henry M. Hughes, '57, first lieutenant Company K, 64th Regt. 4th Pa. Cav., Oct. 18, 1861; captain, Nov. 1, 1862.

P. S. Bancroft, '55, second lieutenant 111th Regt., Pa. Vol., Nov. 2, 1861; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; captain, Feb. 10, 1863.

I. N. Taylor, '61, and A. M. Williams, '61, were on the regimental staffs of the 145th and the 111th P. V.

W. W. Arnett, '60, became a colonel in the Army of Virginia of the C. S. A.

Clergymen who enlisted as chaplains were in the early years commissioned officers and in the west, assistant superintendents of contrabands. J. N. Pierce, '57, was chaplain to the 85th Regt. P. V.; J. C. High, '53, to the 206th Regt. P. V.; Gordon Battelle, '40, with 1st W. Va. Regt., and G. B. Hawkins, '42, with 2nd Ohio Cavalry. The last two died of typhoid fever. Prof. L. D. Williams was chaplain of 111th Regt. P. V., T. H. Hagerty, '55, in a Missouri regiment.

THE SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL

At the Commencement banquet in June, 1909, a suggestion was made that the loyalty and sacrifice which the boys from

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Allegheny College had shown in their defense of the country in 1861 to 1865 should be recognized in some appropriate way.

As the result of this suggestion President W. H. Crawford appointed the following committee: W. N. Ridge, '82, Chairman; Judge J. J. Henderson, '62; W. C. Wilson, '80; Ida M. Tarbell, '80; R. R. Ross, '84, Secretary. It was voted to place on a suitable spot on the campus a stone on which should be fixed a bronze tablet in commemoration of the men who went out from the college to defend the Union.

The committee decided that it would seek small rather than large contributions, thus giving all of the alumni opportunity to contribute. The secretary immediately opened correspondence with the former students. After several months' work, a sufficient amount was raised to insure the project and the bronze tablet was ordered and the work of selecting a stone begun. It was agreed to use a natural boulder if such could be found, rather than place on the campus a cut or a dressed stone.

By the efficient aid of Dr. Elliott of the Faculty, a satisfactory stone was found on the hillside up the Cussewago Valley. The boulder was a pink granite, weighing thirteen and one-half tons. By huge effort and patience, the boulder was brought by truck to the Bessemer side track, loaded by the railroad on a flat car for transportation over the creek, and then borne by a twelve-horse team up Main Street hill to the campus.

The dedicatory services were held Tuesday afternoon, June 20, 1910, the anniversary day of the founding of Allegheny. W. N. Ridge presided and a large company of alumni, students, the local Captain Peiffer Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, citizens and visitors were present to hear the two addresses.

Dr. C. M. Cobern, '76, spoke in part thus:

"What mean ye by these stones? They represent a memorial, a sacrifice, an ideal. Here we come to build a memorial to those men who laid the foundation of a republic on granite that shall remain long after the last brick shall be crumbled into dust.

"It was a very different college in scholarship then. But I call attention to the fact that there was a school here then which stood for

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

manhood and ideals. This was a different country then from that of today, but it was their country, and for it they went out to die. In this memorial we find a recognition of the fact that religion and patriotism go together. I call attention also to the fact that education and patriotism are inseparably connected.

"We remember for what this rock stands. Not only that the black man was made free, but far more. It means that these men gave a new definition of the constitution; it means that these men gave a new significance to the flag; it means that these men gave the world a new idea of what American patriotism is. It means, too, a new idea of brotherhood, chivalry and manhood. I expect to see the day when the names of the Allegheny boys who fought in the Confederate army will be found here. If you go to Greece you will find that Achilles, after his triumph over Hector, his ancient foe, dragged him seven times around the walls of Troy; but it was in a Christian nation that a new idea of brotherhood, chivalry and manhood was born.

"These men might have become famous as teachers, scholars, painters, preachers, lawyers, or in many other lines, but they went out to fight for their country. To write an Iliad is not so great as to live one; to paint a picture is not so great as to lift the flag above a nation united after deadly strife."



The College Volunteers' Company flag of 1861 was then removed from over the memorial stone and the speaker concluded with the stirring sentiment: "When the stars shall

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

be blotted out of the abyss, the names of these men shall reign high in the heaven of eternity."

R. R. Ross then spoke as follows:

"In many respects this monument is unique. It is not erected to commemorate a battle or a victory, but a devotion which these men first breathed as boys at their mothers' knees, grew as they grew and sent them to better prepare for the great future to this college, fostered by Christian influence and protected by a State, whose very name spells independence and liberty. This monument is not erected by the Commonwealth or military organization; not by comrades who survived, nor by descendants of those who fell, nor even by the college which they revered as their alma mater, but by the men and women, who, coming after, feel the inspiration of their devotion.

"The man leaving home and home environments for college is really entering the spring-time of his career. To him everything is bright. To forsake the possibilities within his reach and change absolutely his career in life, as did these men, meant a sacrifice which was not the result of a moment's decision, but was a premeditated act. This act changed them from boys to men; from citizens to patriots; from volunteers to heroes. It led them through the fever-laden bayous around Vicksburg with Grant; above the clouds on Lookout Mountain with Hooker; followed Sherman from Atlanta to the sea; nerved them to resist Pickett's brigade in their bloody charge at Gettysburg; helped them overthrow the rebel horde at Antietam; bear undismayed their defeat at Chancellorsville; grope their way through the Wilderness and finally win with Grant at Appomattox.

"These are the men on whom Lincoln depended during the dark and disastrous days of 1861; the men on whom he leaned for support when he issued his Emancipation Proclamation in September, 1862, and the men toward whom his great heart swelled with kindly emotion when the surrender of Lee was announced in 1865. We cannot honor these heroes. We are honored in belonging to the same race, living in the same age, extending a helping hand and a God bless you to the living, and contributing to erect a memorial to the dead.

"This monument, erected by those who felt the inspiration and devotion of those who went from these halls, is hereby dedicated to their eternal memory, with the hope that when those of us who participate in these exercises shall have passed away, our children and our children's children may gather likewise to commemorate the loyalty and the sacrifice of the college boys in blue. To you, Mr. President, the representative of the college we love, we transfer the custody of this monument with the hope that in its silence it may proclaim liberty; in its firmness, fidelity; and in its strength, loyalty."



CHAPTER VII

THE CRITICAL PERIOD



IN a resolution of the Board of Trustees in 1864 there was set before the president of the college the goal of making "Allegheny in all respects what the friends of collegiate education have a right to expect of a first class college." A note of hope and progress has constantly sounded through a century of Allegheny experience. The sentiment of a better day ahead has always prevailed. The spirit and the faith of Timothy Alden permeated the thought and the action of his successors.

There was not an executive who failed to have an extensive program for promoting the finances of the institution, advancing it in public favor and improving it scholastically. No man was more ambitious for Allegheny than President Loomis. Such an aggressive, indomitable policy must inevitably spell success and eventually win a handsome consummation of ideals. But hopes were deferred much more often than they were realized. Plans went to wreck most woefully. That men at the end of their administrations should depart broken in health, crushed in heart, or die at their post has been a portion of the heavy price that Allegheny in its years of vicissitude has exacted from its faithful, loyal leaders.

The triumph of the North in the civil war being a certainty, the efforts for the material equipment of the college were redoubled. The staff of instruction had been much strengthened. The election of George F. Comfort to the chair of modern languages provided for a department that had never been adequately equipped. The professor spent the year of

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

1865-6 in European study. It is significant that two members of the Faculty were not clergymen.

A due proportion of emphasis was now restored to the scientific course, the degree of Bachelor of Arts, however, being conferred in both classical and scientific departments. The chair of Professor Tingley was entitled physics and chemistry, a combination to be continued forty years. Notable additions were made in cabinets of mineralogy and conchology, forming an excellent museum for a college of that period. The first accession was that of Dr. Wm. Prescott, of Concord, N. H., a collection of 3000 specimens of minerals and fossils and 2400 specimens of marine and land shells. The liberality of a new Trustee secured the collection of Francis Alger, of Boston, made at a cost of \$35,000. This cabinet contained 5000 specimens of minerals and a suite of 1500 species of shells. The Haldeman cabinet was a smaller similar collection also now obtained.

These scientific treasures caused a rearrangement of Ruter Hall. The chapel was moved to the second floor and its place on the first taken by the museum. Orders were also placed for casts of lithological and palaeontological specimens, so that the *Megatherium Cuvierii* and other huge exhibits were soon mounted for the delectation of visitors to the campus and the observation of the budding scientists. Long needed apparatus in the various courses was generously supplied. In a few years the claim was officially put forth that no college in America had more complete facilities for obtaining a thorough elementary knowledge of physics and chemistry than Allegheny.

The catalogue of 1865-6 indicated that the college had taken decidedly advanced ground. During the war period the living expenses of the students had so increased that it was seen some provision must be made for a boarding hall. In the spring of 1865, a friend was found in the person of Charles Culver, an oil operator at Reno, who agreed to erect at once a dormitory. A frame building, three stories in height, with accommodations for one hundred and more students, was

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

fairly completed by the fall term at a cost of some thirty thousand dollars.

Culver Hall, as it was popularly named, made an attractive appearance in August at the time of the meeting in Meadville of the State Teachers' Association. But more than with buildings, the visitors were deeply impressed with the personnel and the ability of the Faculty and the equipment of the college for its work. Dr. Loomis and Professors Marvin and Tingley were



Culver Hall

gracious hosts. The sentiment expressed in the press by the teachers was that the public generally ought to know about the superior advantages of Allegheny. Then, as in the years to come, the college went about its duties modestly and without blare of trumpets, rendering its services to State and Nation through the many activities of its sons.

The wide celebration of American Methodism at this period was eagerly utilized in the plans for a greater Allegheny. Two General Conferences had anticipated the centenary in 1866 of the first preaching of Philip Embury. On the general committee of policy, Alexander Bradley, of the Board of Trustees, and Rev. Moses Hill, '49, were influential members. While the offerings appointed throughout the de-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

nomination were to benefit many connectional objects and the means to found Biblical Institutes were specially asked, local educational interests received much help. A vigorous campaign was waged to endow Mount Union College of Ohio.

In the Erie Conference area rallies were held to promote donations to Allegheny. No small success attended the efforts of Dr. Loomis. The endowment mark of the Centenary Fund was even set at one hundred and fifty thousand. Gifts in cash for the year were twenty thousand dollars and pledges in proportion. A liberality existed in the church far beyond that shown in the earlier centenary occasion of 1839. The Methodist people were now more able to make gifts.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Allegheny College was arranged to supplement the centenary campaign for money. For a year effort was directed to get many of the alumni to return for June 27. Everyone who came was the guest of the resident alumni. It was a home coming for Bishop Calvin Kingsley, who made the semi-centennial address. The alumni "festival", a supper and a reception, was held in the McHenry House, the famed establishment of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. The project of an alumni professorship was started the next day. Eighteen persons pledged twenty-five hundred dollars. The sum to be raised was thirty thousand and a committee of correspondence was given charge.

Through all the Commencement season, however, there ran a strong undercurrent of apprehension and perplexity. The most liberal benefactor of the college since its earliest days was C. V. Culver. This man had come to the oil country from Ohio and in the period of the bonanza in Venango County rapidly amassed a fortune. He turned to new enterprises, one being a scheme to make the village of Reno equal in importance to Oil City. Culver was the founder of a chain of banks in the towns of Northwestern Pennsylvania. He was a man of engaging personality and the favor of the public elected him to Congress.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

But there was much of daring in his business plans. The risk was great; the margin was narrow by which he failed from becoming a real Napoleon of finance. He was said to have suggested the steps later taken in the Standard Oil organization. The close of the war saw a reaction in petroleum affairs. The fabric of Culver was built so much on credit that one reverse brought down his whole system in a crash. The failure came on March 27, 1866. Many individuals lost heavily. Money had been borrowed from interest bearing funds assigned to the college. The deed to the land on which the new dormitory stood had not been conveyed to the Trustees. Joshua Douglass, Esq., by a civil action, got possession of this property and made the transfer in 1870.

The funds available for the college were embarrassed for some years. The Erie Conference resumed its earlier practice of sending out a financial agent in behalf of Allegheny. Even the members of the Faculty were asked one vacation by the Trustees to solicit funds. The incidental fees were doubled and finally the arrearages in salaries were paid out of the capital of the Centenary Society fund. The subscriptions to the alumni professorship were not large. Alexander Bradley, of Pittsburgh, however, made generous gifts, whereby the Bradley chair of Latin language and literature was established in 1868.

Many who had lost property through C. V. Culver became bitter assailants of the man. His prominence in the Republican party allowed his opponents to make much political capital of the ex-Congressman's reverses. Because of Culver's connection with Allegheny, he remaining a Trustee, his misfortunes in some degree reacted upon the institution. These were trying years and under the strain the health of Dr. Loomis gave way, he being excused from teaching duties in 1868-70.

Many students who were enrolled after the Civil War supplied a new type of material. Not a few had seen active and honorable service in the northern armies. The battle-scarred captain, the lieutenant and the veteran of the ranks introduced

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

into the college life on the Hill phases hitherto largely unknown to the academic shades. A spirit of mischief was abroad and discipline grew somewhat lax. Eventually these men versed in the school of arms yielded to the sway of the arts and sciences and went forth again to play their parts well in the world of peaceful affairs.

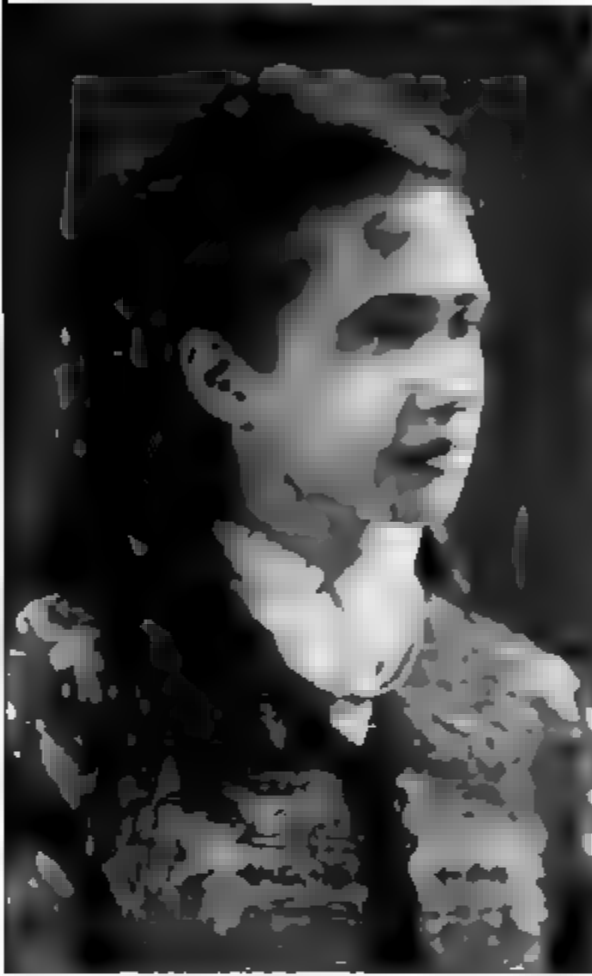
The Methodists of Meadville dedicated on July 29, 1868, the large structure usually called the Stone Church. The prominent site on the "Diamond" was secured by the purchase and gift of C. V. Culver. Dr. Hamnett and Mr. Harvey Henderson, '57, then a Trustee of Allegheny, had much of the responsibility in the erection of the building, which, for the period, was an ambitious undertaking. The dedicatory services were conducted by Bishops Simpson and Kingsley whom the community delighted to honor as former citizens. The great edifice became closely connected with the official occasions of the college for the next quarter of a century, being the scene of commencement week events.

A quadrennium after Allegheny had celebrated its semi-centennial, it took the radical step of the admission of women. The matter had been debated some years. A majority and minority report on the issue were submitted in a Trustees' meeting in 1867 and action deferred. President Derickson of the Board favored the opening of the doors to the sex. Dr. Hyde was also a strong champion of the ladies. On June 23, 1870, Dr. Holmes, of the Pittsburgh Board of Control, came before the Trustees to advocate the measure and Mr. J. H. Lenhart offered the resolution which made Allegheny a coeducational institution. In the same year the University of Michigan, the leading school in the west, took similar action. At the Allegheny alumni banquet in June, the popular toast was, "To the ladies, the future alumni".

Women entered into the same courses with the men, but not for a year did they have the use of the scholarships. There was no little prejudice against the innovation, but the ability, the fine spirit and the tact of the women soon disarmed criti-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

cism. The number who availed themselves of the privilege was very small for several years and they were largely drawn from Meadville and vicinity. In September, 1870, three young ladies enrolled as Freshmen: Miss Mary Darrow, of Kinsman,



Miss Williams, '74

Ohio; Miss Almira Marsteller, of Meadville, and Miss Adelle Williams, daughter of Professor Williams. The next year Miss Ella Nash passed advanced examinations and was admitted to the Junior Class and became, in 1873, the first woman graduate. The REPUBLICAN of June 27th wrote:

"As Miss Nash, of Meadville, an accomplished young lady, who possesses an energy of character that few of her sex can equal, came forward upon the platform, she was greeted with a hearty applause that said, 'Welcome and honor to the first lady graduate of Allegheny College'. In her oration on 'The Silent', she made poetry, music, painting and sculpture as agencies of powerful, though silent influence in the world. In the development of her ideas, the audi-

ence was treated probably to the best written address given at the commencement exercises."

In the Class of 1875, the women took both first and second honors. In 1873, there were eight Freshmen to enroll and the next year seven, then the number fell off. When Miss Ida M. Tarbell was the solitary new matriculate in 1876, there were but two Seniors and two Juniors of her sex in Allegheny. The showing was usually better in the preparatory department, yet the feminine students did not crowd into the class rooms of Bentley. The men thus gradually came to accept coeducation as a matter of course.

The beginning of the decade brought changes again in the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Faculty. Dr. William Hunter resigned as the head of the Biblical department. The founding of distinctive theological seminaries by the Methodist Church attracted students from the divinity courses offered in the colleges. But for several years special instruction was open in Allegheny to those preparing for the pulpit, though the Kramer professorship of Hebrew and Biblical literature was not always assigned. Professor George F. Comfort, in 1871, went to the chair of modern languages in Syracuse and was succeeded by Charles W. Reid, fresh from "study abroad".

The suggested alumni professorship received further discussion in the gathering of 1870, but the revival of this year of a project of the Erie Conference was given a more hearty support. Bishop Kingsley had met an untimely death at Beyrout, Syria, April 6, on the first episcopal missionary tour of the world. It was urged strongly now that the plan to endow a chair in his honor at his alma mater, for which several thousand dollars had been subscribed, should be completed. Special collections were taken and the fund slowly grew.

The Chamberlain bequest led to much litigation. The first decision was against the Centenary Fund Society as a foreign corporation. In the New York Court of Appeals, judgment was rendered in favor of a division of a portion of the estate of the Judge. The original sum of the will shrunk to small proportions and, in fact, the publicity of this seemingly large gift was said to have deterred other liberally-minded persons from aiding the college. A plain, straight gift of five thousand dollars, in 1873, by Hon. J. W. Howe, a former Trustee, came at a needy time.

A lively debate arose in the last years of the presidency of Dr. Loomis over the system of the government of the college. Members of the Erie Conference favored a new charter. Dr. Hyde became the champion of a smaller Board of Trustees with limited tenure. The joint Board of Control was opposed as cumbrous and preventing unity of administration. A strong plea was made to allow the alumni to elect Trustees. The Pittsburgh Conference did not support the amendments

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

and certain Meadville members of the Board were very hostile to any change.

The big problem of the time was how to get more students. The steady decline in attendance was ominous. With a successive enrollment in the entire four classes of 90, 67 and 52, the situation might well dishearten the president. The preparatory department had shrunk in size below that of any period since 1833. It was as low as 25 in 1871. With the total numbers in the collegiate and academic courses less than 100, including the women, as in 1871 and 1872, Allegheny would seem to require heroic treatment to get out of the slough.

The perpetual scholarships were no longer in this era an inducement to patronage. It was a time of financial stress. The experience with Culver Hall had not been a complete success. There had been student petitions against the management. The rate of expenses was high. The small preparatory adjunct could not supply many college students. Those prepared in seminaries elsewhere did not largely come to Meadville. The competition of other institutions now grew more intense and Allegheny appeared to be in a quiescent state.

Various remedies were suggested. An extreme proposal was to remove the college from Meadville. The Joint Board of Control wanted a law school to be established and also asked that a department of music, painting and drawing be added, presumably for the young women. The Trustees, however, were averse to any innovations. Gradually the attendance again advanced above the hundred mark.

Finally, President Loomis gave formal notification, in June, 1873, that he would resign his office during the coming year. This was done April 22, 1874, and the Board of Control notified to find a successor. The last commencement season of Dr. Loomis was made a notable affair. Dr. Haven, secretary of the new Board of Education of the Methodist Church, and Dr. Hurst, president of Drew Seminary, were present to give addresses. The quadrennial alumni reunion drew a large company to Meadville. William Reynolds, '37, was made the president of the association. A large company of over three

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

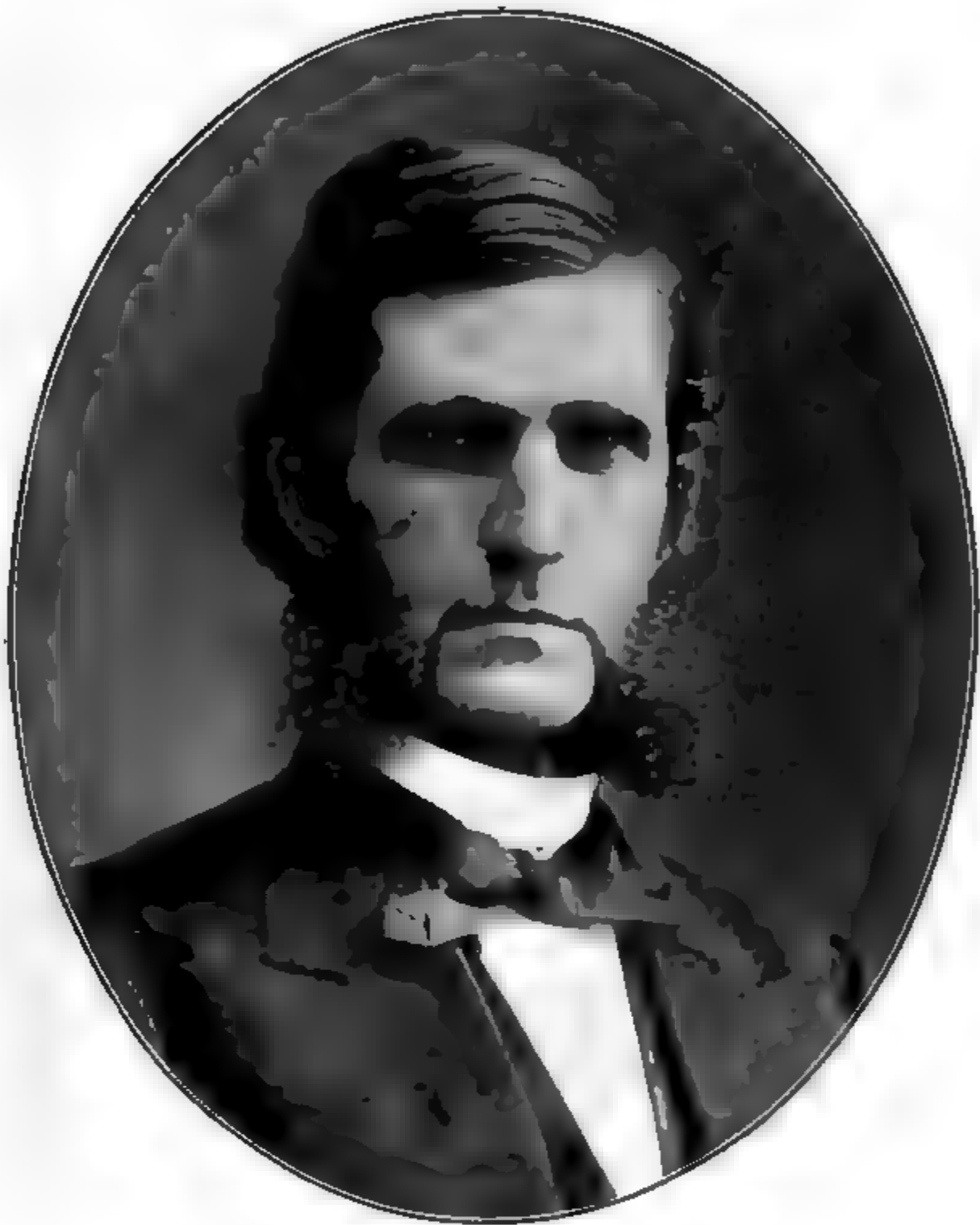
hundred were served at tables on the campus in front of Bentley Hall. Mr. Reynolds made an instructive and inspiring speech upon the early history of Allegheny. Six thousand dollars were subscribed by six persons for the much mooted alumni chair, twenty-five thousand to be secured to make the gifts binding.

The retiring president had the esteem and kindly regard of the alumni, the friends of the college and citizens generally. His very mannerisms made him cherished by all who knew him. Though the students dubbed him the "Great Iambic", they honored him warmly for his unsparing efforts in behalf of the college. His administration encountered obstacles as stubborn and as unforeseen as those which met Timothy Alden in the early years. When Dr. Loomis went from Allegheny, he left an institution greatly improved in its educational organization and much strengthened in its financial resources as administered by the Centenary Society corporations. The grade of scholarship maintained through his regime was worthy of the high ideals of the founder of the college.

The Board of Trustees, upon his retirement, made the following minute:

"To have kept and enlarged in so many ways a trust handed down by such predecessors as Alden, Ruter, Clark and Barker entitle Dr. Loomis to more than a formal resolution. Beginning under inauspicious conditions, he has passed a term of faithful, earnest service. In addition to the duties connected with his chair of instruction, he not only devised, but secured liberal things for the general interest of the college. The increases in realty, in dormitory, in museums of science and of art history and in apparatus are for the eye and ear to measure. But who shall estimate the cumulative influences implanted in hundreds of young men sent into active life. The nascent powers of a young mind molded by the teacher are his best monument."

While the search for a president was made, Dr. Hamnett performed the executive duties for a year. Professor James Marvin resigned in December to become the head of the University of Kansas. The chair of mathematics was assigned to Dr. Hamnett and the vacant professorship of Latin language and literature was filled by the excellent choice of George W.



Rev Lucius H. Bugbee, D.D . President 1874-82.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Haskins, '64. The chairman of the Board of Control, Rev. Moses Hill, '49, had taken the lead in the quest for the sixth president of Allegheny. The nomination was made and election by the Trustees followed on Feb. 15, 1875. The new leader selected was the president of the Wesleyan Female College at Cincinnati.

The Rev. Lucius Halen Bugbee, D. D., was born at Gowanda, N. Y., and fitted for college at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary in Lima. He was in Genesee College from 1850-53 and then went to Amherst College for his Senior year, taking his degree in 1854. He served as professor of belles lettres in the Cooperstown Female College, New York, 1854-5. He was in charge of a banking house in Iowa, 1855-7, at the same time being ordained deacon and elder in the Methodist Church and admitted to the Upper Iowa Conference in 1857. He next became for three years the principal of the Fayette Seminary, later known as Upper Iowa University.

Dr. Bugbee served as pastor of a strong Chicago congregation during war times. From 1865 to 1868 he presided over the Northwestern Female College at Evanston, Ill. He was next called to the Cincinnati college, which, founded in 1842, had grown to be the model female educational institution in Methodism. His presidency for a term of seven years had been attended with conspicuous success. His work there had been widely and favorably reported in the denominational press. Therefore, in selecting its new executive, Allegheny felt it had secured a man with high reputation for ability and for scholarship and of long tested experience as a teacher.

The inauguration ceremonies in the Stone Church, June 23, were marked with a spirit that indicated the purpose of the friends of the college to help to bring to pass a new era in Allegheny. The address of welcome was made by Dr. Loomis, the oath of office administered by Judge Walter H. Lowrie and the keys of the college handed over by the President of the Trustees, Alexander Bradley. Rev. Moses Hill brought the message of the alumni and then Dr. Bugbee gave his inaugural address on the theme of what is essential to a college education.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Sentiments having a local application were thus expressed :

"I bring you today the judgment from abroad, touching the honest, sound work done by this college during the sixty years of its history. I am free to say the reputation of Allegheny for solidity and for thoroughness of instruction is of more value in the estimation of a discriminating public, than though it were in possession of properties and endowments twice as large without this reputation. Solidity wins in the long run. * * * You are under obligation, having opened the doors of the college to women, to provide for them a home. There is a providential opportunity in this section for their education. You have the teaching force, the illustrative agencies in your extensive collections, you only want the decision and the enthusiasm to afford the proper facilities for young women. Later, plans must be elaborated for the erection of a chapel and library, a scientific building and observatory.

The new administration set energetically to work. Repairs on the buildings and the grounds had been ordered and now they were made. The citizens of Meadville began an improvement fund of twenty thousand dollars. The opening chapel service of the fall met in the grove on the campus. Ruter Hall was being thoroughly renovated. The chapel assembly room on its second floor was enlarged, frescoed and fitted with carpet, chairs and a piano. There was a formal rededication on Nov. 30, and a large company was present to rejoice over the better order of things.

Similar changes were wrought in Bentley Hall, the recitation rooms being entirely refitted and beautified. In the basement floor, three rooms, 20x40, were fitted up as chemical laboratories. The grounds were graded, walks laid and the miniature lake or pond filled. The atmosphere and the appearance on the Hill were quite changed within a few months with an expenditure of some seven thousand dollars.

This transformation affected at first only the immediate college body. There was no growth in attendance the opening year of Dr. Bugbee. His policies were being formulated and not widely known. An important step was the placing of Culver Hall under the charge of Professor Reid, who organized the co-operative method of boarding, and the rate fell from five to three dollars a week.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

The centennial year of American independence was now used to point a financial campaign in behalf of Allegheny. The plan was laid by Dr. Bugbee, pursuant of General Conference suggestion, before the Erie Conference, which voted to raise fifty thousand dollars. Then in January the president was ready with a three-fold program. First, complete the Kingsley professorship for the Erie share, upon which thirteen thousand dollars had been pledged, and work after that for the amount named. Second, in the Pittsburgh Conference area, plan to secure fifty thousand to endow two chairs. Third, let the alumni organize and raise twenty thousand for a fire-proof library or a scientific building.

The Erie Conference took a lively interest in the centennial gift and held educational rallies of the various districts at New Castle, Erie and Jamestown, N. Y. The progress of the college was set forth in addresses by members of the Faculty and schemes discussed of how to obtain the funds. The final method evolved was to have the college office prepare a circular and send it to the pastors of the Conferences with subscription card and envelope, asking for one dollar from each family in the charge. The device was not put into operation until the close of the year. Community campaigns for gifts yielded much better results.

A centennial year alumni gathering was projected in June and many were attracted to Meadville. The special feature was the return of Dr. J. M. Thoburn after nineteen years in India. He made a notable address upon "The Practical Man". The internal prosperity of the college was the cause of much joy at the commencement season. Dr. Bugbee was said to be in peril of that popularity which falls on a man when all speak well of him.

The executive policy was now well matured and two features of it were inaugurated in September, the renting of a home for young women and the expansion of the preparatory school. The third step was still deferred, though two applications had been made to Washington to have a United States military officer detailed to give instruction in Allegheny College. The "young ladies' home" was a small house on Highland

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

avenue in the rear of Culver Hall. The preparatory department began with one assigned instructor, J. S. McKay, '76. It had a three years' course of study, arranged to fit for college. This school was not intended to be an academy or a seminary.

The attendance of the second year reflected the estimate abroad of the improved situation. The advance was seventy per cent over the previous term. More entered the first year preparatory class than had been enrolled in the entire academic course in any year of the ten preceding. The students preparing for college were 135, so that this number, combined with the collegiate showing, raised the total above two hundred, the first time since 1861. The president was much interested in all student activities. He encouraged the literary societies and the two halls were handsomely refitted. Lecture courses on literary topics by Professor Nathan Sheppard, of Chicago, were maintained by the Ossoli Literary Society and the Junior class. The college periodical, the *CAMPUS*, made its bow under the editorship of A. J. Maxwell, A. C. Ellis and Wayne Whipple.

The military professorship became a reality in the spring. An act of Congress, July 5, 1876, had provided that thirty officers be detailed to give instruction in the colleges of the nation, the salaries being paid by the government. A knowledge of sound military principles was to be spread among the people by means of the schools. The report was made public Feb. 28, 1877, that Lieutenant F. W. Hess had been assigned to Allegheny and the Trustees made him professor of military science and tactics. His duties began April 4 and in a month there was a battalion of two companies. From Washington came one hundred and fifty Springfield rifles and two brass field pieces, six-pounders.

Lieutenant Hess, or Major, as he was usually addressed, was an excellent choice to establish the new system. He had entered the volunteer service in 1861 as captain of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania and was mustered out a major in 1865, having been promoted for bravery at Gettysburg. In 1866, he had become a lieutenant in the Eleventh U. S. Infantry, was transferred to the Third U. S. Artillery and graduated from



The Faculty of 1878

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

the artillery school at Fortress Monroe in 1873. He was stationed at various forts and then removed to Washington as assistant quartermaster in 1876. The Major at Meadville made addresses and published expositions of the advantages of military drill. The student body thus came to feel that in lieu of a gymnasium it had a valuable substitute for physical training.

In June the scholastic year was reviewed with large satisfaction. The cannon were posted on the campus and added their note to the jubilee. The first exhibition of the college battalion aroused much enthusiasm. Fair success in the financial efforts was reported. President Bradley, of the Trustees, increased his gift to twenty-five thousand dollars. The influx of students caused the discussion of building a second dormitory for men. There was a notion the attendance would grow to three hundred the next term. A real *esprit de corps* had been created in the two years of the Bugbee regime. Many came to do him honor in the reception held in the chapel of Ruter Hall.

The courses of instruction, classified under six schools, were now completed and made a brave showing in the elaborate catalogue of 1877. This was a publication of ninety pages, as compared with the twenty-four of the issue of 1874. The school of Hebrew and Biblical literature was given a fresh emphasis, Dr. Hyde being transferred to it from the Greek chair. President Bugbee believed there were not enough theological seminaries in Methodism for the candidates entering the ministry and the college should help meet the need. The school of Latin and modern languages was created, Professor Reid having charge in addition to the Greek instruction.

The following year brought the expected increase, the number in the preparatory school alone equaling the total attendance of 1876-7. Two new instructors were W. G. Williams, '75, in modern languages, and J. H. Montgomery, '77, in science and Latin. The military feature grew in favor. In the winter the basement of Library Hall down town was used as an armory. An improvement of much moment was the reorganization of the library under the direction of Professor Tingley.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

This scientist gave public lectures and maintained one of the most thorough departments in the college; yet he found time to assume the new care. He travelled at home and abroad in the interest of the library. Besides the collection of David Dick, Esq., other valuable additions amounting to some thousand volumes were made.

Again, a quadrennial reunion of the alumni came round. The address was by Hon. B. F. Martin, '54, a West Virginia Congressman. Four score returned to the banquet on the campus and the tales of other days were loyally recited. Reminiscences of the times of Presidents Clark and Barker abounded. The project was started of forming branch alumni associations in the large cities. In the matter of the long-mooted alumni professorship, a committee of young graduates was named with the expectancy that the chair might be filled within the life time of its members.

One plan of Dr. Bugbee unrealized was the erection of a building for young women on the campus. He took counsel with citizen and with student and talked his desire far and wide. The Trustees decided on a site west of Bentley and had an architect submit a plan. A picture of this proposed Ladies' Hall was put in the catalogue of 1878 and the search of a possible donor went on. And he was found in the person of Marcus Hulings, of Oil City, a man whose name had been connected with several benevolences. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Hulings agreed on June 5th, 1879, to give five thousand dollars toward the building if a like sum was raised by the Board. His challenge was at once met by the friends of the college subscribing its quota. He later increased his gift. The architect's plans being long well known, the contract for the building was let so quickly that the cornerstone laying came in commencement week, on June 25th. An eloquent address was made by the chief benefactor on the Christian education of women. Representing the student body, a paper written by Miss Ida M. Tarbell, '80, was read. Among other things she said:

"The movement for the Ladies' Hall shows much of pure pluck. The girls have appreciated its necessity and made the best of their

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

surroundings in the past. They said, 'we were allowed to come to Allegheny College and shall remain, then by and by they will have to prepare a place for us'. When we see our hopes now about to be realized, each one has a heart-felt gratitude that this hall has been begun. For those who come after us a way is furnished to hundreds of young women of all this region, who will be induced by this college home on the campus to seek a higher education.



Hulings Hall

"As we lay the cornerstone of this structure today, firm and solid, so will a great procession of girls in coming years lay the cornerstones of their lives. They will obtain something here that whatever life may be to them, they will have a foundation so firm that their womanhood will not yield. They will become so strong and self-reliant that they will be able to benefit and not hinder the world

"We are deeply thankful to many friends who have helped on this work by words and deeds. Above all, we express our gratitude to

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Faculty and fellow students. As to our classmates, never were women in college halls treated more royally than we are, never was truer chivalry manifested than in the respect and kindness with which Allegheny women are received by Allegheny men. We are deeply debtors to very many for the new surroundings to come in our college life and we purpose by improving these means for better culture, to show you the gratitude of true women."

Hulings Hall was the name given to the new building. It was 93x85 feet in size, three stories high, with accommodations for eighty some students. The structure was ready for occupancy in little more than a year, being opened in the fall term of 1880. Miss Harriet Linn, '80, (Mrs. R. C. Beebe) was the first preceptress. The addition of this home for young ladies to the equipment of the college placed coeducation in Allegheny beyond the experimental stage and assured its future.

With the decade of the Eighties, the size of the graduating classes evidenced the results of the preparatory school. The average number to receive diplomas for eight years had been thirteen. The Class of 1880 had twenty-one members, that of 1881, twenty-six. The high-water mark of attendance under Dr. Bugbee was in 1879. Major Hess, having finished his detail of three years, was succeeded Aug. 12, 1880, by Lieutenant G. O. Webster, of the Fourth U. S. Infantry. He became Major Webster at the head of the college battalion. He had graduated at West Point in 1866 and distinguished himself in the campaign against the Ute Indians, being on the noted expedition of General Merritt. Major Webster continued the excellent work of his predecessor. The battalion consisted of four companies, the average total strength being 125.

The enlarged college meant increased expenses. The Centenary Fund Societies were in a healthy condition. That of the Pittsburgh corporation had been increased by wise investment. The Erie Conference fund, by various gifts, aggregated over one hundred thousand dollars. Yet the contingent or matriculation fees were increased to forty-five dollars a year to help meet the budget. The revenues from this source had now grown from sixteen hundred to twelve thousand dollars. The Board called for an additional endowment of one hundred

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

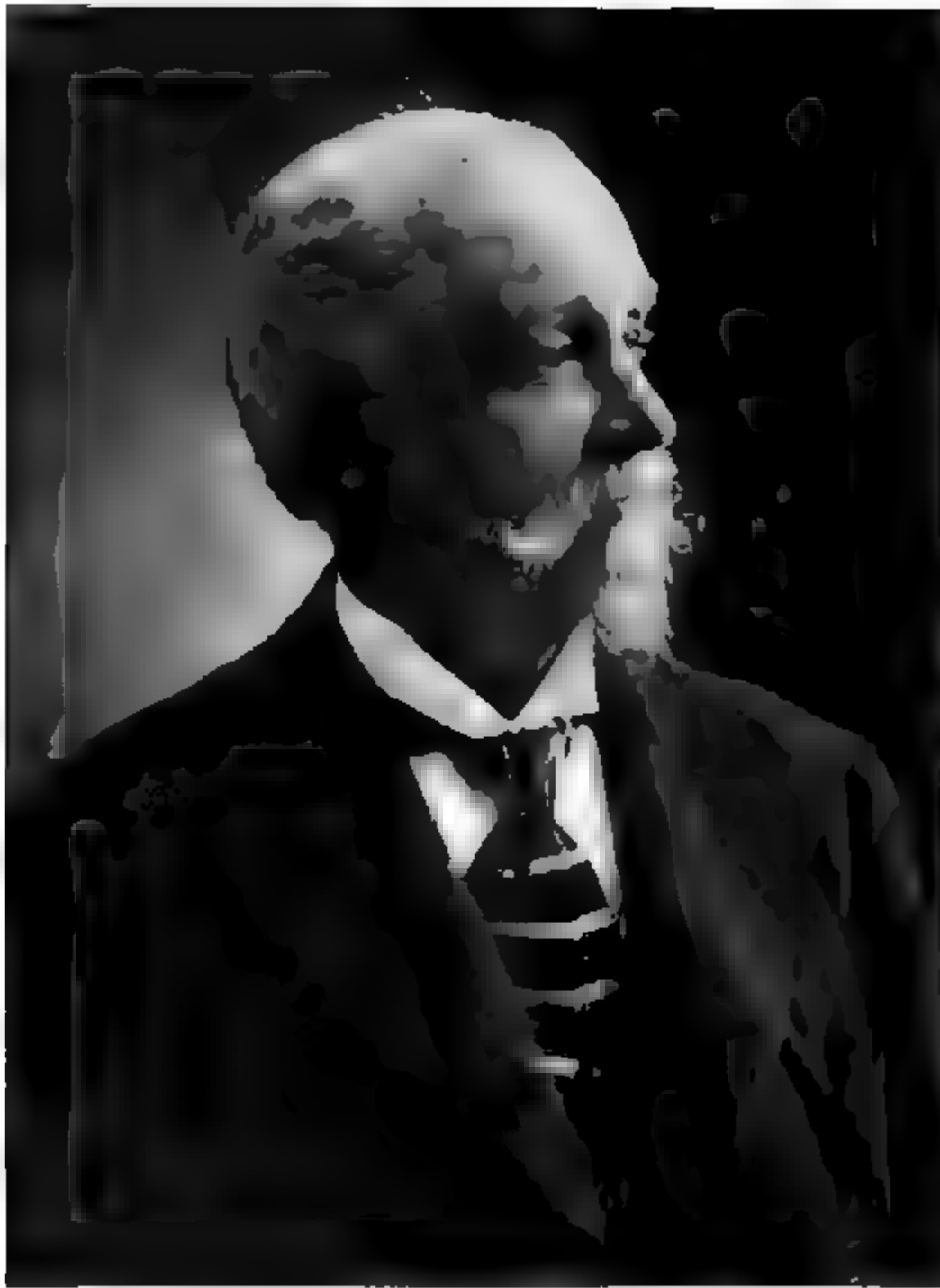
thousand. The governing boards did not always agree in their financial plans and some friction arose on the adjustment of salaries.

President Bugbee was excused from teaching duties in 1881 and gave his attention to the business interests of the college. He was not a man of vigorous constitution and his health grew more impaired. Yet the community and student body were much surprised and greatly grieved when his resignation was handed to the Trustees June 28, 1882. Dr. Bugbee sought rest in New York to recover his physical powers, but died on July 28, 1883. An impressive memorial service was held in the Stone Church at which eulogies were made by Dr. A. B. Hyde and Dr. D. H. Wheeler.

The administration of the sixth president of Allegheny brought a new era to the college. The external evidences of the improvement were patent to even a prejudiced eye. He came with high ambitions to Meadville. He had public spirit, sound practical judgment and energy, combined with a rare amiableness of character. Dr. Bugbee was generally beloved by the students. He was interested in their welfare and by a vital personal contact with very many of them his influence was of large potency. In the commencement oration of S. P. Long, '84, it was said: "His life continues in the characters of hundreds of young men and women who have gone out from under his instruction to complete the work which he began."

Allegheny had won a place in harmony with its traditions and opportunities under the leadership of President Bugbee. The undergraduate was proud of his college, the alumnus loved it more dearly than before. The people of Meadville rallied royally to its support and pledged their means again and again to its needs. It esteemed the man at its head for his character and his work's sake. His labors in behalf of temperance and other good causes were of lasting worth.

The best years of the life of Dr. Bugbee were devotedly given to the college. For his period and his circumstances his administration compares favorably with those of other executives of Allegheny. It is possible that in some ways he was ahead of his time in his planning. The system of the schools



The Rev. D. H. Wheeler, D.D., LL.D., President 1882-8, 1889-93.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

of instruction was stimulating to the conditions he found. The military and the preparatory schools rendered an important service. The labors of the President for the promotion of the education of women is an enduring monument to his memory. The financial future of the college was not yet safely secured. Governing and Faculty relations were yet in flux. A bigger and broader Allegheny had come to pass. Dr. Bugbee had built well for a better college of the future.

Dr. Hamnett became acting president and took the chair of philosophy. His place in the mathematics department was filled by the election of Professor Milton B. Goff, '58, of the Western University of Pennsylvania. Professor W. G. Williams resigned the chair of modern languages and his work was divided among the Faculty.

A long-anticipated disaster befell the college Dec. 8, 1882, when Culver Hall was burned. The wooden structure went like a tinder box. Sixty students were residents, escaping in safety. The exits at three in the morning from a flaming building, with the mercury twenty below zero, were attended by many thrilling as well as ludicrous experiences. The experiment with the boarding hall had never been satisfactory and no immediate movement was made to replace it. Dr. Hamnett prophesied, "there will rise phoenix-like from Culver's ashes a more beautiful building to be a greater ornament to the campus and more comfortable to its occupants."

The seventh president of Allegheny was made known on April 14, 1883. The choice of the Board fell then upon Rev. David H. Wheeler, D. D., LL.D., the editor until lately of the *METHODIST* in New York City. The inauguration took place June 27 in the Stone Church. The oath of office was administered by Judge Pearson Church, '50, and the keys of the college given by Hon. G. B. Delamater. Judge J. W. F. White, '42, spoke for the Trustees. The inaugural address was a masterly expression on the philosophy of education.

Dr. Wheeler was born at Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1829. The family removing to Illinois in 1846, he entered the Rock River Seminary, the leading institution of the time in that region, and completed its course. After some teaching experience and

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

journalistic work, he served as professor of Greek in Cornell College, Iowa, 1857 to 1861. Next, as U. S. consul at Genoa, Italy, and war correspondent of the NEW YORK TRIBUNE, he lived abroad. In London he organized the bureau of press correspondence. Dr. Wheeler was brought to America to take the chair of English literature in Northwestern University, which he held with marked distinction for eight years. He had published in 1864, at London, *Brigandage in South Italy*, and in 1872 he became editor of the LAKESIDE MONTHLY. He received a call in 1875 to edit the influential organ of Methodism founded by George I. Seney. This periodical was now to be united with the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE of New York.

The new executive entered upon his duties with a ripe experience as a teacher. He also had been a keen observer of men and affairs. In literary ability he took rank far above any of his predecessors in office. He had made translations while abroad of Italian works. In 1882, he published a volume entitled *Byways of Literature*, and 1883 a sketch of J. A. Froude. He wielded a trenchant pen in the editorial chair. His art as a writer was concentration. He was counted at this time the best paragrapher in Methodist journalism. Though admitted to the ministry, Dr. Wheeler never took a regular charge. He was forceful as a preacher, his sermons being models of style and thought.

The service to the college by Dr. Wheeler covered ten years. At the end of half this period for a single year he exchanged the executive for the professorial chair. His personal inclination ran to teaching rather than to administrative duties. The exigencies of Allegheny had always placed on its presidents the burden of financial solicitation. He must be a business agent as long as the endowment was insufficient. Dr. Wheeler could make a stirring address on benevolence but he shrank from the man-to-man canvass for money.

The Methodist Conferences as organizations were now responding less largely than in former years to appeals for the college. The enlisting of a more substantial support from the alumni was imperative. Additional embarrassment had been felt, because the rate of interest on the Centenary funds had

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

fallen. Current expenses apart from salaries ran into some thousands of dollars. But the budget came to be more accurately defined and the system of financial administration much improved. Dr. Wheeler was given the authority in his first Trustee meeting to raise a special fund to meet deficiencies in salaries by such method as pleased him. A financial agent for the college was now again appointed.

It was an open secret long known that the relations on the staff of instructors were not harmonious. As a conservative alumnus of the Class of 1888 expressed it in the ALLEGHENY LITERARY MONTHLY of 1911, "it is inexplicable that members of such bodies as college faculties will permit personalities to obscure principles or will look upon frank but honest differences of opinion as expressions of personal hostility". As the situation did not improve, changes in the personnel of the Faculty followed from time to time.

Dr. M. B. Goff, in 1884, after a brief but popular service in the Kingsley professorship of mathematics and astronomy, returned to Pittsburgh to be chancellor of its university. Dr. Ammi B. Hyde, completing twenty years in vigorous, conscientious work in the Faculty in various capacities, transferred to the University of Denver, where he then rounded out a quarter of a century of further activity as professor of Greek. With his departure, the Biblical department was no longer distinctively maintained. Professor J. H. Montgomery became temporary instructor in mathematics.

The close of the second year of the Wheeler regime brought the return of Rev. W. G. Williams from the pastorate to be professor of ethics. Rev. Naphthali Luccock came from the Pittsburgh Conference to take the chair of mathematics. Rev. A. W. Newlin, '84, and Miss Louise S. McClintock, '77, as preceptress of Hulings Hall, were likewise added to the staff. Dr. Hamnett, in the previous year, had been relieved of teaching duties, having had a record of forty years of faithful classroom work, and was made librarian, also having the title of emeritus professor of philosophy. Professor G. W. Haskins became vice-president.

The patronage at this time was fairly uniform, the gradu-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

ating classes averaging twenty-four. The collegiate department hovered about the one hundred mark with the preparatory slightly larger, the total two or three score less than at the close of the Bugbee period. Dr. Wheeler was an earnest advocate of a classical education. He did away at once with the nomenclature of the courses as presented in six schools under his predecessor. His curriculum was presented in three departments, the classical, instead of the liberal arts, the scientific, and the Latin and modern languages. Other adjustments were to be made subsequently.

A summary and astounding overturning by the Board of Control and Trustees featured the commencement season of 1886. The unfriendly press designated the action as the long-expected "new deal". All of the members of the Faculty except the president submitted their resignations. There were re-elected Rev. N. Luccock as vice-president and professor of languages; Rev. W. G. Williams, professor of ethics and German; Professor J. H. Montgomery, chair of natural sciences; Professor C. S. Thatcher, chair of mathematics and civil engineering; Dr. J. Hamnett, librarian, and Rev. A. W. Newlin, preparatory school principal. The resignation of Professor Tingley, which was to take effect the coming January, was accepted and he was voted leave of absence with pay. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was also conferred upon the scientist who for twenty-three years had been a leading stimulating factor in the educational life on the Hill. Professors Haskins and Reid and Miss McClintock were also not re-elected.

The executive report of this year outlined new policies in the conduct of the college. Dr. Wheeler favored the entire separation of the preparatory work into a school with its own building and corps of instructors. His recommendation that the Meadville Conservatory of Music be affiliated was adopted. This institution numbered over a hundred students. The Meadville Business College was also affiliated at this time. Civil engineering was to receive more emphasis, though to begin with only the fundamentals of the subject could be in-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

parted. A post graduate department was likewise announced. Expansion in many directions was now the program.

In mathematics and civil engineering Thatcher did not accept his election and Dr. S. E. Stillwell, thoroughly trained at Columbia University, came to the position in the fall. He raised the standard of class room work and set a pace as a teacher for his colleagues. Internal matters appeared to be fairly adjusted after the late upheaval. The leadership of Dr. Wheeler was popular and a larger success was predicted for him. The next two years the attendance was almost three hundred in college and preparatory, the Senior classes growing to exceed those of any previous period.

All through the decade there existed a vigorous student public opinion. The organ of expression was the CAMPUS. Many young men and women of talent and sound judgment served as its editors. There was no question of administrative policy or student concern that was not freely discussed. Possibly because a consistent program for Allegheny had not yet emerged, the executive aims varying sharply, there was much need and opportunity for comment and debate.

An English department was called for frequently by the student literary lights. There was much criticism, when instruction in the modern languages was not stressed. A demand was made that trained instructors and specialists rather than clergymen and the candidates of the patronizing Conferences should be chosen for the Faculty. In all these utterances a fine spirit of loyalty was shown. The one purpose was to bring to pass a stronger Allegheny.

Again the dying interest in the literary societies flamed up. The Athenian had been organized and ran a lively contest with its ancient rivals. This last rally to restore the societies to their early efficiency bore good results for a student generation or two. Other organizations were growing in influence. The athletic association commanded a degree of attention. The men's fraternities, now increased to five, moved into chapter houses and became dominant forceful factors in the college life.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

The military department did not preserve its pristine glamor. All the officers detailed by the Secretary of War were not equal to Major Hess in efficiency. An occasional mass meeting was necessary to arouse enthusiasm and enlist recruits. In 1889 drill was made compulsory for all men under Junior rank. Not a few students acquired marked military proficiency. The responsibilities incurred in battalion and company affairs brought a valuable training.

A variety of interests apart from the class room found expression on the Hill through the passing terms of each year. There was a keener sense of student consciousness. From before the Civil War certain practices had come down such as the anonymous publications, one of which led to a libel suit. Class traditions became more tenacious. The Seniors had their customs for the final week. Both the Sophomore and the Freshmen Classes in the Eighties attempted certain distinctive expressions of their organizations. The most famous class performance was the original play of "Captain Dutton," June 28, 1887, by the members of 1890.

Dr. Wheeler was not a man of rugged physique and the cares of his office affected his health, so that in February, 1887, a brief respite was needed. The following year brought vexatious student discipline. He came to the determination to resign the presidency, but was willing to retain a place in the Faculty. The local college world was not prepared for the change and the surprise was intense when it was announced, June 26, 1888, that Professor Williams had become the eighth president of Allegheny College, Dr. Wheeler taking the chair of Greek and English.

Rev. Wilbur Garretson Williams, D. D., was born at Plainfield, O., Oct. 9, 1852. After a high school course and year at Washington and Jefferson College, he entered the Sophomore Class in Allegheny College in 1872. Here, as an undergraduate, he devoted himself to philosophy, the languages and literary work. After graduation, in 1875, he served one year as professor in the Lake Shore Seminary at North East, Pa. Then for a year he was a minister in the Erie Conference,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

stationed at Erie. His *alma mater* called him in 1877 to the chair of modern languages, which position he held five years. From 1882-4, he was pastor of the large church in Jamestown, N. Y. For a single year next he was principal of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima N. Y. When he returned to Allegheny in 1885, a few of the far seeing expected him to



Dr. Williams, President 1889-9.

be advanced sooner or later to the executive position. No other president except Homer J. Clark had become the head of the college at so early an age.

He was recognized as a man of marked administrative ability. He assumed office with a well defined plan. The earliest movement was a renovation of buildings and grounds. A generous local Trustee gave one thousand dollars to the improvement fund and other citizens of Meadville liberally aided. Vacation season wrought a transformation on the Hill. Fences were removed, the road through the campus

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

graded, "Lake George" drained, board walks laid and Bentley and Ruter Halls renewed outside and inside.

A new material atmosphere welcomed the students in September. Meadville furnished one-fourth of the attendance, its largest patronage since the days of Timothy Alden. The relations of Faculty and student body were quite harmonious after the internal disturbance of the previous year. Dr. Wheeler was most happy in his teaching duties, being relieved of executive cares. His work in Greek, economics, social science, and literature created a vast enthusiasm in his classes. There was a spirit of industry throughout the college and the year had decided gains scholastically. The physical and chemical apparatus were much increased, Dr. Montgomery being warmly praised for his laboratory improvements, while Dr. Stillwell brought mathematics to the front rank of pedagogic efficiency.

The further plans of Dr. Williams looked to an increase of the contingent revenues, doubling of the endowment, including an alumni professorship, and preparations for building a science hall and a gymnasium. The enthusiasm of the president was contagious. He abounded in energy and the alumni abroad had begun to catch his spirit, expecting large things to come to pass for the old institution that was rounding out its three quarters of a century of usefulness.

The religious note had been emphasized from the chapel desk each term. The association of students preparing for the ministry was reorganized. There was a doubt however whether all the teaching staff fully supported this feature of the executive policy. Now Commencement came with its congratulations upon a highly prosperous year. President Williams gave an eloquent baccalaureate address upon the theme of "Obedience to the Heavenly Vision." Then the double system of government of the college, a contrivance long fraught with a possibility of disaster, brought the brilliant start of the new administration to a complete wreck.

The annual report of the president, on June 26th, called for the dismissal of a certain professor and the Joint Board of Control, representing the four patronizing Methodist con-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

ferences, recommended to the Board of Trustees of the institution that this action be taken. The Trustees voted flatly not to concur. At once Dr. Williams, high-spirited, feeling that his judgement of his associates in the Faculty should be final, tendered his resignation. Conferences of the two bodies could not remove the deadlock as to authority. An adjournment was made to July 23rd when again the difference was not able to be adjusted.

Dr. Wheeler had been made the acting president in June and upon him developed the duty of opening the college in September. Since for the third time within seven years there had come startling changes in the Faculty, it was not strange that a feeling of distrust and uncertainty ensued. In this latest variance, no executive was more competent to meet the emergency than Dr. Wheeler. With him at the helm the student body was supremely content. Another good omen was the filling of the long standing vacancy in modern languages.

Dr. J. W. Thomas after two years study abroad and valuable teaching experience became the professor of French and German. The instructor who had been the occasion of the clash in authority declined to accept the election by the Trustees. Two other specialists came upon the staff at this time, Dr. J. S. Trueman as Bradley professor of Greek and Latin and Professor J. C. Fields, a Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins, in mathematics. Rev. J. H. Miller, the excellent principal of the preparatory department, was succeeded by W. A. Elliott '89, today the ranking man in service upon the Faculty. Miss Grace Foster a graduate of Northwestern University became preceptress of Hulings Hall and instructor in history.

The college paper had clamored for trained teachers who were not preachers and in the student satisfaction over the new professors the work of the fall term was done with exceptional industry. To complete the rejoicing on the Hill, it was announced on January 8, 1890 at chapel with great cheering that Dr. D. H. Wheeler was again the president of Allegheny. The affection of the admiring undergraduate for the man was transmuted into a deeper devotion to the college.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

The largest number of graduates since the founding, a class of forty-two, was sent forth this June. "Ninety" had been an original, energetic group from its Freshman days. It showed its class spirit by subscribing twenty-five hundred dollars to an alumni fund to be supplemented by each graduating class.

Prof. W. T. Dutton was now added to the Faculty to assume direction of the growing department of civil engineering. The course had been announced in 1884 and fifteen students enrolled. Instruction of the first two years was different only in drawing. In 1886 Dr. Stillwell was professor of mathematics and civil engineering, the fourth year in the course was given and W. S. Twining with two others received degrees. Twining then became instructor for a year and in 1889 had rank of professor. The Department was popular and Professor Dutton entered as its head with ripe experience and the technical training of the U. S. Naval Academy and Dartmouth College.

The decaying military department was astoundingly revived by the assignment of Lt. J. K. Cree to Allegheny. He introduced tactics as a study, college credit being allowed. The worn out equipment of the battalion was replaced with modern guns and cannon. The commandant was a man of broad sympathies and under his fostering care the athletic interests made a creditable showing. Allegheny for the first time entered into definite intercollegiate relations. It participated in a field meet at Pittsburgh, May 30, 1891 and the base ball club took its first southern trip.

Student sentiment now loudly expressed itself for a gymnasium. Subscription lists were started on the Hill. It was hoped the authorities would mature a plan for the erection of a building. Dr. Wheeler lent his support. Collections were appointed as of yore for a day in December, 1891. Other needs were also voiced, a science hall and an observatory. In intellectual competition the college proved its worth by entering an oratorical league of seven institutions of Western Pennsylvania and having its representative, W. W. Youngson, win the contest at Beaver Falls.

The college attendance showed some decline after the high

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

mark of 1888. The affiliated schools prospered. The most novel experiment of the Wheeler regime was the introduction in 1886 of a department named the post graduate. This action reflected the tendency of the period to popularize learning. The scheme was originally designed for Allegheny alumni desirous of further cultural study. Few matriculated until 1890, after which the enrollment of twenty-seven jumped to ninety-seven by 1893. Many others from outside entered the courses, a score of states being represented.

The first gifts in many years now opportunely became avail-



Wilcox Hall

able. By the will of Miss Lucy Lindley of Meadville ten thousand dollars was received, the interest of which was to help pay fees of needy students. A bequest of Robertson Wilcox of Girard of five thousand dollars was able to be used in 1892 and the Trustees voted to erect the Wilcox Hall of Science. The work began in August upon a structure, 41x60, two stories in height above the basement. It was provided with laboratories for physics and chemistry. It was the first building upon the campus, representing the idea of the new education with its essential and independent equipment for each college department.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

In 1892 failing health sent Dr. Wheeler south for a month in late winter. About the same time Dr. Trueman's death came as a severe loss. Then following his earlier inclination, the president tendered his resignation in June to take effect in one year. The vacant Bradley chair of Greek and Latin was filled by the election of Professor W. A. Elliott, '89, who for three years had been the efficient head of the preparatory school. Clarence F. Ross, '91, after a year in Missouri Wesleyan returned to succeed to the Allegheny principalship.

The final year of the decade of service which Dr. Wheeler gave to Allegheny was marked by harmonious and faithful performance of duty. A deep undercurrent of regret prevailed that so genial and admirable a personality was to be taken from the college. Having a ripeness of culture and judgment, a catholicity of thought and a genuineness of sympathy with student sentiment, his gifts had enabled him to fill his position with an ideal efficiency. As a teacher, Dr. Wheeler had the happy faculty of making learning ever fresh. As a public speaker his addresses were models of grace and point. His baccalaureate sermons are yet cherished as legacies of sound doctrine and abiding inspiration. As an executive his ability was equal to the emergencies. As a man, his frankness and fairness made all right minded students his devoted supporters. His life molded powerfully the youth it touched for that which was strong, wholesome and honorable.

To Allegheny Dr. Wheeler gave a more critical scholarship. He made the courses of study more liberal and practical. He believed that the college should expand in its relations. Yet Allegheny in the lines of material progress was not abreast of the educational advance of the times. There had been a striving for a third of a century to get an adequate equipment. The traditions of the college were most honorable. Many alumni of worth had gone forth to serve their age. But newer colleges were much ahead of the old institution at Meadville. What was to the wisest policy of the future? The past of Allegheny before 1893 had not solved the problems of control, curriculum and endowment in the light of the new higher education.

CHAPTER VIII

THE NEW ALLEGHENY



FAVORITE conceit of the students and friends who had known the college in the period of its ninth president is to use the phrase *The New Allegheny*. This term does not signify a break with the past, nor the setting up of changed ideals, but it means a modern institution, conscious of its educational goal, with enlarged facilities in laboratory and library, and offering a variety of courses of study consonant with Twentieth Century standards. Such an achievement was not effected in a single year, nor a decade, but it has been the fruition of broad masterly

plans, of patient loyalty in the face of every obstacle, of indomitable energy for a score of years and more, and of generous, enthusiastic cooperation by very many who love the old college and who have faith in it. The early foundations had been of inestimable worth; the legacy of splendid service rendered to church and state by the alumni through the century gone is a priceless heritage. No vision of a desert to blossom as the rose, no sacrifice of time and talent, no labor of the past can now be pronounced as futile and in vain, when the reality is viewed of the well-rounded, progressive modern college of today.

On July 26, 1893, Rev. William H. Crawford, D. D. was

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

elected the ninth president of Allegheny and a committee of the Trustees appointed to arrange for his inauguration on October 18th. It was an installation worthy of the new epoch to come. The traditions of the Thirties were revived in an academic procession from the campus to the Stone Church. In its ranks were President-elect, Faculty, Trustees, alumni, Greek Letter societies and all college organizations, bearing banners. The city was decorated and the place of the installation could not contain the throng. Addresses were made by Bishop Vincent and Dr. J. M. Buckley of New York. The keys of office were presented by Judge J. J. Henderson. The inaugural theme was "the place of the college in modern society." The day concluded with a great, popular reception to President and Mrs. Crawford.

The new executive was at the prime of life. He was a graduate of Northwestern University and the Garrett Biblical Institute. He had made a brilliant record in college as a scholar. He had held important pastorates in the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Church and been four years professor of historical theology in the Gammon Theological Seminary of Atlanta, Ga. Dr. Crawford now had a wide reputation as an eloquent platform speaker and came to Meadville strongly endorsed as a man of superior executive ability.

The CAMPUS of October 21st, expressed student opinion as follows:

"At this time, just when the college reaches a critical situation, youth and energy are introduced. Vim and vigor take the place of the easy-going method of carrying on the affairs of Allegheny. The bright light of continued prosperity multiplied many fold seems at last dawning. We can see faintly mirages of new buildings! Gymnasium! Observatory! The first is almost a certainty. Dr. Crawford has entered into the subject of athletics with a spirit that every student heartily approves. He has already in operation many plans for the college. His zeal has imbued all with new activity."

In June Lt. J. K. Cree had ended his efficient work for the college battalion, though months earlier he had wished to leave because of lack of student support. Lt. F. J. Koester became his successor. The final official act of Dr. Wheeler

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

was the opening of Wilcox Hall and the new building relieved somewhat the congestion of classes in Bentley. After the departure of Dr. Fields to Europe, Professor Dutton had held the combined chairs of mathematics and civil engineering. The engineering alumni were meeting with marked success in their profession and the course grew in popularity.

President Crawford was ready at the semi-annual meeting of the Trustees in his first year with a program. He was not a stranger to conditions at Allegheny, having visited the college in his undergraduate days and kept in touch with its subsequent history. He saw that the essential needs were threefold; a larger enrollment, an increase in Faculty and departments, and additional buildings. He realized that no new structures would rise until the patrons felt the necessity of them. It was unwise to ask for more students without a larger teaching staff to meet them. Hence the first executive recommendation was that the instruction of Greek and Latin be separated.

But the problem was how to pay the new man. The holdings of the Centenary Fund Societies had not grown. Incidental fees had been raised in 1890 from ten to twelve dollars a term. Permission was accorded to make appeal to alumni and friends and by their gifts Dr. D. H. Holmes, fellow in classics at Johns Hopkins University, became acting professor of Latin the spring term. By the same hand to mouth method, Dr. E. B. Lease was secured for the Latin chair the following year. There had been previously but four full professors. The president would have doubled the number at once had he the means at his command.

In the June official meeting Dr. Crawford asked to have the alumni professorship of history and political economy created. The usual conditions were attached, but the alumni responded so liberally, that Dr. J. W. Perrin, of Johns Hopkins and Chicago Universities, was elected to the new chair and began his duties in January, 1895. Other important action was taken intensifying the work of the liberal arts college.

The non-resident post graduate department was discon-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

tinued. Those enrolled could finish their courses, but after three years no degrees were to be conferred. To increase the efficiency and extend the usefulness of undergraduate work were announced as the policy of Allegheny, based on the belief that there is more imperative need of first class colleges than of universities. A Faculty already overworked was thought to have no time or energy left to supervise higher courses of study. The recitation period now was extended from forty-five minutes to one hour.

A feature of much profit was afforded in a series of public lectures each year by specialists upon social, educational, missionary and Biblical topics. Increased appropriations were made to the library for modern books. Professor W. A. Elliott had leave of absence in 1894-5 for study in Greece. The close of the year was distinguished by the coming of Gov. Wm. McKinley, a student of 1859, to make the Commencement address. Now also was observed the eightieth anniversary of the founding of Allegheny, Judge N. E. Worthington, '54, being the alumni orator of the occasion. The alumni accepted as its trust the new chair of history and politics.

In the administration of President Crawford there are three dramatic, outstanding incidents, each of which ushers in essential stages in the evolution of the new Allegheny. The first occurred June 25, 1896, in the breaking of the ground for the gymnasium. The student clamor for such a building had grown steadily. Participation in intercollegiate athletics had been a failure because of no convenient place for training. Interest in military drill yet blew hot and cold. The current year had seen the plan tried of compulsory physical exercise with a term fee, unless the student enlisted in the battalion.

The executive recommendation had been urgent for a start at once on the gymnasium. The lack of funds was as usual the obstacle, but after a lively discussion in the Board for and against athletics, a majority was registered in favor of action. An appropriation of five thousand dollars, opportunely available, was made to begin work. A highly interesting ceremony was staged on the campus in the afternoon. Mr. Harvey Henderson of the Trustees made a stirring address

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

in which he confessed that he had not cared originally for the gymnasium, but he was now impressed that Dr. Crawford had a program to meet a real need. He urged that full confidence in the president be shown by the hearty cooperation of all.

The subscription for the balance of the cost of the building proved popular. Mr. F. A. Arter gave one thousand dollars, the student body a like amount and the citizens of Meadville were very liberal. The new structure was ready for occupancy the spring term, but the formal opening was June



The Gymnasium

23rd. The gymnasium was of stone and brick, eighty-five feet in length by forty-five feet in width. The second floor was used by the Young Men's Christian Association. The building was also a drill hall for the battalion and it was hoped to place the military department on a firm basis. Physical instruction, apparatus, and indoor games were attractive and the gymnasium speedily became a center of many college interests.

The scholastic program meanwhile was making steady progress. The department of biology was created in 1896, being separated from the physical sciences, and Dr. E. L. Rice fresh from the University of Munich was made the first head. After a two years' service Dr. Lease was followed by Profes-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

sor Edward C. Morey in the Bradley chair of Latin. C. F. Ross with a year's study abroad was advanced to an assistant professorship. Miss Blanche Best, who been several years instructor in expression and physical training was succeeded by Miss Alice Huntingdon Spalding of Northwestern University.

The ideal of a purely liberal arts college was now constantly in view. The Board of Control recommended that a school of practical theology be established. The matter was referred by the Trustees to a committee of three laymen, who never made a report. The annual catalogue ceased to advertise the Meadville Business School and the relations with the Conservatory of Music became nominal in nature. The courses of study were arranged for more electives in the Junior and Senior classes. A fifth course, the English and Modern Language, was added in 1897.

The third year of President Crawford witnessed a response in patronage to the improved conditions. The attendance in collegiate and preparatory departments reached 315, the Senior class was ten larger than in 1895. The total enrollment of 1897 was one hundred more than that of 1894. The collegiate body alone of 1898 was over two hundred, the highest figure in Allegheny's history to that date, and twice the total in the four college classes of 1894. In this same banner year two of the new professors were called to larger institutions. Dr. Ernest Ashton Smith came from Johns Hopkins to take the place of Dr. Perrin in history and politics. Professor Martin Smallwood of Syracuse University also succeeded Dr. Rice. Another department was now added, that of English Language and Literature. Professor H. K. Munroe of Wesleyan University held this latest chair. The number of full professorships had been doubled in five years.

Increase of Faculty and increase of students had been speedily achieved. But any notable expansion in building must come from liberal gifts and enlarged endowment for maintenance. This was the next line of attack taken by the executive. All the productive funds available in the past were held by the independent corporations of two Methodist Conferences. The combined sum was little over one hundred

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

and fifty thousand dollars. Allegheny served educationally a region of richest natural resources, those of oil and coal. Eastern observers had often expressed surprise that the college with its widely scattered friends and conspicuous record of high service had failed through the years to be liberally endowed.

In 1897-8, the patronizing area was visited and the plans and the needs of the college told to its constituency. The Trustees decreed that all solicitation should be under the direction of the president and the executive committee of the Board. The immediate object in view was a new library. Dr. Crawford now gained an intimate acquaintance with the many friends and the alumni of Allegheny who gave the loyal financial response of subsequent years. The labors of this season proved as fruitful as the first visit of Timothy Alden to New England, whence later there followed the gifts of the princely libraries of Bentley and Winthrop.

The optimistic vision of the president was characteristically revealed in an address before the Pittsburgh alumni association, April 12, 1898. His topic was the First Centennial, Allegheny in 1915, in response to the sentiment, "We will lead our youth into higher fields." The picture which he painted was that of a beautiful campus adorned with many useful and attractive buildings in which a much increased Faculty lectured to a student body expanded three-fold. Then in Chicago a week later he was able to organize an alumni association that had the great benefactor of Allegheny, Dr. John F. Eberhardt, '53, as its chief spirit.

Just as the alumni had been enthused over a rejuvenated *alma mater*, likewise the zeal of the undergraduate at last had been aroused into a genuine college spirit. The founding of the LITERARY MONTHLY in 1896 strongly promoted loyalty. The periodical abounded in biographical sketches of eminent alumni. The literary societies once again revived. Allegheny won first place in the intercollegiate oratorical contest of 1896, second in that of 1897. The first intercollegiate debate resulted in the defeat of Bucknell University in 1898. A new support for athletics came from the Faculty. The baseball

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

nine gave a good account of itself each year. In 1898, a fair start was made in football. The second season of basket ball in 1898-9 put Allegheny into that famous stride of victory which the fives have held to the present time. By an uncompromising stand against professionalism in athletics, students were encouraged to try for the teams.

The social life of the college was finely fostered by President Crawford and his accomplished wife. The executive residence was opened graciously in receptions to the entire student body. Mrs. Crawford early took a vital stimulating part in the life on the Hill. She is greatly esteemed in Meadville society and the official functions of Allegheny met high favor under her auspices.

At the end of Lt. Koester's command of the battalion, Lt. J. K. Miller was detailed from Washington. But he was in Meadville only a few months when the Spanish War recalled him into active service. The fever of patriotism burned in the student ranks and five upper classmen marched away in the Meadville company of the Pennsylvania National Guards. Dr. R. B. Gamble, '93, was its efficient captain, having made a fine record as an officer in the college battalion. Other Allegheny alumni enlisted elsewhere. Professor Dutton was made temporary commandant in Allegheny, but when after the war the government did not renew its appropriation for an officer, the military department came to a close.

The annual meeting of the College Presidents' Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at Meadville, October 27, 1898, thirty institutions being represented. Endorsement was given to the plan for raising ten millions for higher education. The Commencement of this year was distinguished by the presence of Governor Lloyd Lowmides, '65 of Maryland, who presided at the alumni banquet. In an editorial of the LITERARY MONTHLY a review was given of "six years of progress." Appreciative mention was made of improvements in the old buildings, the impetus the gymnasium had given to student enthusiasm and the comfort realized from the central heating plant. Then the writer continued confidently:

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

"This development is but a shadow of what the future is to bring. Every day Allegheny is answering the demands of her students. Every day these demands are increasing. The cry for a library is becoming so loud and obstinate that it refuses to be quieted by the answer 'in the near future'. We can not wait so long; we need it now. The old institution has done a noble work and is deserving of all praise that through the three quarters of a century she has not dropped back, but has kept well in line with colleges of her rank. And is she now to fail? No, she must go forward. Her future can be measured only by the sympathy and support her friends will give."

An expectancy of larger things and of higher efficiency permeated the college body. The faith of the president was reflected in undergraduate and professor. A new agency making for loyalty was introduced in 1900 in the celebration of Washington's Birthday. Patriotism and Allegheny spirit ruled in these annual gatherings in the gymnasium. The rivalry of class organizations, the original songs and choruses for the occasion, and the artistic costuming have caused February Twenty-second as an all-college affair to dispute the primacy of the year with Commencement Day itself.

The initial banquet must ever remain unique in Allegheny annals—Mr. William Reynolds '37, the oldest living graduate, told of the days of Alden and Ruter; Mrs. Harriet Linn Beebe as first preceptress of Hulings gave a glimpse of its early days. Miss Jean Frey '95 brought an inspiring message on college loyalty. And no one present that night can ever forget the address of President Crawford on "the outlook." In most convincing and detailed words he described a succession of astounding gifts to the college, the buildings long desired, library, chapel, administration and science buildings. Then to the spellbound company he said, "that was all a dream." Announcement was made though of five thousand dollars from Mr. F. A. Arter to the alumni chair.

The man of the "outlook" however was not merely a prophet, he was also a wizard. The magic of his faith in Allegheny's future had begun to work at the start of this scholastic year. The Newton Memorial Observatory was then given by Mrs. Mary M. Newton of Batavia, Ill., in honor of her husband, Capt. D. C. Newton, a student of the early Fif-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

ties and a brave officer in the Civil War. Captain Newton was a public spirited man of affairs, a philanthropist and influential citizen in his community up to the time of his death in 1893.

The observatory received a commanding site upon the campus. The structure though not large is complete. It is built of native stone and its simple architecture makes it an attractive member of the college group. The dedication oc-



Newton Memorial Observatory

curred June 19, 1901, when Dr. F. M. Bristol of Washington, D. C. gave a scholarly address upon the relations of science to humanity and religion. The observatory has been especially well equipped through the gifts of several generous friends.

After a quarter of a century in the office of president of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Alexander Bradley died August 21, 1899. His successor chosen in June, 1900, was Mr. Durbin Horne of Pittsburgh. The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE spoke of the new official thus: "He is one of the best known business men

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

of the city. He is a graduate of Yale University and has been much interested in educational matters. The selection of Mr. Horne to fill the responsible position of president of the Board after eight years' service as a Trustee is very pleasing to thousands of Methodists who live in the bounds of the Pittsburgh Conference."

The second dramatic incident in the regime of the ninth president of the college came January 31st, 1901. It was the Day of Prayer for Colleges in America and a deeply spiritual message had been brought by Dr. W. F. McDowell, secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Church, to the company gathered at the usual chapel hour on the second floor of Ruter Hall. As the sermon closed, Dr. Crawford arose to say he had been authorized to announce that this would be the last Day of Prayer service held in this building. He continued that by the handsome gift of Capt. John B. Ford of Creighton, Pa., in memory of his wife, Mary B. Ford, a new structure was to be erected at once, known as the Ford Memorial Chapel.

After the first happy outburst of applause had subsided, Dr. McDowell offered the following beautiful prayer—

"Thanks be unto God for this gift. In the name of Christ it is given, to the service of Christ will it be dedicated. May the blessing of Christ rest upon the giver and those who receive it. May the presence of Christ fill the temple which shall be erected in His name. Grant thy blessing, O God, to that dear man who far toward the sunset links his life with the everlasting youth of the world. God bless him with the peace that passes understanding. And bless us in this last day of prayer in this old chapel. By the memory of decisions within these walls, by the memory of Thoburn's consecration, by the memory of those who have gone from this place to serve in the Church, we pray Thee to bless us, and may the glory of the latter house far exceed the glory of this present house. In the name of Him who is the Friend and the Saviour of youth and age in all lands, we pray. Amen.

The gift of the chapel was the harbinger of a splendid succession of contributions that aggregated three hundred thousand dollars for Allegheny by the close of 1901. On March 17, it was announced at chapel that a friend of the college whose name was withheld had given thirty thousand

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

dollars to build the greatly needed library. Then again on March 19, the news was given at chapel that a friend, another anonymous benefactor, would pay sixty thousand dollars to an endowment fund of two hundred, provided that it was all subscribed by January first, 1902.

The mystery of the donor of the Library was well guarded. Just before the gift was made public, the president had visited New York, Baltimore and eastern cities where alumni resided. The ALLEGHENY MONTHLY commented that "as soon as some one by a munificent gift draws attention to the institution, patrons new and old almost fell over each other to supply the needs of their neglected protege." What the writer failed to grasp were the thorough planning, the many consultations, the fervent devotion, the cumulative influences that had been cooperating to get the movement under way for the enlarging college.

The contemporary student had a favorite designation of 1901-2 as the "year of achievement." Reckoning from Commencement to Commencement, it included the laying of the corner stones of the chapel and the library and the dedication of the two buildings. Bishop Fowler and Governor W. A. Stone of the Commonwealth officiated at the beginning of the work, June 20, 1901. Bishop E. G. Andrews gave the dedicatory sermon of Ford Memorial Chapel, June 17, 1902, while President Moffatt of Washington and Jefferson College made the address at the opening of the library, June 19. Both seasons attracted a large attendance of alumni and friends.

The Alumni Anniversary of June 18, 1901 was a highly significant gathering in the Stone Church. Three addresses were delivered. Dr. T. H. Hagerty, '54, returned after forty-seven years to describe the Allegheny of before the war. Dr. J. W. Miles, '74, spoke of Allegheny and the Twentieth Century while Miss Ida Tarbell, '80, interpreted the mission of Allegheny. The alumni associations in Pittsburgh, New York and Chicago were keenly alive to the new opportunities of the old college and the yearly reunions now in these cities and elsewhere became vigorous agencies in bringing Allegheny to its increased usefulness.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Ford Memorial Chapel was fittingly located near Ruter Hall. It is built of grey sandstone in Gothic-Romanesque style. The auditorium is 80 by 60 feet, with a seating capacity of four hundred and fifty and a gallery for one hundred and fifty persons. The furnishing of the interior, the great north and south Gothic windows, the lesser windows of the apse, filled with richly tinted glass, constitute a highly artistic assembly room. The flanking tower on the southeast



The Library

is a conspicuous ornament of the campus. Captain Ford became interested in the college through Dr. James A. Ballantyne and his wife, the latter a granddaughter. The gift of the Chapel was made complete by the presentation through Mrs. Ballantyne and her two sisters of a valuable pipe organ, a superior instrument, whose excellencies were formally displayed by Alexander Guilmant of Paris.

The library in its site crowns the beautiful campus. It is of Italian Renaissance architecture, constructed of a brown vitrified brick with terra cotta. Its dimensions are eighty

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

five by seventy-four feet with a central octagon reading room, thirty-eight feet in diameter. Lighting comes from an octagon dome, in the inner panels of which are the names of Moses, Plato, Vergil, Dante, Shakespeare, Newton, Gœthe and Hawthorne. Reference and cataloguing rooms are located on the first floor and seminar rooms on the second. The stack rooms are constructed for 60,000 volumes.

The greatest achievement however of this year was the raising in less than nine months of the one hundred and forty thousand dollars to meet the conditional pledge of sixty thousand. From the first the confidence of Dr. Crawford in success was absolute and his spirit was contagious. By June 21, he had over half the sum pledged. The last six months was a strenuous campaign of much traveling, frequent interviews and immense correspondence. President Durbin Horn gave important aid. Col. S. B. Dick and Mr. E. A. Hempstead were very helpful in Meadville. Within four days of the end of December twenty thousand remained unsubscribed.

But Crawford County in its two cities of Titusville and Meadville did handsomely, taking half this amount and distant donors subscribed the balance. The two hundred thousand was in sight ninety minutes before 1902 was ushered in and the subscription which closed the list came from the Pennsylvania College of Music. The total number of those who participated in the endowment fund was four hundred and seventy four, in sums ranging from two dollars to ten thousand. The Trustees, including the initial pledge of sixty thousand, gave one hundred and thirty-five thousand of the total. At the college banquet of February 22, 1902, the president was allowed to reveal that the splendid benefactor of Allegheny, who supplied the mighty impetus to the much needed endowment, was one of her most highly esteemed sons. hitherto a frequent giver to the college, Mr. Frank A. Arter of Cleveland, Ohio.

The progress being made by the college in its standard of scholarship and in the expansion of its courses of study received signal recognition in this same year of achievement by the granting of a chapter of the honorary society of Phi Beta

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Kappa to Allegheny. The triennial session of the fraternity at Saratoga September 12, 1901, voted to admit Allegheny as the fifty-first institution on its roll. Only two other charters were then approved, ten applicants being rejected. The installation of Eta Chapter of Pennsylvania was conducted by President C. F. Thwing of Western Reserve University, February 18, 1902. With the five petitioning members of the Faculty were joined a score of distinguished graduates from 1837 to 1882 as foundation members. The chapter had as its first orator June 17, 1902 in its annual series of public addresses the scholarly Dr. W. V. Kelley of the **METHODIST REVIEW**.

The increased income of the college allowed the permanent endowment of certain departments. There were established the Francis Asbury Arter professorship of mathematics, the Eliza Kingsley Arter professorship of English language and literature and the James M. Thoburn professorship of English Bible and philosophy of religion. A largely changed personnel of the Faculty below the four senior members now came to pass. Dr. Thomas had left in 1901 to teach in Brooklyn, N. Y., and was succeeded in modern language by Dr. E. T. Bynum, lately of the University of Arkansas. Professor E. C. Morey after six years of much popularity as Latin professor resigned in 1902 to go into business and his place was filled by the merited promotion of Professor Ross from the preparatory school. Professor H. K. Munroe in English was followed by Dr. F. C. Lockwood, formerly of Mt. Union and Kansas State Colleges. After the biological department had been conducted for a year by Dr. A. M. Reese of Johns Hopkins as acting professor, Dr. R. S. Breed of Harvard came to be its head.

The new chair of English Bible and philosophy was occupied by Dr. A. C. Knudson, lately of Baker University. Dr. H. E. Wells, after a fine record as a specialist in Wesleyan University, was chosen instructor in chemistry. Edward F. Korn became principal of the preparatory school, which was now to be separated entirely from the college. Ruter Hall was available for other uses by the removal of the chapel and

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

the library. Its second floor was fitted up for the preparatory classes. The campus had been so altered, the entire atmosphere of the college so changed by the result of the rapid succession of events in the new century, that now the popular talk was of the "New Allegheny."

Highest praises were accorded to Dr. Crawford for the great stride of progress he had imparted to the college within his first decade of service and the Trustees voiced their appreciation by voting a vacation at will for travel at full pay. The president with his family was absent in Europe until March, 1903, when he came home to a royal welcome on the Hill. A severe loss had visited the college in his absence in the death of its Trustee and devoted friend, Dr. Ballentyne. This rare man was taken at the height of his usefulness. Few sons of Allegheny have been so universally esteemed for his worth as he. The service in Ford Chapel to do honor to his memory was the one sad note in all these years of rejoicing. His name is graciously preserved by the Ballentyne Scholarships, based on an endowment fund of thirty thousand dollars established by Mrs. Ballentyne.

The total enrollment of students from 1900 was well above three hundred and the percentage of those finishing the four college years began to increase. A record breaking Senior class of forty-seven members was graduated in 1903. The entering classes began to reflect the good fortune of the college. The Freshmen in 1904 numbered 94, in 1905, there were 119, a figure little less than the entire collegiate body in 1893. The normal Freshman class henceforth ran about one hundred. Student activities grew more complex. The oratorical contests open to all stimulated many competitors. Intercollegiate debating was placed on a firm basis. The Quill Club was reorganized and became useful in creating public sentiment and fostering traditions. The football team won as often as it lost and no basket ball season seemed quite complete unless a Yale or a Pennsylvania five had been vanquished.

The college community was especially pleased when it could have a visit from the popular president of the Trustees, Mr. Durbin Horne. The first week of May, 1907, brought a

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

distinguished group of guests to the campus, when the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church convened in Ford Memorial Chapel. A series of addresses were given by them at the chapel hour, revealing the extent of the work of the denomination. All but six members of the episcopacy were present and this conference in Meadville was made sadly significant by the news of the death of two of these absent ones. Most impressive memorial services for Bishops Foster and Hurst were conducted in the Allegheny auditorium.



The Methodist Bishops of 1907

The Faculty was granted an appropriate share in the prosperity of the college. The salary limit was raised and a plan of Sabbatic leave of absence for heads of departments to study abroad on half pay was adopted. In June, 1903, the department of chemistry had Dr. Wells advanced in charge of it as assistant professor, while Dr. Montgomery directed physics and astronomy. A year later, this well beloved scientist and vice president of the college for fifteen years prepared to enjoy a richly merited year of rest and travel. But the unfor-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

seen consequences of an operation called in mid-summer from his earthly labors Dr. Montgomery, one who literally poured out his life in devotion to his *alma mater*. Few men on the roll of Allegheny's Faculty have made the impression upon students for things that are true and pure and of good report as did James H. Montgomery.

The curriculum of the college was expanding as the work in the departments grew more specialized. The number of electives offered in a six year period indicates the degree of progress. In 1899 forty-three subjects were in the list, in 1905 seventy-three. The semester system now replaced the three teams a year. Also again several changes and additions took place in the teaching staff. Dr. Bynum had resigned the chair in modern languages, and after a year's work by an instructor, this department was divided. Dr. G. A. Mulfinger of the University of Chicago became head of the German section and Dr. E. N. Fraser was brought from Elmira College to be dean of women and professor of French. Dr. Wells was made full professor of chemistry. Dr. O. P. Akers of Cornell University was the new assistant professor of mathematics and Professor L. R. Brown of English. Dr. S. R. Cook was acting professor of physics.

After an interval of two years the tide of benevolence again turned towards the college. Col. S. B. Dick of Meadville, Trustee and firm friend, donated the lands adjacent to the gymnasium so that an enlarged athletic field was a possibility. In March 1905, Mr. Andrew Carnegie expressed his first generous interest in Allegheny by a gift of \$25,000. This was conditioned upon a like sum being secured. Another royal friend, the largest benefactor of a century, was hereby raised up. The liberality of Mrs. Sarah B. Cochran of Dawson, Pa., provided that a gymnasium should be included in the addition to Hulings Hall.

A preparatory school building was also made possible and the Commencement season witnessed the laying of the cornerstones, that of the Academy being marked by the address of Judge J. J. Henderson and that of the Hulings Annex by the address of Miss Iris Barr, '81. The alumni also had a notable

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

observance of the nintieth anniversary of the founding of Allegheny. Mr. Wm. Reynolds, '37, represented the first quarter century of its history, Dr. N. H. Axtell, '60, the second quarter, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, '80, the third quarter, and Rev. R. G. Freeman, '05, the present.



Alden Hall, 1905

Alden Hall was the name given to the new structure at the northeast angle of the campus. The year previous Professor F. S. Breed, '98, one of ablest teachers among the younger alumni, was made principal of the school. In staff of instructors and in equipment, no effort was spared to make the separate preparatory plant a thorough success. The building was constructed of grey vitrified brick in English

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

school style. Its interior was well arranged and attractively finished. It contained an auditorium, gymnasium, laboratory, society and recitation rooms.

The Annex to Hulings Hall was formally opened November 28, 1905, Mrs. Cochran being able to be present. The gymnasium for young women was adequate and complete. On the fourth floor an assembly room for the Young Women's Christian Association and sorority suites were provided. Accommodations were now secured for a score more of students. In the previous year old Bentley Hall had been remade inside, corridors constructed and offices arranged for the enlarged administrative functions of the college. But President Crawford yet saw new needs and in his report of June 21, 1905 urged the desirability of dormitories and a commons for young men, besides an increase of scholarships.

A merited distinction was accorded Dr. Crawford this year as the executive head of Allegheny College, when he was made one of the twenty-five trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. This organization was destined to revolutionize higher and professional education in America by the standards it established. Dr. Crawford was a delegate from the Erie Conference to the Methodist General Conferences of 1900, 1904, 1908, serving on important committees. The college was widely known through its progressive president. His policy was to have Allegheny represented in educational conferences and in the sessions of learned and professional associations.

The flow of benevolence continued in 1906. At the Trustee meeting in June, three large gifts were announced. Mr. Andrew Carnegie offered \$25,000 for the endowment of the library, provided the amount was duplicated. This condition was met by the gift of Chicago real estate from J. F. Eberhart, the benefactor of other years. Mrs. Sarah B. Cochran also liberally pledged \$50,000 for the erection of a commons and dormitory. The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching now selected Dr. Hammett in his nintieth year after sixty years service in the Faculty, as the beneficiary of a retiring allowance of twelve hundred dollars a year.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

The library with its early treasures was thoroughly catalogued with the assistance of Miss Edith Rowley, '05, who after special training became librarian. The card index, making the books readily available for the first time, caused the students to utilize the library in a manner that had been the ideal of the generations in the Eighties and Nineties. After four years of brilliant teaching, Dr. A. C. Knudson was called to Boston University as professor of Hebrew and Old Testament. The college had the rare fortune to secure for the vacant chair in Bible and philosophy one of its alumni, Dr. C. M. Cobern, '76, who came to his work with high repute as a



Cochran Hall

Bible student, orator and archaeologist. Dr. C. J. Ling of Cornell University became in 1906 professor of physics, and Dr. G. E. Snavely was brought from Johns Hopkins to be instructor in French.

The enrollment of the college was gradually mounting. The senior class of 1907 equalled the record number of 1903, but the next year it advanced ten, there being fifty-seven graduates. The total attendance was nearing three hundred. This made imperative the adequate housing of the Freshmen, so that the completion of Cochran Hall was most timely. The corner-stone had been placed June 19, 1907, with an inspiring address by Bishop W. F. McDowell. The formal ceremony

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

of the presentation of the building to Allegheny College occurred April 23, 1908.

Of the ten buildings which adorned then the college campus, Cochran Hall was the most costly. It was also the most beautiful, as well as the most artistic and practical in its equipment. To have a Commons of such elegance and size was far beyond the good fortune of the average small college of America. The structure is 120 by 80 feet, of red brick with tile roof. The reception hall with its broad fire place, and the lounging room with its rugs and appropriate furniture convey a home-like impression. The dining room, oak-paneled and with beamed ceiling is very attractive. The second floor is a Freshman dormitory and the basement is given over to the Young Men's Christian Association and the bowling alleys.

The public took a lively interest in the opening of Cochran Hall. Mrs. Sarah B. Cochran, the donor, was the guest of honor and in her behalf Rev. J. D. Brison, '97, made the presentation of the building to the Board of Trustees, which was accepted in their name by Dr. T. L. Flood. The orator of the occasion was Senator J. P. Dolliver of Iowa who in speaking of the field and service of the modern college, praised Mrs. Cochran for the handsome gift by which she "made herself henceforth a potent part of the institution from generation to generation."

While Allegheny was thus growing materially, there came also a signal expansion in spirit, a unique establishment of college tradition, almost over night, as it were. Sentiment is not a thing to manufactured. Its growth can not be forced. But conditions in Allegheny were ripe for a renaissance of loyalty and hero-worship. College spirit needed something concrete about which to rally, a personality that compelled admiration and reverence. It was the rare privilege of a Senior on the Commencement stage of 1907 to make a contribution to Allegheny sentiment and history as valuable as any gift of buildings or endowment in the Twentieth Century.

Timothy Alden was the theme of the Senior speaker, Mr. F. L. LaBounty. He told of the vision of our Founder, his

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

faith, his labors for his institution, he alone making secure for Meadville a college of the future. By his optimism, his learning and enthusiasm the first president was to the present hour a challenge to the integrity, the scholarship and the patriotism of the alumni of Allegheny. Then growing more incisive the orator said:

"I have a quarrel because we have been neglectful of his memory and unmindful of his services. It is high time to take a backward glance. It should be a matter of remorse that there is no portrait of him on the Hill, no hall nor class memorial to recall his name. And yet we call ourselves the sons of Timothy. Let us make amends. Let us go on a pious quest to pay our small tribute at the grave of Timothy Alden. Come with me where the morning mists of the Allegheny roll up the hillside at Sharpsburg. Come with me into this deserted burial place. With reverent hand let us raise the fallen slab and read again the quaint inscription of the 'founder of unremitting assiduity.'

Let us go on our way self-justified and leave the golden opportunity of a more fitting tribute to another generation. Ah, a hundred years hence, Timothy Alden will have come into his own; then his form shall have been chiselled in rarest marble for this College Hill and the story of his fame be the familiar lore of every Allegheny fireside."

The oration brought conviction; the college press called for action. President Crawford arranged with the trustees of the Pine Creek Presbyterian cemetery and the Alden heirs to have the remains of the Founder and his wife brought to Meadville for reburial in Greendale. This act of college devotion was done on April 8, 1908, Meadville suspending business as the cortege passed along the streets and through the campus to the new place of interment. The Mayor, city council, Masonic fraternity, Faculty and students participated in the reverent honors to the dead. In Ford Memorial Chapel appreciative historical addresses were made by Professors Dutton and Elliott.

In June 1908, the Seniors placed a memorial tablet to Timothy Alden in the main corridor of old Bentley. Founders Day now took a place in the Allegheny calendar, April 24, being observed as the date of the arrival of Alden in 1815. Addresses were made on the day in 1909 by F. L. La Bounty, on the meaning of Founders Day and Dr. E. A. Smith on Presidents Ruter and Clark, and in 1910 by Bishop Tho-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

burn on Calvin Kingsley and by Hon. Harvey Henderson on President Barker.

The Commencement of 1908 was marked by a change in the presidency of the Board of Trustees. After eight years of loyal leadership Mr. Durbin Horne resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Frank A. Arter, '64 of Cleveland. He was the second alumnus in the history of the college to hold the position of President of the Trustees. No son of Allegheny had surpassed him in deep unwavering affection for his *alma mater* and in generous support of it. Mr. Arter had been absent from but few Commencements in two score years. He knew the needs of the old college; he had been a powerful factor in the new prosperity, he had well defined plans for a yet enlarging future of usefulness.

The scholastic year of 1908-9 was an ideal one in the internal efficiency and spirit of the college. The enrollment had leaped much above three hundred. The system of scholarships available for honor graduates of high schools in the patronizing territory was yielding excellent results. The newly named Alden Academy was oddly not holding its own and was made into a boys' school. Athletic successes caused much enthusiasm in college circles, while the intercollegiate debaters won brilliant victories and Allegheny captured first place at Wooster in the new inter-State oratorical league. The interest of several years in mission study reached a climax in the attendance upon the volunteer classes.

Again an extraordinary event was staged upon the campus. From April 11 to 13, 1909, the fiftieth anniversary of the sailing of Bishop James M. Thoburn as a missionary to India was celebrated in exercises of elaborate ceremony and unparalleled appreciation. A world-wide homage was paid to the man for the sublime achievements of his life. It was a precious privilege for the undergraduates to witness the universal tribute laid at the feet of the most distinguished alumnus of Allegheny. Bishop Thoburn had moved to Meadville for the education of his family. It was a beautiful token of the affection of friends of all climes and faiths when on April 13, a home was presented to him and one thousand dollars.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

In the Thoburn Jubilee missionary secretaries of all denominations, church editors, Bishops and missionaries participated. More than thirty able and significant addresses were given in Ford Memorial Chapel. Through them all the modest simplicity of the Bishop of India was uppermost. With the dignity of a saint he heard the gracious words, only to avow with steadfast faith, "the work is of God." The speakers all emphasized the supreme importance of the Christian college as a training school for missionary leadership. The final words of Bishop Hamilton were, "all continents bring honor to you and you are bringing such honor to Meadville as to place it among the immortals."

The members of the Faculty in succession availed themselves of the Sabbatic year for study abroad and in July, 1909, the president sailed for a well-earned sojourn in Europe. Professor W. T. Dutton, the ranking senior in service on the staff, became acting president. Once again the attendance showed gains and the size of the graduating class set a new record. But the year begun so auspiciously changed later in the public relations of the college.

The new order of things in Allegheny had not extended to all the machinery of control and administration. When the treasurer of the college and also of the Centenary Society of the Erie Conference resigned in 1908, Dr. T. L. Flood, a former vice president of the Trustees, assumed the duties of treasurer after the local audit of the books. No adequate system had been used in the past to safeguard the receipt and disbursement of funds, such as double signing of checks and vouchers. Rumors of large defalcations of a previous official were given sensational currency in the fall of 1909. A special meeting of the Trustees was held and expert accountants employed to make thorough examination of the financial affairs of the college. The president now returned from abroad.

Eventually, a loss of a few thousand dollars came upon the college treasury. The funds of the Centenary Society did not emerge so happily and with the losses of earlier years its total holdings were much reduced. Out of this hurtful publicity and bad financial supervision came the gain of an

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

entirely reorganized system of handling the college monies. Modern methods of accounting and auditing were instituted. The Colonial Trust Company of Pittsburgh was made the financial trustee of the College and a new investment committee created.

The third momentous incident in the administration of the ninth president took place at the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, February 24, 1910. It was after the auditor's voluminous report had been submitted, and the recommendations of the committee of revision had been discussed and accepted, after a resolution of appreciation of the services of Dr. Crawford had been spread on the minutes, with the tribute, "Allegheny College is what it is because he has made it," that the president of the college made a stupendous proposition. He asked its support in a campaign to raise half a million dollars for endowment to celebrate the Centennial of 1915. He explained that negotiations had been opened with the General Education Board with a possibility that it would give a substantial sum to start the movement. The boldness of the project challenged the imagination of the Board and it solidly voted its approval.

The work on college hill went along as usual during all the outside turmoil and the student body was serene. It did send its representatives to a local newspaper to protest against what seemed to it a partisan attitude. In the chapel period of February 26, a vast rejoicing greeted the executive announcement that the needed ten thousand dollars had been pledged to complete the work on the athletic field, and that the long desired rustic bridge over the ravine would be built by Mrs. Sarah B. Cochran, as well as a boundary wall on the south of the campus. Then in February 28, in a fine outburst of thorough loyalty the four classes marched down to wave *bon voyage* to Dr. Crawford as he started back to Rome to resume his leave of absence.

The secretary of the General Education Board of New York visited Allegheny sooner than anticipated. From its previous surveys the Board was aware of the two chief centers of patronage, Pittsburgh and Meadville, and of the increasing

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

proportion of matriculates who graduated. Now, no item of laboratory, library, class room or campus escaped the notice of the keen-eyed inquisitor. Forty colleges had precedence over Allegheny in application for aid, but the news went abroad May 24 that the institution at Meadville had been voted a conditional gift of one hundred thousand dollars. The principle of the Board was to help those who already have and who help themselves.

The following month at the annual Trustee meeting, the Half Million program was given a mighty impetus by the pledge of one hundred thousand dollars from the best friend of the college, Mrs. Sarah B. Cochran. The president asked that plans for the entire campaign be reserved for the semi-annual session of the Board. These two handsome proffers of financial assistance to Allegheny coming at this juncture were exceedingly impressive. They indicated that the increased endowment would surely be secured, and the embarrassments which had grown most serious by the enlarging college and its needs would be adequately relieved.

The Commencement season of 1910 was further marked by the dedication of a large granite boulder and tablet, a memorial to the students who fought in the Civil War. The rustic bridge across the historic ravine, leading into the inner campus, was also formally thrown open with addresses. The Alumni Association made its first suggestions as to the appropriate participation of the alumni in the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the college. Another matter of especial interest to them was direct alumni representation on the Board of Trustees. Petitions had previously gone to the Board and special committees had a change in the governing body under advisement.

The practice had been for nominations to the Trustee's office to come from the Joint Board of Control. The first step was to get the consent of the Methodist Conferences, represented in this Joint Board, to a readjustment of the system, admitting the alumni to a choice. The plan submitted looked to the withdrawal of the West Virginia and East Ohio Conferences from any voice in the government; the Pittsburgh

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

and Erie Conferences were to name eight each for the Board and the alumni eight. This action would result in the termination of the Joint Board of Control dating from 1857, and end the uncertain double-barrelled control that worked such havoc in the late Eighties.

Three of the Conferences promptly assented to the new program. Because of certain objections in the Erie Conference of 1910, that body did not take final, favorable action until a year later. Meanwhile the alumni association developed its system of nomination for its representatives. In the January Trustee meeting of 1912 the first nominees of four each submitted by the two Methodist bodies were elected to membership. Eventually twenty-four Trustees will be chosen for a limited term of four years, six retiring each year, while twenty-three are life members, selected cooptatively.

The problems of the modern curriculum and of the requirements for entrance to college had pressed heavily upon Allegheny as upon all American institutions of higher learning. A solution as the college saw its needs was finely effected in 1911 and there has come to pass a New Allegheny scholastically. The former courses of study were abolished. They are replaced by eight groups of study, four leading to the B. A. degrees, four to the B. S. The list of free electives in the Junior and Senior years was altered; as large a number is offered, but they must be selected in reference to the group of studies pursued.

In entrance requirements flexibility was secured by a larger list of subjects for which a correspondingly larger credit is allowed. Entrance certificates are accepted only from graduates of the first rank high school. Thus the curriculum came to lead the way in the new order in education. Though mathematics was placed in the elective list for those in the arts courses, and Latin entrance requirements were reduced by half for modern language students, the entire action of the time was taken in a spirit of liberal conservatism. Allegheny emerged more distinctively a college of liberal arts, a home for the study of the humanities.

The limit of time set for the raising of the half million en-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

dowment was Founders' Day, April 24, 1912. Soon after the large gift of Mrs. Cochran in 1910 which was to endow the president's chair, the fine contribution of forty thousand dollars was made by Mrs. Mary M. Newton, the earlier donor of the Memorial Observatory. The plan for a year and more was for Dr. Crawford to present the claims of the college to its friends, soliciting gifts of one thousand dollars at least and traveling to the Pacific coast. By January, 1912, the results were reassuring and many generous responses had been made. Then on March 26 a special meeting of the Trustees decided upon a whirlwind finish, for over one hundred thousand was needed to bind the big pledges.

The two centers of the closing campaign were Pittsburgh and Meadville. Mr. T. D. Collins increased his gift of twenty-four thousand by ten. The Chambers estate brought timely aid with the sum of twelve thousand five hundred. The seat of the college was asked to raise thirty thousand. By aggressive teams with Col. Lewis Walker '77 as local chairman the amount was exceeded. The neighboring towns rendered valiant aid, Jamestown, N. Y. sending in popular subscriptions thirty-eight hundred dollars and Franklin, seventeen hundred. Titusville, Oil City and Warren by a few notable gifts totaled larger sums. Over four hundred of the alumni made their pledges. The student body collected fifty-seven hundred dollars. An hour before midnight on April 24th, the Senior class gave the final sum of the Half Million. None but the participants know the complete joy of the celebration that ensued that night.

It was the largest achievement of the administration to that date. The supporters of Allegheny had been rallied with rare skill. The number of contributions exceeded one thousand. Mr. F. A. Arter, Dr. C. E. Welch and Mr. J. B. Ford each gave ten thousand or upwards. Ten more good friends gave five thousand each and two score others signed for from one to five thousand a piece. The gifts meant at once an increased Faculty. The "Centennials," the class of 1915, entered one hundred and thirty strong. The college now

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

passed the four hundred mark. The first plans for the century jubilee were announced in June, 1912.

The expanding Chemistry Department was now installed in Alden Hall, the academy being abandoned, since those entering Allegheny were coming prepared from the high schools. Montgomery Field was finally opened October 5, 1912, giving the college superior athletic grounds, and concrete grandstand. Mr. J. F. Eberhart rounded out his gifts to his alma mater to an even one hundred thousand in Chicago properties. Then he paid for twenty-six acres on Park Avenue extension to make a second athletic field.

In shaping the future policy of the college the Trustees took the rather radical step of limiting the attendance to four hundred. The friends of the institution felt that under the present endowment and equipment the best results could not be secured with a larger student body. The plan has been to raise the standard of work so that the enrollment could be automatically regulated by the character of the scholarship. Warrant for this action was afforded by the thorough inspection made by the U. S. Bureau of Education and a high official rating given to Allegheny. An increase of the term fees from seventy-five to one hundred dollars a year brought no diminution of patronage.

After eleven years of constructive work of high efficiency in biology, Dr. R. S. Breed went in 1913 to the New York Experiment Station, and was succeeded by Dr. C. A. Darling of Columbia. Dr. E. A. Smith after three years in Princeton University returned to the department of history, economics and political science. On October 18, 1913 a significant occasion was observed by the Faculty in the anniversary of the twenty years administration completed by President Crawford. In the remarks of Professor Dutton a fine tribute was paid to the courage, the patience and the energy of the executive. The score of years had witnessed a brilliant advance on the Hill: from four full professors to twelve, from 116 to 409 students, from four buildings to ten, from ten thousand dollars endowment to over eight hundred thousand.

The chief event of the year in the internal life of the col

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

lege was the adoption of the honor system in examinations. The movement was started by the Seniors, supported by the Juniors and favorably voted upon by the entire student body. The sudden death of Professor Dutton, the senior professor of the Faculty, March 19, was deeply mourned by college and community alike. He had borne with great credit many of the administrative burdens, while Dr. Crawford was busy with the financial expansion of the college.

The program for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the college now took final form. There was to be a conference of leading educators upon the place of the liberal arts college in the American system of education. The alumni arranged for the preparation of a historical pageant, the book to be written by Professor George P. Baker of Harvard University, who was likewise pageant master. An alumni register containing the names also of non-graduates was prepared with infinite labor by Professor Ross.

The centennial year was marked by a disastrous fire, the second ever to visit the Hill. Alden Hall was ruined by the flames January 15, 1915. Falling at a time when all thought was fixed on the coming jubilee, the first sensation was one of deep discouragement. But out of the sudden loss came a vast gain. President Crawford and the Trustees had their ambitious plans promptly supported by that excellent friend of many previous occasions, Mr. Andrew Carnegie. He agreed to give forty thousand dollars for a Hall of Chemistry provided twenty thousand was added for its maintenance. The Board met the conditions and appointed ten thousand more to the furnishing.

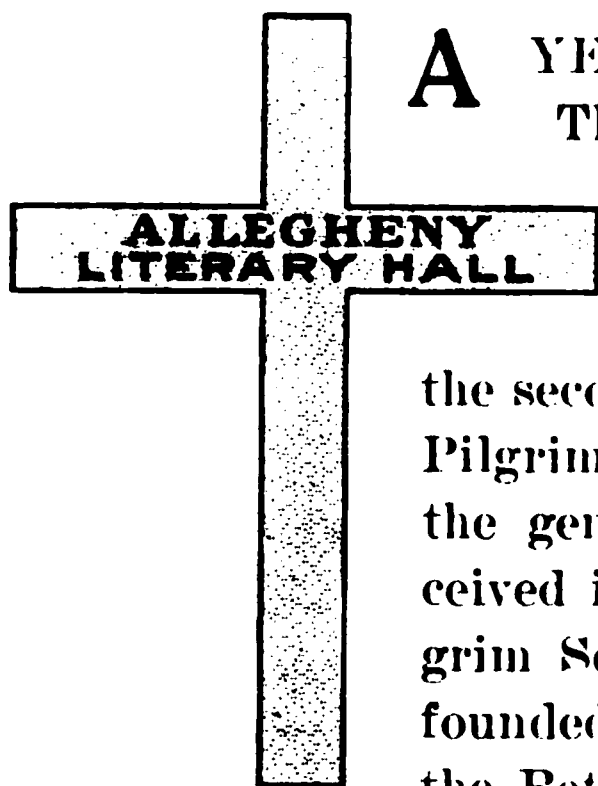
The Carnegie Hall of Chemistry is a fire proof structure, two stories in height, placed south of the Observatory and facing Main street. It is 120 by 60 feet, and when entered in October will be a model plant in convenience and equipment for the science. Out of the ruined walls of Alden arose a new and enlarged building, the Alden Hall of Biology and Geology. The structure is lengthened to 120 feet, and with its tile roof has become a highly ornamental addition to the campus. Thus out of the destruction of a winter's day came two splendid buildings for the second century of Allegheny.



The Old and the New Chapels

CHAPTER IX

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES



A YEAR before the patriotic event, Isaiah Thomas, the president of the American Antiquarian Society, wrote from Worcester to his friend, Timothy Alden, "Matters are in train for celebrating the second grand centenary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. By our application to the gentlemen of that place, we have just received intelligence that they have formed a 'Pilgrim Society.'" Following this hint, there was founded in Allegheny College, on July 4th, 1820, the Beth Gimel Lamed Society, or the "Sons of the Pilgrims of Leyden," a secret organization. Its first officers were: T. J. Fox Alden, president; Oliver Alden Taylor, vice-president; David Derickson, secretary, and A. M. White, treasurer.

Its first great function was the appropriate bi-centenary exercises of Dec. 22, 1820. The President of the College and the Board of Trustees with the citizens generally took a lively interest in the occasion. The program was given on Friday evening in the new brick church. The Alleghany College Handel Band furnished the music. There were several orations, and an ode for the occasion, written by Oliver Taylor, and sung to the tune of Ganges. Taylor also recited an original poem of twelve stanzas entitled the *Pilgrims of Leyden*. The opening and closing verses were:

With joy to celebrate the day
When our forefathers' grateful lay
From Plymouth's Rock first rose,
In songs of praise, let all aspire
And glowing with celestial fire
God's altar round enclose.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

O, day of darkness, doubt and fears,
When round that rock the scalding tears,
First fell in grateful prayer;
The Indian, famine, winter's cold,
Disease and other woes untold;
Yet God they felt was there!

And he was there, old Israel's Sire,
The shining cloud, the train of fire,
The manna and the rod;
Today, from tyrants disenslaved
We live, because above them waved,
The banner of their God.

The CRAWFORD MESSENGER recorded, that "the young gentlemen gave vent to various patriotick reflections and fervent aspirations for the increasing glory, honor and happiness of the western world, under the benign influence of literature, science, morality and religion, fostered by the best form of government upon earth, a land to be made to bud and blossom as the rose."

The Hebrew named society observed regularly the December anniversary and also the Fourth of July. The alumni of the college maintained an active membership, and Timothy Alden was the loyal patron of the order. Honorary members were elected from the benefactors of the college. The badge of the society was a blue ribbon with a rose, to be worn on all public occasions. The records of Beth Gimel Lamed were kept in a handsomely bound volume, where there is faithful entry of the exercises, officials and memoirs of departed members.

No early college foundation in America was complete until literary societies had been formed. They were a legacy of the Revolutionary period. The students loved to debate on political themes. In most of the institutions, there were just two rival societies as Philosopie and Whig Hall at Princeton.

These organizations supplied for many decades an extra-curricular activity, that was more engrossing than any con-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

ceivable student interest of today. The testimony is convincing, that the literary societies were potent aids to the colleges in discipline, in the training of students, and the development of forceful personality.

The original society of Allegheny was all sufficient for a small college enrollment. The organization did not go entirely out of existence, even when the institution was closed. Its alumni and traditions survived, and the next month after the reopening under Methodist patronage, in 1833, the "Sons of the Pilgrims of Leyden" was revived and reorganized with a new constitution, Dec. 27, 1833, under the name of the Allegheny Literary Society. William Reynolds, '37, who had been a member under the old order, was re-elected to its successor. The list of the charter members has been lost, though extensive records of the Society, filling several huge tomes, still remain. From the early minutes are gleaned the names of Davis, Ellis, McMichael, Morrison, Ruter, Shippen, and Van Horn.

With the growth of the student body that first year, there came material for a rival organization. In the middle of March, 1834, the Philo-Franklin Society made its appearance. For seventy years these two names of Allegheny and Philo-Franklin were the watch-words to enlist the energies and shape the lives of the young men on the Hill. Having similar governing rules, numbering fairly equal enrollments, they worked together—or rather, they did not!—"to promote Literature, Friendship, and Morality." Never was responsibility more sanguinely assumed nor more earnestly borne. Life was a fearfully serious matter to those purposeful youths, and the discipline by which they were governed was none the less stern because self-imposed. The older members were so tremendously in earnest. And as for the younger ones, their buoyant spirits were held in check by a vigorously graded system of punishments, and still more, possibly, by ardent emulation of their seniors.

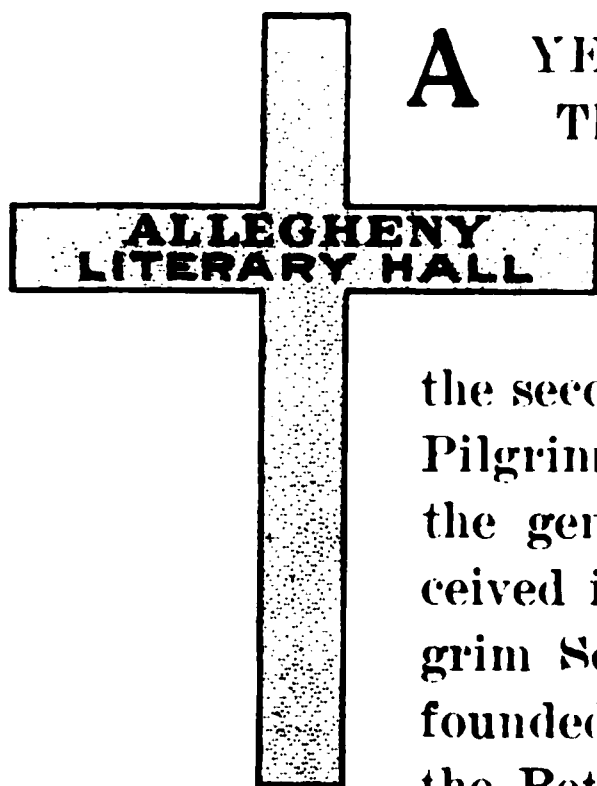
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The Old and the New Chapels

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HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

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HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

in the first year, each met Friday evening. The suitable time was a matter of sixty years' experimentation. It included eight in the morning, after chapel, three in the afternoon and all Saturday. Yes, the sessions were long. Programs of three hours were common.

The minutes of Allegheny, Jan. 17, 1834, record that Holmes asked optional attendance from a quarter before nine. And the session began at five! No wonder the society used eight pounds of candles in the first three months. Naturally the lads of tender years incurred frequent fines for restlessness. William Reynolds, the youthful veteran of Beth Gimel Lamed, drew the penalty four times in one evening. Yet recesses were rare, only one being named in ten years, and adjournments were precious indeed. The stern chroniclers note three: "As tribute of respect to Wm. H. Harrison (April 9, 1841), to attend a lecture, and because of a fire in the village."

MEMBERSHIP.

Membership in either society was open to any student of Allegheny College in regular attendance for at least three weeks, and not already a member of any society. Neglect of study, immoral conduct, or expulsion from the college disqualified for membership. The student was admitted upon personal written application, signed by some member of the society, by whom also the application was handed to the secretary. Except in rare cases, the request was not voted upon for three weeks, and a two-thirds vote was necessary to elect. Expulsion was very infrequent, there being only two or three cases in ten years. The following are typical requests:

Jan. 3, 1834.

To the Allegheny Literary Society:

Being fully aware of the advantages of literary societies generally, and anticipating more particularly the benefits of your institution, I would most respectfully solicit membership.

Leotes L. Holmes.

(Signed) William H. Davis.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

May 19, 1837.

To the A. L. S.
Gentlemen:

After having become moderately versed as to the advantages derived from associating with one of the literary societies of this institution; and attempted, by way of experiment, to accomplish, destitute of those advantages, the grand object which, it is possible, we all have in view, I am more than ever convinced of their eminent utility in preparing a student to leave his Alma Mater with the acquirements most calculated to make him useful in the world.

And, considering that I am, at present, under no obligation to any particular body; and that, of the two societies, in yours are offered the greater facilities for the acquisition of knowledge, I hereby respectfully solicit membership,

Being,

Gentlemen,

Yours, &c,

Jabez A. Burton.

Samuel Griffiths.

Members leaving the societies were given letters of honorable dismissal. The Allegheny letter was a Latin document, "printed in a neat and correct manner, and on paper of the best quality", and served as a diploma for graduating members as well, by whom it was as highly prized, almost, as the diploma of the college itself.

In the case of both societies, a constitutional clause provided that "literary gentlemen may be honorary members". And, as only the faculty might be on the honorary rolls of both societies, there inevitably sprang up a spirited competition in the addition of illustrious members, until "literary" would hardly be ascribed as the essential qualification. Each society was constantly and jealously demanding inspection of the other's list of members.

Among those whom the Alleghenians deigned to honor were:

G. W. Lafayette of France

Senator T. H. Benton

Judge Baldwin of U. S. Court

Bishop R. R. Roberts

Dr. Wilbur Fisk

Rev. Matthew Simpson

Rev. F. A. Dighton

Hon. Israel Poindexter of Ia.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

John Quincy Adams	Abraham Lincoln, Oct., 1860
J. Fenimore Cooper	General G. G. Meade
Thaddeus Stevens	Speaker Schuyler Colfax
Henry A. Wise of Virginia	Prince Bismarck, 1873

The Philos, not to be outdone, included such men as:

H. R. H. Prince Albert, 1840	Washington Irving
Hon. E. Everett, LL. D.	Hon. Daniel Webster
Hon. Horace Mann	Hon. Sam. Houston
Hon. H. W. Longfellow	Horace Greeley
Hon. James Buchanan, LL. D.	Gen. U. S. Grant
Hon. M. Van Buren	Gen. Fitz Greene Halleck
Governor Vance	Dr. A. B. Hyde

Having elected a literary gentleman, the society sent him a polite and ceremonious note, informing him of the honor, whereupon the literary gentleman politely accepted his election. Fancy the elation upon receiving, as the society did, a letter from Bismarck or from Abraham Lincoln!

Now, honorary membership was in those days no piece of empty verbiage. The "literary gentleman", who accepted his election, was expected to maintain a lively interest in the Society; to deliver a Commencement address if called upon; and to assist with substantial donations the Society with which he was united. Thus, Judge Baldwin was the "Anniversary Orator" at the 1840 Commencement; and it was not through unwillingness on his part, that the Hon. James Buchanan did not perform a similar service in 1836. The Philos, among their many interesting papers, pointed with much pleasure, to the following laconic lines of courtesy:

January, 1837.

Gentlemen:—Please to accept of the enclosed, as a small contribution cheerfully made, in aid of the object stated in your letter. By your friend and well wisher,

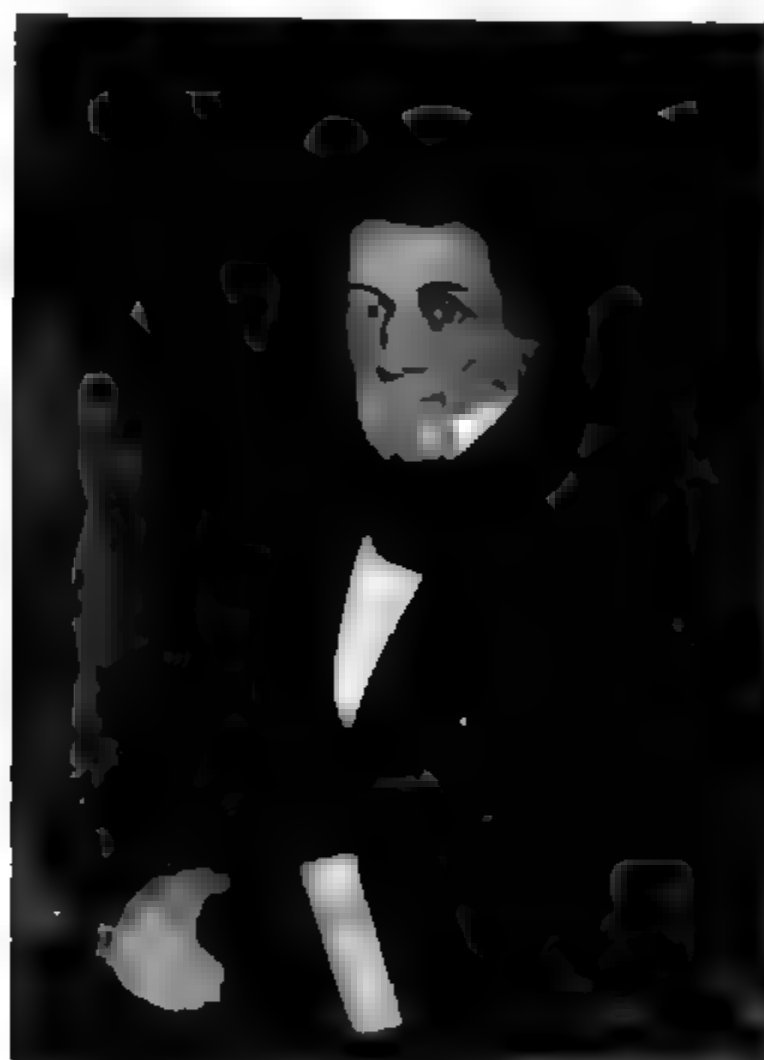
\$10.00.

M. Van Buren.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

THE OFFICERS.

The officers were the usual president or speaker, vice-president, and secretary or clerk, the vice-president acting also as treasurer; they were elected for six weeks, during which time they must have seemed, to the reverent freshman, all-exalted and all-powerful. There was the president, always in his chair—a cushioned seat, elevated above the common floor;—he saw that each meeting was opened and closed with prayer;



President Ruter — Painted for the Societies.

he preserved order; he directed the other officers and the members in the performance of their duties; he gave leave of temporary absence; he required excuses for absence or non-performance; he punished disorderly conduct, presided at trials, pronounced sentence, and gave the casting vote, and rejected motions when he considered them out of order.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Of course the novitiates stood in awe of him! And, then so learned! For he read a composition on the evening of taking the chair—a stiff, pompous, dull, learned composition,—and delivered an original oration upon leaving office.

The vice-presidency and secretaryship were only less important; and not a few members went through the whole cursus honorum. Jonathan Hamnett, of the A. L. S., was vice-president July-August, 1835, and secretary May-June, 1836. William Reynolds was vice-president in January, 1837; B. B. Pickett, in 1845; and C. A. Derickson in February, 1841, and president in June. Calvin Kingsley presided over the Philos in February-March, 1839; Christopher Heydrick, in June, 1852; and P. M. McFarland in February, 1853. Harvey Henderson was Philo secretary in 1856; James H. Montgomery in 1873; and John F. Eberhart was secretary in March, 1852, vice-president the following October, and president in the January-February term of 1853.

Some of the leaders at the middle period of the century of the college were as follows from the Allegheny Literary Society: James M. Thoburn, '57; Henry Mansell, '59; J. W. Smith, '60; David T. McKay, '62; Reuben C. Frey, '62; Newton L. Chalker, '66; George W. Delamater, '69; N. H. Holmes, '70; John O. McClintock, '72; Camden M. Cobern, '76; Wayne Whipple, '77; Lewis Walker, '77; Andrew C. Ellis, '78; Charles B. Mitchell, '79; Arthur L. Bates, '80.

From the Philo-Franklin Literary Society were: James H. Messmore, '59; George Norris, '61; J. J. Henderson, '62; Frank A. Arter, '64; J. P. Colter, '68; M. C. Harris, '73; Lewis Lauderdale, '76; W. P. Eckles, '76; W. J. Armstrong, '81.

It is to be noted, that the vice-president served also as treasurer, the constitution requiring him to make a written report at the close of his term of office. These reports throw some light on the financial situation, as well as being an index of the life in the societies.

Received as initiation fee from Taylor the sum of	\$ 1.00
do from Chadwick 1st, for letter of dismissal25
Fine from Shippen18 $\frac{3}{4}$

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Received from Galbraith for badge.....	.25
Receipts from Subscriptions [1836-37].....	345.25

Contra.

Paid Mason for ringing the bell.....	\$ 1.56 ¹ / ₄
Expenses for Contest (March, 1835).....	7.50
For work in Society Room, and painting chairs (1837).....	312.25
For Encyclopedia	95.00

The largest single item of expense was for the \$1500 piano purchased by the Allegheny Hall in the eighties. Next in magnitude were the sums spent for furnishings, redecorating and repairing the Halls, while there was a commendable large outlay for books.

Some of the formal reports are worth quoting. J. D. Herd, in July, 1834, warned his comrades:

“But there are some few of the members that appear quite too indifferent about the interests of the Society, so much so, that it is with reluctance that they attend at all. There is much to be done if we would expect, at the coming Contest, with Philo-Franklin in September, to receive either honor or applause, as the enemy (if I may be allowed the expression) with which we have to contend, is probably more formidable than we are aware of. Let us therefore take fresh courage, march boldly up the hill of Science, and as it were take by storm the goodly land of literature.”

From the report of Jonathan Hamnett, Freshman, August 21, 1835:

“It will be gratifying to the members of the Society, on the presentation of this report, to learn the increase of our Treasury, and the principal cause leading thereto. Our Treasury has been replenished considerably by the initiation fees of gentlemen, whose names will add honor to our institution. Yet it is to be regretted that there are still considerable moneys raised in a manner, [does he mean by fines?] not at all desired by the Society; but which, we are proud to say, in our opinion/is caused more by accident than design. The time has arrived when we may safely make an appropriation to our Library.”

From the report of William Reynolds, February 10, 1837:

“The balance in the treasury is \$21.75. The number of regular members is forty-one. The Society is at present in a very flourishing condition, more so perhaps than at any former period. The members seem to take a great interest in her welfare, and devote much attention

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

to the preparation of their performances, which is an infallible test of the prosperity of the Society. Every member seems desirous for her to excel the other Society in every laudable undertaking of a literary cast, as well as in external appearances. Thus far she has succeeded, and without doubt will succeed in the coming contest, and obtain for her reward the unfading laurel. She will soon enter her new Hall, and will be superior to the other Society in situation as well as literary attainments."

THE SECRETARY.

The secretary's literary style, as it appears in the minutes of meetings, was less individual than that of the vice-president, being cast in the parliamentary mold; but the books he has left are monuments of student devotion. Those minute-books of the two societies, now in the possession of the college, number a dozen great, leather-bound volumes, whose massive proportions have lent dignity to hundreds upon hundreds of those student gatherings. Their yellowed pages unconsciously record the courage and the faith, the persistence and the devotion, the petty vexations and the high achievements, of generations of young men, each of whom contributed his little share and then went on his way. But though that share was little, it was his best that he gave. The secretary, therefore, employed his most elegant vocabulary, and his choicest manner, and his finest penmanship; and the result is to the enduring praise of that official.

And yet, life was not wholly serious. Many and many a secretary closed his office with a Latin sigh or a French farewell; there are amendments, sympathetic or scornful, in other hands and fresher ink; there is even a faded flower or two, pressed long years ago. H. W. Bancroft, secretary in 1856, addressed thus the massive volume he has handled for six weeks:

O immane, Liber, pondus,
Te relinquo non invitus;
Tamen vere cum labore
Et delector cum honore.

In addition to the major officers, there was a number of lesser functionaries: a roomkeeper, generally chosen from vol-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY. COLLEGE

unteers, who received for his services a remuneration of five dollars per session, but was discontent; a bell-ringer, who after the first year served both societies and was paid by them jointly; and two reviewers, who in the Allegheny Society served alternately as librarians. These reviewers, like the major officers, were elected for a term of six weeks. Their duties were intensely practical: "To review all compositions read in society; to make all necessary corrections in orthography, style, and sentiment; and to make such publick remarks on them as may be considered useful, at the next regular meeting after the one at which they were read." But these compositions were the smallest part of the weekly performances. There were declamations, original orations, and the debates, which latter grew to be the main and characteristic feature of the societies.

REGULAR PERFORMANCES.

The members were at first alphabetically arranged in equal divisions, two in the Allegheny Society, three in the Philo-Franklin. These divisions alternated in presenting the evening performances; and the "classes" into which each division was subdivided performed by turns the sections of the regular program. Thus every student appeared on the rostrum every two or three weeks, and in six weeks had participated in every sort of society performance, with the possible exception of oratory. There was strong inter-class competition, which naturally had a wholesome influence on the quality of the work produced, and which seems never to have been accompanied by those unfortunate bickerings attendant upon the inter-society rivalries.

It will be interesting to look in upon the performance of an entire evening. It was the eleventh of August, 1837, and the Alleghenians had assembled for their one hundred and fortieth regular meeting. The conscientious secretary sat gravely taking notes:

"Society convened. Absent at first calling of the roll, none. Absent, whole meeting, Jackson, Leech, Shippen, Swartz, Avery, Barriș, Galbraith, Bierer.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

"Absentees of last meeting present then were excused. Performance of the first division. Second class declaimed, except Bryson, Burton, Chadwick. Canfield, best performer. Third class read composition, except Eldred, Galbraith, Gillespie. Gist, best performer.

"Third class debated the question left on the minutes, and discharged their duties, except Bierer, who was absent, and Boreman, who was fined 12½ cts. for non-performance. Bryson volunteered on the negative. The question was decided in the negative, both in regard to argument and merit. Bassell, best performer.

"The report of the committee appointed to collect monies for the payment of portraits [of Dr. Alden and Dr. Ruter, painted for the express use of the Society] was then read, which stated that the amount received was forty-two dollars and thirty-seven and a half cents. They also suggested the following resolution which was adopted: That the sum of two dollars and sixty-two and a half cents be appropriated from funds in the hands of the treasurer, to complete the amount due Delamain, of Philadelphia, for portraits.

"A communication was received from the Philo-Franklin Society, being a resolution passed by that body, condemning in no very courteous terms certain language in a communication sent to them from our Society. It was laid aside, being considered unworthy of action.

"A letter was received, purporting to be from Mr. B. Davenport to Mr. Uncles, requesting him to procure the erection of a set of tombstones over the grave of Mr. Archibald McElroy, and stating he would be responsible for the expenses; accompanied by a note from Mr. Uncles offering our Society the privilege of complying with the request in their collective capacity. Whereupon, it was resolved, that a committee of three, consisting of Bryson, Pierpoint, and Burton, be appointed to attend to the matter and comply with said request.

"Fines. MacAlmot was fined 6¼ cts. for being out of the room over ten minutes. Boreman was fined 12½ cts. for non-performance.

"Next performance of the first division: first class shall declaim, second class read composition, third debate the following question: 'Does an extensive cultivation of the arts and sciences tend to render government permanent?' Affirm, Eldred, Glonnagher; deny, Gist, Galbraith.

"Orators four weeks hence: Burton, Lewis and Jabez, and Bryson.

"F. B. Eldred, Secretary,

"F. H. Pierpoint, President.

"F. J. Chadwick, Vice-President."

"Bryson and Burton, Reviewers."

A PHILO-FRANKLIN MEETING.

"Allegheny College, Febry. 12th, 1841.

"265th Regular Meeting.

"Society convened—

"Absent at the first calling of the roll, Clapp, Covert, Donally,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Davis, Finney, Himebaugh, Kingsley, Miller, and Robins. Whole meeting, Clapp, Covert, Donally, Himebaugh, Miller, Robins. At the last calling of the roll, Finney and Rice. One of the debaters being absent on the affirmative, Mr. Allen was appointed in his place. The members present performed their respective exercises, except Mr. Finney, who was excused. The question discussed was decided in the negative as regards the merits of the arguments, but in the affirmative as regards the question.

"The following resolution having been before the Society the constitutional time, was adopted, viz., Resolved, That the third article in the fifth section of the constitution be amended to read thus: The Vice-President shall keep a correct account of all monies received and disbursed by him, which he shall transmit, together with the surplus funds, and an account of all dues to the Society, to his successor in office. Signed, Woodruff, Hawkins, and Kingsley.

"The election came on this evening, and resulted in the choice of the following members: president, Baird; vice-pres., Mack; secretary, Elder; reviewers, Kingsley and Brown; public debaters, Rice and Miller; orators, Cooke and Scudder; composers, Harris and Green; declaimers, Shippen and Arter.

"On motion of Mr. Finney, Messrs. McGill, Cooke, and Shippen were appointed a committee to distribute the order of exercises on the evening of the spring performance. On motion of Mr. Hawkins, the committee to procure badges was authorized to draw money from the Treasurer to defray the expense. On motion of Mr. Hawkins, Mr. John Crouch was elected honorary member of this Society. On motion of Mr. Rice, Mr. R. P. Marvin was elected as our next anniversary orator [in September]. On motion of Mr. Kingsley, a committee was appointed to inform Mr. Marvin of his election as anniversary orator, whereupon Messrs. Rice and Kingsley were appointed.

"Mr. Avery was fined 6¼ cts. for disorderly conduct. Mr. Finney was fined 6¼ cts. for crossing the floor during the performance.

"On motion of Mr. Beals, His Royal Highness Prince Albert was elected an honorary member of this Society. On motion of Youngs, a committee of three was appointed to inform him of his election. Whereupon Messrs. Beals, Finney, and Kingsley were appointed. On motion of Mr. Finney, the books which were presented to the society by Mr. Green were received, and a vote of thanks tendered to him for his benevolence. On motion of Mr. Finney, it was voted that the Saegers Town Band be procured to play at the spring performance. On motion of Mr. Brown, a committee of three was appointed to get the reviews, and also Webster's Speeches, bound. Whereupon Allen, Baird, and McGill were appointed.

"Performances 3 weeks hence: 1st class, declaim—Finney, Hawkins, Harris, and Harmon. 3rd class, composition—Martin, Morris,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Green, and Kerr. 2nd class, debate—Affirmative, Mack and Miller; Deny, Kingsley and Miller. Question—Has Congress power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia?

“Orators—Goe and Himebaugh.

“Society adjourned.

“C. W. Bailey, President,

“C. J. Miller, Secretary.

“N. B. Youngs, Sec. pro tem.”

DEBATES.

Without doubt, the favorite forensic exercise of the societies was debate. It is impossible to estimate to what degree the bar, the pulpit, the press and every public calling of the past century have been indebted to these intellectual combats into which the young men so devotedly threw themselves. The subject of the debate mattered little; the Pierpoint, Battelle, Kingsley and Shippen of these early days, spared his logic and his learning neither in proving that “poverty was favorable to genius,” nor in demonstrating that “a congress of nations would obviate the necessity of war.” Many of the questions throw light on the political history of the times. A few of the many were:

Ought the free negroes of the United States to have equal political privileges with the whites? (February 21, 1834.)

Would it be advantageous to the United States, to have the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans connected by a canal for vessels of every burthen, across the Isthmus of Darien? (February 13, 1835.)

Are railroads more beneficial to a community than canals?

Is slavery a greater evil than intemperance?

Would it be advantageous to the New York Indians to emigrate west of the Mississippi River?

Would it be policy for the United States to assist the Mexicans in obtaining their freedom? (November 27, 1835.)

Would the Texans be justified in executing Santa Anna? (August 5, 1836.)

Would it be policy for Pennsylvania to construct a canal from Pittsburgh to Erie?

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Would a dissolution of the Northern from the Southern States be beneficial to both parties?

Would the United States, under existing circumstances, be justified in declaring war against Mexico? (June 30, 1837.)

Would it be expedient for the United States to receive Texas and Canada into the Union? (June 10, 1836.)

Should the capital of the United States be removed to the valley of the Mississippi?

Does the present aspect of our country portend the dissolution of our government? (March, 1837.)

Should the United States government permit the use of bloodhounds in the Florida war? (1840.)

Should Cuba be annexed to the United States? (1853.)

Other aspects of contemporaneous thought are also reflected in the questions for debate. Again and again it was affirmed that "in a collegiate course, a further prosecution of English studies would be an advantageous substitute for Grecian and Roman classics." It is a whimsical perversity, that this question, and many another, was often decided in the negative. Disciples of Locke opposed with vigor the proposition that "man is possessed of innate ideas"; sturdy young conservatives contended that "labour-saving machines are productive of more evil than good"; and the popular interest in phrenology at that time may be guessed from the frequent occurrence of the question: "Should phrenology be ranked among the useful sciences?" to which was sometimes added, "and does it sustain the principles of Christianity?"

On the other hand, there were questions which are the conventional commonplace as, Were the Athenian judges justifiable in condemning Socrates?

Was Socrates justified in remaining in prison when his friends provided means of escape?

Is the civilized state more happy than the savage?

Is Nature more admired by mankind than Art?

Is the society of intelligent ladies beneficial to students?

Is it proper for a student, whilst pursuing his college course, to make matrimonial engagements?

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Is a Democratic form of government more productive of popular tumults than a Monarchial?

Is a man excusable for telling a falsehood on any occasion?

It will be seen that not a few of the questions had a forward look, and have been decided in the affirmative by Judge History himself, though it took him forty years to answer the question: "Would it be good policy to connect a female department with Allegheny College?" and in some cases he has not even yet made a decision,—“Should a system of manual labour be connected with a course of education?”—“Would a congress of nations obviate the necessity of war?”—“Should property be equally divided in this country?”

FINES AND CITATIONS.

Each society punished its members on a variety of counts. The Philos made suspension the penalty for neglect of college duties, as well as for intra-society misdemeanors; and the officers were liable to impeachment. Fines also were imposed, but never to the same extent as in the Allegheny society, whose minute supervision of conduct may be guessed from the fines recorded during the earlier years. Fines were a prolific source of revenue; when not promptly paid, they were doubled; they were surer than a quorum; only once did the chronicler report, "No Fines", and in doing it, used large capitals.

Did a member mark on the blackboard, or loll in his chair, or lean his head against the wall, he was fined one fip (six and a quarter cents). He was fined twenty-five cents if he came late, or left without permission, or stayed away altogether. He was fined for wearing boots in the Hall—there were no sidewalks, and the carpet was new; he was fined for carrying a cane; he was fined for whispering during prayer. There were fines for disrespect to officers, for crossing the room during performance, for referring to manuscript, for employing a prompter, for performing out of time, for quoting Scripture in debate. If one neglected to sign his ballot or his composition, he was fined. If he kept a library book overtime, again, a fine.

Breach of Roberts' *Rules of Order* incurred a fine. Indeed, so rigid was this parliamentary discipline, that one luckless

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

youth, Pickett by name, having moved the repeal of his own fine, incurred another for neglecting to provide the secretary with a written copy of the motion. It is significant, however, that in twenty years there were needed but two fines for using tobacco, and one for profane language. Yet even fines sometimes failed. The Alleghenians then had recourse to a set trial, the vice-president issuing a citation, or summons; if the culprit failed to appear, or lost his case, he was indefinitely suspended.

One member was cited to trial for speaking contemptuously of fines, and of boasting that he would not pay them; another, for "destroying some articles of apparel" belonging to a brother member; another, for being out of town when expected to deliver an oration; and another, for "creating a nuisance" over the hall of the sister society. Of course, a member could anticipate citation by writing a note of explanation, or by requesting an excuse for absence.

BEFORE THE MEADVILLE PUBLIC.

Now all censures, trials, and the like, were kept secret; and spectators were rarely admitted to the regular meetings. But once or twice a year were held sessions open to the public, sessions to which the ladies also were invited. The first of these public performances was given by the Allegheny society on Thursday, March 26, 1834, in the court house, whither the students marched in solemn procession. There was no orator, but the constitution provided for two debaters, one composer, and one declaimer, all to be elected from the society at large, and, upon election, to be exempt from further duties for the session. As an additional assurance of excellent work, the public performers were required to rehearse "at least twice in society, before performing in publick." The Alleghenians never gave, under the constitution, a similar exhibition, for in another year, their solitary performance had given place to the famous Spring Contests with the Philos, of which the last was conducted in 1905. Here were music, and gay colors, and feasting and ceremony and society spirit, to their hearts' content. The "Select Performances", which each society held on

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

the Hill, every six weeks throughout the Summer Session, never gave half the satisfaction, though the exercises were as good, and though the "ladies of the village" were sometimes present.

The close of the Summer Session witnessed the valedictory addresses, delivered at the last meeting of each society, by one of its graduating students—McMichael in 1835; Gist 1st in



President Clark.—Painted for the Societies.

1836; McMasters (P. F.) and William Reynolds (A. L. S.) in 1837; Gist 2nd in 1838; Bassel in 1840; Davis in 1841. At this time came the Anniversary Oration, or commencement address, which was made by a speaker chosen alternately from the honorary members of the two societies. Allegheny chose the anniversary orator for September 26, 1834—Mr. N. R. Smith, editor of the *VISITOR*, of Pittsburgh. Judge Shaler, of Pittsburgh, spoke in 1836 and 1837. Then followed the Rev.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Nathaniel West, of Meadville, Judge Baldwin, the Rev. R. P. Marvin, the Rev. J. Boyle, of Pittsburgh, and others.

These anniversary exercises, like numerous other performances, were held in the Court House, the Presbyterian and the Methodist Churches, the Stone Church, the college chapel, or whatever other hall was available; and for years, the students brought to the hall carpets, chandeliers, settees, and even pictures, from their society halls.

THE LIBRARIES.

Each society usually secured a copy of its orator's address, for printing and distribution—and, of course, for enriching its library. These libraries were almost as old as the societies themselves.

The Allegheny minute book notes under date of February, 1835, that "Mr. Davis [a reviewer] delivered to society all society books in his possession, viz: The works of Josephus, 2 vol.; Washington's Letters, 2 vol.; and Ferguson's Astronomy." A little later comes the mention of "Truth Displayed," "Belisarius," and "Tales of a Grandfather," gifts all. By May, 1835, it had become necessary to "draft a code of laws governing our library." This code provided that the books be completely catalogued, and that each volume contain the book-plate:

Proprietas Allegheniensis Societatis Literariæ.

Inter Sylvas Academi quacrere rerum.

Books might be drawn out by members, only during the hour preceding regular meetings, one at a time, and for a limited period. Resident students, and some of the ladies of the community, were granted library privileges during vacation. The reviewers, who acted alternately as librarians, and got the periodicals and other society mail, had complete control and responsibility. The libraries increased rapidly, not only through donations,—though the Philoes were greatly indebted to H. J. Huidekoper, the Rev. H. J. Clark, and Prof. John Barker,—but also through student contributions and library funds.

Every Alleghenian, after 1837, brought his society one new

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

book each semester, while the Philoes levied an annual library tax of fifty cents. R. C. Meade, who died while an undergraduate, in 1858, left his society all his religious books. Perhaps the greatest source was the library fund, which depended largely upon student and town subscriptions. The Allegheny students themselves pledged \$275 in 1855; they had about 90 volumes in 1836; 563 in 1842; and 972 in 1886. The number probably never exceeded this: many books were lost, and not a little of the money raised was used for binding periodicals,—in numbers of which the societies each jealously tried to excel the other.

Content at first with "The Saturday Evening Visitor" [1834], "Blackwood's Magazine", and the "Knickerbocker", the number of periodicals subscribed for was much increased. Philo-Franklin, in 1847, got the Methodist, Whig, and Democratic Reviews. Allegheny took the same in 1848, and added the American Review. Both societies had the following reviews—for awhile: "London Quarterly", "North British," "Edinburgh", and "Westminster". Besides these, they wrote to congressmen "to procure any important documents which they may think proper to favour this society with". [1840.]

The books themselves were political, historical, religious, philosophical, and pseudo-philosophical; and the library in its later days contained a great deal of contemporaneous fiction and poetry—in spite of the warnings of the fathers. The Alleghenians, in 1840, formally resolved that no novel or romance be received into the library; and says Hurford, in '42: "Our library contains a large number of volumes written under a fictitious title. Truly these do not accord with the views of the Publick in reference to what should compose our library, or what might be expected, taking into consideration our standing as a literary society." Yet Goldsmith and Byron were always being drawn out; Burns had to be rebound in 1845; and "Enoch Arden" was secured as soon as it was published. But Dickens and Scott and Bret Harte and their friends, though thoroughly at home on the society bookshelves, were insignificant among the greater numbers of non-frivolous worthies—Plutarch, Locke, Milton, Webster, Bancroft, Agassiz.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

The libraries bore witness likewise to the students' efforts in college publications. The Philoes, in December, 1836, established a fortnightly periodical, "The Philo-Franklin Literary Repository"; and the Alleghenians, three months later, started a similar paper, "devoted to Morality, Literature, and Science; composed of at least two-thirds original matter; printed on good paper." The best contributions to Philo-Franklin had public recognition, appearing during 1837 in the columns of the CRAWFORD DEMOCRAT. The Literary Union of Meadville, in 1852, offered to help the societies jointly in the establishment of a paper, but the attempt was not made.

THE SOCIETY HALLS.

Having a library, the societies naturally wished for a suitable room. As early as May, 1834, Allegheny petitioned the Trustees for the use of a room; in June, 1836, they sent a plea to the Faculty; and on the twenty-first of September, the two societies drew lots for the rooms on the third floor of Bentley Hall. As the result, Allegheny obtained the west, and Philo-Franklin, the east room of the "college edifice." They fell to work at once to furnish their rooms. The corridor between was common property, to be jointly carpeted and lighted. In five days, the senior society had raised nearly \$200, and was soliciting from town friends besides. In the arranging of the room, the students consulted their maturer well-wishers.

The central pillar was removed from the room; the officers' stage was erected, at the north end in Allegheny Hall, at the south end in Philo Hall, approached by steps, and provided with suitable seats and desks. The Alleghenians provided their platform with railings at the sides, and with lamp-pillars at the ends, which pillars, in 1851, were discarded for marble pedestals. Opposite this platform was a lower one, for the debating class. The room was provided with eight large settees, and a number of chairs; with wood-boxes at each fireplace (these as late as 1864, though coal stoves were set up in 1838; gas was used after the '70's) and curtains at the windows. The library at first occupied the space between one fireplace and the north wall; eventually its shelves covered the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

long outer wall; and the pamphlets and periodicals had a table of their own.

From the center of the ceiling hung a splendid chandelier, operated by pulleys. Only the room-keeper might touch this, for it was expensive. Let perchance one society have a finer chandelier than the other, at once, the resolution by the outshone society to get a costlier one from Philadelphia, with eight globes—the rival's had only six. The outgrown stoves, book-cases, rugs, and the like, were either sold, or donated to Sunday Schools in the neighborhood.



Allegheny Hall, 1886.

The rooms were further provided with maps, encyclopedias, pictures, and various sorts of ornaments. Allegheny had, for the adornment of its walls, pictures painted of Presidents Clark and Barker, and of Professor Hamnett; and they received from Mr. Hamilton, of Meadville, a portrait of Timothy Alden [1840]. The Philoes possessed portraits of Dr. Ruter and Professor Kingsley, an alumnus. There were also photograph albums to contain the daguerrotypes of the graduating members, who in turn bore forever in their fondest memories the dear old halls.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

There was one more important thing about the room,—the carpet. It was the most expensive, and the most difficult to get, since, before the day of the railroad, it had to be brought painfully from Pittsburgh or Philadelphia. The Philoes paid \$125 for their second one, while the Allegheny, in 1837, paid nearly \$200 for theirs. It was Brussels, they say, and came up from Pittsburgh by canal-boat, while the rest of its journey, up the long hill, was made by sled, drawn by William Reynolds, '37, and Jonathan Hamnett, '39, who for three score years and ten loved to recall how that heavy carpet would slip off on the snow.

As a protection to their carpets, the societies in 1837 forbade the use of tobacco and the wearing of heeled shoes in the hall; nor might anyone but the roomkeeper enter between meetings. For forty years, every student had to remember his pumps or slippers on Saturday morning or Friday evening or whenever society met. They well appreciated the need of carefulness, for they were their own housemaids. They washed windows and hung curtains; they painted the chairs and blacked the stoves; they moved the stoves out in May and set them up in October. When they gave a public performance down-town, they cleaned chandelier and carpet and carried them to the hall in question. And when they would mourn for a brother with whom they had worked, they hung all the hall in black. It was often black in the Sixties. Yet they remembered, too, how one of those brothers, L. A. Trace, Philo, speaking the thought of all, had said: "I am going to fight for my country: I shall never disgrace you."

BADGES.

Even the society badge, in those days, was covered with a bit of crepe—the Philoes' star of blue ribbon, with it [later removed] smaller star of white, and rosette of blue, pink, and white, and the blue ribbon and blue-and-white rose of the Alleghenians, which they wore "on all publick occasions", upon the left side. These "publick occasions" included commencement exercises and the attendant valedictories, select performances of society, prize contests and inter-society contests, dramatic

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

performances, and attendance upon lectures arranged for by the societies. Thus, the Allegheny brought Horace Greeley to Meadville in February, 1861, and John G. Saxe in March; and Governor Curtin visited them in 1863.

Prize contests came into vogue in the societies, just before the war. The donors were largely the students themselves. With the passing years, the gifts were not always maintained. Some foundations were quite temporary, but other furnished the famed and much sought laurels for decades.

ALLEGHENY PRIZES.

Hazeltine Prize, founded June, 1855, by Gilbert W. Hazeltine, M. D., an alumnus, for the best essay. Silver medal, awarded J. W. Pickett, 1855; silver goblet awarded F. A. Jones, 1856.

Jones Prize [changed, in May, '61, to Allegheny Prize], founded June, 1857, by F. A. Jones, then a senior, later Gen. Jones, for the best Freshman or preparatory essay. Prize, a silver watch, bought with the interest on eighty acres of western land.

Beth Gimel Lamed Prize, founded by students and friends March, 1867, for original oration.

Keystone Prize, founded by student members, 1867, for declamation. Awarded to Geo. W. Plummer, on "Spartacus to the Gladiators."

Plummer Oration Prize, founded February, 1879, by Geo. W. Plummer.

Then followed the Fiske Declamation Prize, the Anderson (declamation), the Thompson (essay), the Alumni (essay), and the Chautauquan (oration). These were of a comparatively late period.

The following awards were made through the years:

HAZELTINE—1856 Nelson Greene, 1857 B. Innes Sterrett, 1858 S. G. Nye, 1859 Sidney G. Brock, 1860 J. Wilson Phillips, 1861 Tennis H. Vosburgh, 1862 Reuben C. Frey, 1863 Charles E. Hall, 1865 Henry C. Titus, 1866 Cyrus C. Clark, 1867 Benjamin F. Beazell, 1869 Frank B. Stevenson, 1870 James Eldon,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

1871 G. W. Loomis, 1877 E. M. Wood, 1878 E. M. Wood, 1879 Arthur L. Bates.

JONES PRIZE, CHANGED TO ALLEGHENY—1858 Luther Harmon, 1859 Theodore Hall, 1860 James R. Mills, 1861 Jonas R. Butterfield, 1864 Coursan N. Smith, 1865 Bascom B. Smith, 1866 N. Irwin Shugert, 1867 George W. Plummer, 1868 James Eldon, 1869 Charles F. Stokey, 1871 Forrest Hulings, 1872 J. F. Murray, 1873 E. M. Wood, 1874 T. J. Mosier.

KEYSTONE PRIZE—1865 Bascom B. Smith, 1867 George W. Plummer, 1868 D. H. Geissinger, 1869 A. G. Richmond, 1870 James F. Wilson, 1871 E. G. Hogate, 1872 H. S. Bates, 1873 C. M. Cobern, 1874 C. M. Cobern, 1875 Lewis Walker, 1876 William C. Wilson, 1877 S. M. Decker, 1878 S. M. Decker, 1879 Amos J. Newell, 1880 John D. Watson, 1881 Charles E. Richmond, 1882 George O. Calder.

BETH GIMEL LAMED—1868 William Todd, 1869 George W. Plummer, 1871 J. F. Wilson, 1872 John Poe, 1875 C. M. Cobern, 1879 J. W. Kinnear, 1880 Arthur D. Colegrove, 1881 James K. Cubbison.

CHAUTAUQUA—1883 W. J. Guthrie, 1884 Robert C. Bole, 1885 William C. Jason, 1886 H. E. Smith, 1887 J. R. Anderson, 1889 C. L. Miller, 1890 John A. Gibson, 1892 A. J. Eckles.

PHILO-FRANKLIN PRIZES.

Woodruff Prize, founded June, 1856, by Charles Woodruff, a Philo-Franklin alumnus, for the best essay upon a given subject. Prize, a piece of silver plate worth \$25, engraved—in memory of the difficulties recently surmounted—“*Hæc etiam olim jurabit meminisse.*” Awarded to James H. Messmore, June, 1857, on “Herostratus, Ephesus, B. C. 359”.

Kalamathean Prize, founded June, 1857, by friends of Philo-Franklin, for the best freshman essay. Prize either medal or money, the interest on \$400.

Chambers Prize, for declamation, founded February, 1863, by Asa D., Samuel L., and Thomas G. Chambers, students. The prize was a lexicon, English, Latin, or Greek, “the best procurable”.

Centenary [of American Methodism] Oration Prize,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

founded February, 1867, by Messrs. McCreary, Pinney, Chadwick, Lee Kinsley, and Coulter. Prize, the interest on \$600.

Later came the Polyhymnian Prize (declamation), the Alumni (essay), and others.

WOODRUFF—1858 Ambrose M. Robbins, 1859 Adam C. Nutt, 1860 J. Fletcher Daton, 1861 Edwin B. Cummings, 1862 Adam C. Hickman, 1863 George W. Haskins, 1865 Edward S. Mechesney, 1866 John A. Simpson, 1867 James I. Pinney, 1868 J. P. Coulter, 1870 E. W. Tolerton.

KALAMATHEAN—1858 R. S. McEntyre, 1859 George Norris, 1860 M. C. Horton, 1861 George W. Miller, 1862 Frank A. Arter, 1863 Dana L. Hubbard, 1864 C. V. Wilson, 1865 John P. Meadows, 1866 James P. Coulter, 1867 James E. Wright, 1868 Almon Roudebush, 1869 Melancthon C. Hart, 1870 Jasper N. Hunt, 1871 R. A. McKinley, 1872 M. C. Bailey, 1874 W. E. McDowell, 1877 J. D. Martin, 1878 L. O. Mead, 1879 J. W. Chase, 1880 Joseph Marlatt, 1881 William F. Compton, 1882 Charles W. Deane, 1883 F. L. Wells, 1884 C. P. Lynch, 1885 Daniel W. Howell, 1886 E. P. Couse, 1887 R. C. Crowthers, 1889 Manley O. Brown, 1890 H. H. Critchlow, 1891 C. F. Bell.

CHAMBERS—1863 C. W. Wilson, 1865 J. D. Hammond, 1866 Michael Powers, 1867 George S. Ferris, 1868 D. A. Hays, 1869 Thomas McFarland, 1870 R. B. Mansell, 1871 R. A. McKinley, 1872 M. C. Bailey, 1872 E. K. Creed, 1874 W. O. Allen, 1875 James H. Malcom, 1876 W. H. Swartz, 1877 J. E. Adams, 1878 W. G. Warner, 1879 M. L. Schooley, 1880 John H. Miller, 1881 Mayne R. Stevenson.

CENTENARY—1868 Wallace Martin, 1869 Stephen Quinon, 1870 A. H. Roudebush, 1871 R. B. Mansell, 1872 J. N. Hunt, 1873 R. A. McKinley, 1876 H. D. Clark, 1877 O. B. Moss, 1878 A. J. Maxwell, 1879 John D. Martin, 1880 Joseph T. Ewing, 1881 John H. Miller, 1882 J. A. Vance, 1883 A. W. Newlin, 1885 C. P. Lynch, 1886 Fred C. Adams, 1887 G. H. Patterson, 1889 M. J. Sweeney, 1890 C. F. Ross, 1891 Alden O. Davis, 1892 Edgar P. Harper, 1893 William S. Douds.

POLYHYMNIAN—1882 Charles W. Deane, 1883 Homer S. Bodley, 1884 William P. Murray, 1885 William P. Murray, 1886 Daniel W. Howell, 1887 A. C. Lindsey, 1889 M. J.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Sweeney, 1890 E. E. Miller, 1891 J. W. Campbell, 1893 Robert K. Crawford.

OTHER PRIZE CONTESTS

Biblical Society awards were for Hunter Prize: 1859 James H. Messmore, 1860 Henry Wilson, 1861 E. A. Ludwick, 1862 R. Newton Stubbs, 1863 Carlo C. Mechem, 1864 C. H. Stocking, 1865 William H. Painter, 1866 John A. Wright, 1867 John G. Albin, 1868 William H. Haskell, 1869 Edwin R. Jones. For Painter Prize: 1865 C. H. Stocking, 1866 Henry W. Johnson, 1867 William H. Haskell, 1868 Edwin R. Jones, 1869 John O. Speaker.

Ossoli Society awards were for Chesbrough Prize: 1877 Ida M. Tarbell, 1878 Josephine Smiley, 1879 Emma F. Harding, 1880 five persons tied, 1881 Ida J. Henderson, 1882 Clementine Calvin, 1883 Hattie Woods, 1884 Mary Scott, 1885 Jessie Smith, 1886 Virginia Miller.

Athenian Society awards were for Fisk Prize: 1879 John W. Moore, 1880 Leroy Porter, 1881 Edward S. Blair, 1882 E. C. Carroll, 1883 R. A. Buzza, 1884 W. C. Lindsey, 1885 A. L. Williams, 1886 F. A. Sayers, 1887 W. W. Ellsworth, 1888 William T. Noss, 1889 H. M. Barrett, 1890 W. W. Youngson, 1891 R. T. Hatch.

INTER-SOCIETY RELATIONS.

But more interesting than all these to the student body at large were the inter-society contests, nominally held on the last evening of each winter session, the societies alternately sending the challenge. This contest belonged to the two oldest societies; later organizations, though holding joint sessions very often with the Philoes and the Alleghenians, and contesting in every other intellectual match, were excluded from these "Spring Contests". The first had been held in the old courthouse, March 27, 1835; the last was held on June 19, 1905, though many a year saw no contest. There was some misunderstanding in 1841; and the next year the debaters so quarreled among themselves, that a public performance was out of the question.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

After the reopening, in 1845, the societies were disposed to be very friendly; and, "owing to fewness of numbers", even the valedictory exercises were combined. But within two years, rivalry had gone beyond the border of friendliness; a member of one society inadvertently offended the other society; explanations were demanded and haughtily refused. The refusal had, in lordly and scornful italics, questioned the right of one sovereign body to censure another. Under such a stress, there could be no thought of Spring Contest that year. Other quarrels ensued, and it was not until 1850 that conciliatory advances were made.

The Articles of Convention between the two societies, regulating the number of members, the choosing of commencement orators, the arrangement of standing committees, contests, and so forth, had already been declared void, in consequence of a rupture hinted in a "friendly communication" of June, 1842:

"A. L. S. has doubted the accuracy of the membership roll submitted to them, and Philo-Franklin is astonished to learn that the day has come in which our word is not to be taken. We leave you to suppose what you please. We shall receive more members."

Alas for the good old days, eight years earlier, when the Alleghenians ceremoniously challenged the Philoes to a formal contest in select orations (1 point), original compositions (2), original orations ($3\frac{1}{4}$), and debate ($3\frac{3}{4}$), the question being: *Would it be advisable for the American Congress, if empowered by the Constitution, to establish a national college?*

The early contests were held in the church, which the students decorated and often even lighted for the purpose. Invitations were sent out, through pulpit and press, and the building was generally crowded. The students assembled at the college, and marched downtown in dignified procession, to see their men win "such glory as shall long be remembered", and thereafter to celebrate.

The Faculty remonstrated often, on the ground, that "the spirit of rivalry was so highly excited, that strife and animosity prevailed among the students, and many of the ordinary exercises of the college were interrupted. If the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

contest be held at all, it must be at an early hour, preferably in the afternoon, and any repast partaken of by members of the societies must be prior to the exhibition."

But the "strife and animosity" went on. Either society would cheerfully offer the other, on occasion of some public performance, the use of its settees; while the very next communication, it might be, would, with killing politeness, point out grammatical flaws in the other's last note, commenting upon its "unique style and unintelligible ellipses", and "recommending them hereafter to couch their communication in language which conveys more than merely inferential ideas."

Quite the most serious situation in all the history of the literary societies arose in 1851. Committees of the two societies jointly had chosen an anniversary speaker. The Trustees of the college objected to him, and requested the societies to recall the invitation, which the students declined to do. The Alleghenians were thereupon excluded from their room for six months; the leading Philoes were suspended, and the rest brought to terms. Allegheny lacked but five votes of adjourning *sine die*; as it was, twenty-three resigned. The rest invited their friends to the Court House, where they listened to the speaker of their choice.

The next year, the Philoes invited their sister society to attend an anniversary address by that gentleman whom the Trustees had proposed in 1851. The invitation was sent in January; in March, Allegheny politely thanked Philo-Franklin, saying it would take six months to consider the invitation. Each society now felt herself the one insulted, and for two years the members were barely on speaking terms. In January, 1854, Allegheny tried to settle the difficulty, but in vain. About the same time, the Philoes wrote "a memorial of the proceedings, to warn all our posterity, if we have any, from all such matters."

Not until 1859 was there so much as an exchange of settees. In 1860, a challenge to contest was refused, though with no less courtesy than wisdom; in 1861, the societies transacted common business. But in 1865, fourteen years after the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

quarrel began, they met in joint session, held public performances, and conducted the Spring Contest. Fourteen years of offended loyalty! That was the last of the great estrangements. Later differences were more quickly adjusted or were of milder aspect.

The brightest days for Allegheny and Philo-Franklin paralleled automatically the best periods in the history of the college, until at the end of the nineteenth century the complex elements of modern student life had entered and a complete reorganization of activities on the Hill had come to pass. No era shone with brighter lustre than that during the administration of Dr. Bugbee. Each society had its ranks filled. One made an annual record of an average attendance of sixty in a membership of sixty-three. All members fell into four classes on essay, declamation, debate and oration, who performed three times each term. The form of organization and the parliamentary procedures of the earliest years of the societies were rigorously preserved.

There was the same lively rivalry as of yore, the Alleghenians raising a fund of twelve hundred dollars to adorn their hall. In no way at this time did the Greek-Letter fraternities influence unfavorably interest in literary matters. The literary work that a student performed in his society was popularly estimated as equivalent in time and energy to that required for one of the strongest courses in the curriculum. The zest and devotion to the exercises of the societies through the decades far excelled any other college experience. It is not strange that alumni even now, in the enthusiasm of old age, maintain stoutly, that they gained more from Allegheny and Philo-Franklin in their education than in the class rooms of Bentley.

When Commencement Day rolled around through the Fifties, Sixties and Seventies, and the former members returned to Meadville, the first spot to be visited, sacred above all others, was the old hall on the Hill. Many rare reunions then were held. In the era of repairing halls, the old door of the Allegheny Literary Society was discarded, but a loyal

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

member rescued it from the junk and had the familiar words that it bore preserved in the wood in the form of a cross. That emblem is held today by him, in value, above the possessions of many lands. Verily, the societies of Allegheny College wrought an inestimable good. All appreciation and all praise are utterly inadequate. The secretary of old, feeling some such sense of his limitation in expression, was wont to record merely:

Haec olim meminisse iurabit.

The remembrance of this will one day be a pleasure.

THE BIBLICAL LITERARY SOCIETY.

Among the number of additional literary societies, such as the Young Students' Literary Society (flourished about 1840), the Cosmian Literary Society, and the Athenian Literary Society (1877-1890), the most prominent was the Biblical Literary Society. This was founded about 1853, to provide special literary and oratorical training for young men preparing to enter the ministry. Its constitution and general program were similar to those of the other societies; its room, under Allegheny Hall, was simply furnished, but was provided with an ample and excellent theological library. The badge was a white-and-blue rosette with white ribbon attached; the motto of the society was: "Fides, Spes, et Charitas."

At first it was open to all students. James M. Thoburn, of the Allegheny, was also a member of the Biblical Society; and it was James H. Messmore, a Philo, who won the Hunter Prize of the Biblical Literary Society, in 1859. Later, the society became an exclusive organization. It held occasional joint meetings with the two older societies, and they all hospitably borrowed one another's settees. The Biblical Society was dissolved in 1873, leaving its furniture and the library to the Ossoli Literary Society.

THE OSSOLI LITERARY SOCIETY.

When young women were admitted to the college, in 1870, they applied for admission into the leading men's literary societies. This admission was courteously, but firmly, refused.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

The young women therefore established a society of their own, naming it in honor of Margaret Fuller Ossoli. There were five charter members, Mary Darrow, Mary Hyde, Almira Mars-teller, Mary Chesbrough, and Mary Adelle Williams; and each held an office. The constitution differed little from those of the other literary societies, but the society experienced greater vicissitudes. Interest in all the societies was at its ebb in the nineties, and in 1897, the Ossoli Literary Society was changed to the Shakespeare Club. The next year, however, society membership being necessary if one desire college honors at commencement, the Ossoli Society was reorganized, but the old vitality was gone, and after June, 1906, it ceased to exist.

The Ossoli had been assigned no definite room, and for several years it met in the Reading Room in Bentley Hall, or in the men's society halls. In 1874 it was given the east wing upstairs, but when Hulings Hall was built, the Ossoli Society, for a time, made use of an upper room there; its final home was the Chapel Oratory. The young women usually had their programs in the afternoon, but there were numerous joint meetings with the men's societies. The three of them gave a comic performance in 1880; and in the same year W. W. Shilling, George S. Miner, and Ida M. Tarbell represented their respective societies in the union commencement exercises. The Ossoli in those days was a strong force in the college life. In 1877-78 they sponsored five of the eight public lectures given at the college. In their debates—though the young women called them “discussions”—they considered live, wide-awake topics; provision was definitely made for news items; the essays and papers were excellent. The Ossoli Society collected a fine library that embraced something more than poetry; this was ultimately incorporated with the college library.

The book of the secretary, in 1873, has this entry:

“The meeting was opened with roll-call and reading of Scripture, conducted with remarkable gravity. Several ladies read essays; after one of these, many well-deserved criticisms were offered, and the unhappy essayist confessed herself ‘com

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

pletely squelched'. Now, amid many blushes, arises the queen of the afternoon, the popular editress of **THE MOSAIC**, who read the week's number. The committee for opening the library door reported that they had done so by the aid of a poker, after breaking a large pane of glass. As there was no fire in the stove, several young ladies suddenly discovered that their lungs were weak, and they could not perform. The meeting was accordingly adjourned to the Reading Room."

An alumnus of 1901 writes thus of the last revival of Ossoli:

"Miss Mary Breene, '99, was our president. The room was on the fourth floor of Hulings in the corner toward Wilcox and Park avenue. There was an old haircloth sofa, an heirloom of the Biblical Literary Society, a table, a score and more of chairs and a special chair for the presiding officer. The library was limited to a well-thumbed copy of Roberts Rules of Order. There was a program made out for the year. Each member had to perform six times to get credit for literary work.

The assignments were essay, current events, book review, debate and an extemporaneous speech. In the latter the subject was announced after the agonized performer took the floor. If the speaker, strange to relate, ran out of words, she must hold the floor till her time was up. Three critics were appointed for each meeting. They sat in judgment on the shiny, slippery haircloth sofa. On special occasions Ossoli had joint meetings with the men's societies and the girls always covered themselves with glory. Addresses were made before the society by members of the Faculty. A specially interesting evening was given to an address by Dr. Rose on her experiences as a pioneer woman physician. I fear when the regulation for eligibility of the Senior commencement speakers was changed, there was not the sharp incentive to be active in Ossoli.



CHAPTER X

THE GREEK LETTER SOCIETIES



IN the rise and spread of the system of Greek Letter Societies among American colleges, there were three radiating centers, Union College in New York, Miami University in Ohio, and Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania. At the latter institution, Phi Kappa Psi and Phi Gamma Delta took their rise, while at Bethany College, not far remote, Delta Tau Delta had its origin.

Quite inevitably, then, the proximity of Allegheny to this third fraternity birthplace made it in the Fifties an inviting field for the expansion of the secret society idea.

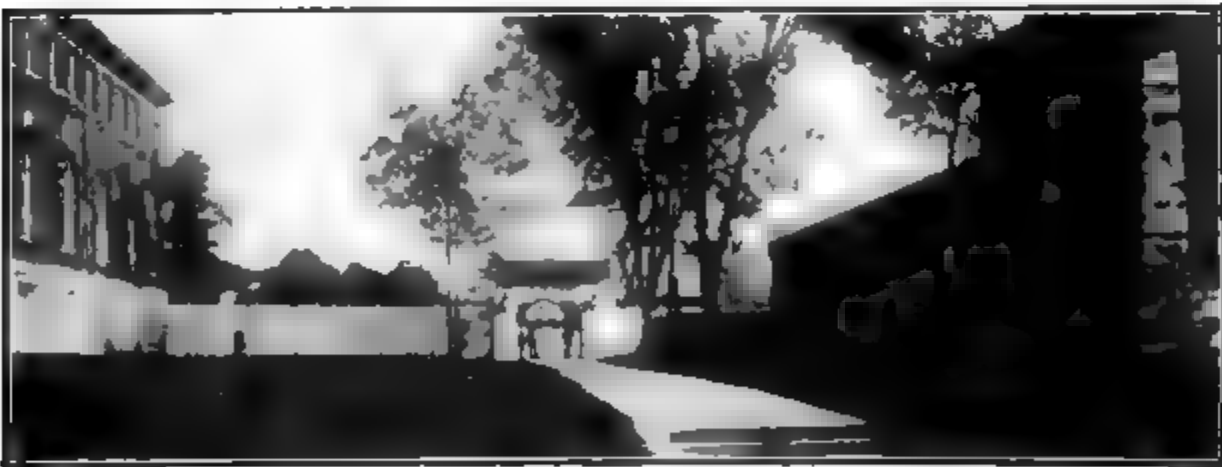
But the mystery with which the early organizations were shrouded made them in most college communities objects of deep suspicion. The institution at Meadville, in the days of President Barker, was liberally administered and only by reason of this was a foothold on sufferance able to be gained by the new movement, whereas in many places strict laws existed against its introduction. Early in the decade a group on the Hill entered into correspondence with an exclusive body, located further east, looking toward the possible founding of a chapter. But this fraternity refused to grant a charter to the Allegheny men, saying, it had "come to the conclusion that it did not desire to extend the society so far away among the wilds of a western and uncivilized country, where men are scalped by savages and devoured by wild beasts."

However, some members of this company retained their purpose of establishing a Greek Letter relationship and eventually were formed into the first national secret society of the college. Then a second fraternity entered after a few years,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

and a third, until now six well known organizations for men and four for women are recognized as part of the organic life of Allegheny. The fraternity system is accepted as an agency of co-operation to bring to pass the highest ideals in education. Each chapter is an effective unit in the social, moral and intellectual mechanism of the college. Under the modern evolution of the close supervision of individual chapters by the central governing body of each Greek Letter Society, represented on the Hill, there has arisen among the fraternity members generally a lively sense of responsibility and a keen incentive to excel in best things.

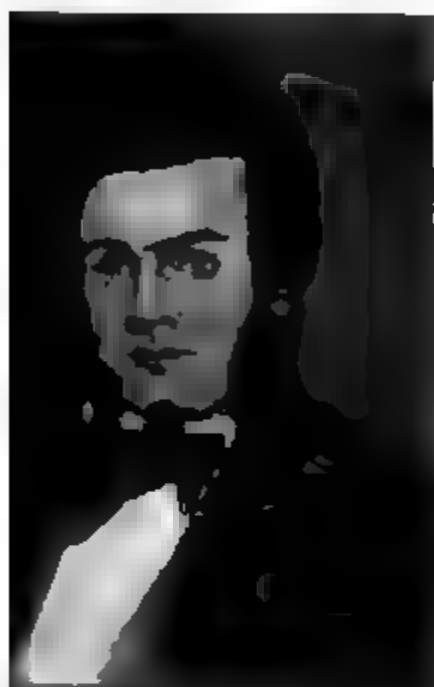
It has been shown that the small colleges of the nation produce a large proportion of the leaders in public affairs. From the chapters of Allegheny have gone forth not a few to prominent positions in their respective secret societies, as well as in the various walks of life. The fraternities help bind the alumni in allegiance to alma mater at the same time that with passing years they keep fresh the vows of brotherhood. The substantial foundation of the men's societies on the materialistic side is attested by the fact, that the combined valuation of the houses and grounds of five of them approximate one hundred thousand dollars.



HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

PHI KAPPA PSI

Phi Kappa Psi was founded at Jefferson College, February 52. As early as August, 1853, Thomas Rustin Kennedy



T. Rustin Kennedy

was authorized to establish Pennsylvania Beta at Meadville. Kennedy was a descendant of one of the early settlers and had been a student for two years in Allegheny. He then transferred to Jefferson, where he joined the fraternity. He was a man of strong character, richly endowed with the talent for leadership and popular with the student body. So when later he returned, he was able, in July, 1855, to organize the first Greek Letter Society in the college.

The charter members were Z. R.

, J. J. McDowell, Nelson Green, W. B. Holt, O. S. Long, Gregg, George W. Jeffers and W. D. Stevens.

The chapter was, of course, strictly sub rosa. As the first organization, it had to fight the battle alone for recognition and eventually break down the barriers of prejudice prevalent in college communities against fraternities. Almost a year, by observing scrupulous secrecy, the members succeeded in keeping even the suspicion of the existence of their society from the minds of the Faculty and their fellow students. But in 1856, made brave by this success, they decided to wear their badges in public. The effect of this first exposure is thus described by one who had a part in the organization:

The badge of this fraternity has graced the bosom of some of its members in public, and wonder and admiration got hold of the out-

There are many surmises as to the design of the badge, some praising in it a beautiful design, and that is all; some wonder if any can be obtained in town; and others imagine they can see through the whole thing, and wonder why all the ex-Philos don't get them.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Only one or two scent the game, and wonder if a chapter is established here."

With the appearance of the badges, the new organization was subjected to the most severe scrutiny by the authorities and the student body. The purposes of the chapter were not understood, and the whole college looked with suspicion upon every act of its members. The fact that not even the name of the organization was known, aroused a great deal of curiosity. Many of the students resented being left on the outside of the secret group, and the seeds of jealousy found plenty of fertile soil.

The records of the chapter for 1856 show the attitude of the college toward the fraternity, and at the same time the admirable optimism and courage of its members. "Though politically its members have been met only with rebuke and rebuff, still the principles of this organization are manifesting themselves, and the seeds of friendship, the bond of our union, are striking deep root." And again, one of the members writes: "We have braved the wrath of the Faculty, which has forbidden such associations. We have boldly asked the opinion of the uninitiated. We have tacitly invited the scrutiny of the *literati*. I think we may say, 'We still live.' The Faculty has taken notice of the demonstration neither by word or action. The breast-pins are still unassailed."

The progress of the new society was at first very slow, for the obstacles were many. The chapter was obliged to meet in student rooms, or in small rooms in some of the hotels in the town. Faculty hostility, while not open, was always to be reckoned with, a significant indication of which is found in this laconic rescript from the minute book of September, 1856: "Resolved, that we adjourn to meet wherever we can, whenever we can—provided we can."

The graduation of eight of its number of sixteen, in 1856, was almost fatal to the organization. But through the fidelity and enthusiasm of the few remaining members, the strength was again built up, and the little group began to grow in influence and esteem. The changed attitude of the college was

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

one of the fruits of success. One of the brothers writes, in 1858:

"Our progress is like that of the deep, placid stream, which noiselessly flows on, continually increasing in volume, deepening its channel and acquiring a power that easily sweeps every obstruction aside. The spirit of enmity, which for some time existed against us, has gradually died away as our objects became better known, and now our society stands respected by nearly all, and is even looked upon with some degree of veneration. We have weathered the storm. Those who but a few months since reproached us with the most opprobrious epithets, have ceased their cavil and perhaps have concluded, in the words of another, that they are either "knaves or liars."

The years of active opposition, although now to some extent a thing of the past, had had a beneficial effect upon the chapter. The necessity of impressing upon outsiders the objects and ideals of the fraternity, and of combatting the universal prejudice engraved indelibly upon the minds and hearts of the members of the chapter the high standards of their society. The minutes of May 10, 1859, written in the highly embellished style of the student of that day, throws a light upon the attitude of the Phi Psi men toward the trials through which they had passed. "Time's corroding tooth has a destroying influence on most terrestrial things, but it has failed most signally during the past term of having that effect upon our beloved society. She has not only stood the test of time, but like some precious jewel, she is all the brighter for the wear."

By 1860, the standing of the chapter in the college had risen to such an extent that one of the professors, Frank Brown, was taken in as a member. The chapter even considered, on three different occasions, the advisability of holding its anniversary exercises in public. One of the reasons for such a procedure is stated in the minutes: "That it will give the old members great pleasure to find us taking *so bold a step.*" Uncertainty as to how such a move would be received resulted in the project being abandoned.

With the departure of six of the strongest members of the chapter for the front upon the declaration of war in 1861, the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

chapter once more was brought almost to the point of dissolution. But with the same spirit that had carried them through so many trials, the men who were left took upon themselves the responsibilities of the fraternity. On June 10, just two days before the departure for the front, the fraternity held a banquet in honor of the gallant men who were to wear the "shield" upon the battlefield. The account of the banquet has been preserved, and reflecting as it does the patriotic spirit of the members of the fraternity, as well as picturing a typical war-time farewell, it is worthy of record here:

"The occasion was one of special interest as six of our number anticipated departing on the morrow to engage in the service of the country, to aid in fighting her battles, and, if it be God's will, to die in her defense. Their names are Sion B. Smith, George Norris, M. M. Phelps, A. C. Pickard, J. D. Chadwick and Alexander Ashley. At about ten-thirty the Brothers sat down to a sumptuous repast. Notwithstanding gloomy thoughts would often crowd themselves upon our minds, the occasion was one of joy and hilarity. Frequent outbursts of laughter bore witness to the play of wit, and each seemed to be wholly occupied in the enjoyment of the present moment, and of this, most likely, our last meeting. The table being cleared, we repaired to the parlor where we were favored with an able address by Brother J. W. Phillips. He spoke in a touching manner of the feelings now existing between residents of different sections of the country, and closed by exhorting the Brothers to remember their obligations to God, to their fellow men—and to their fraternity. Each of the Brothers, who was about to leave us for the army, was then called upon in turn, and addressed words of farewell to the fraternity."

Many others went to the front in the gloomy years that followed, and not a few gave their lives in loyal sacrifice to their country. The memorials, written in the chapter minutes as tributes to the memories of these men, tell a tale of touching pathos. In them is revealed all the bitterness of youth against the South, the poignant grief of the bereaved over the loss of dearest friends in cruel war. There is, however, a brighter side of the history of Pennsylvania Beta during the war and that is found in the gallantry of her sons upon the battlefield. Of those whose lives were taken in freedom's defense and of those who were permitted to pass through the years of bloodshed in safety, there was not one but that

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

brought honor upon himself, and thus upon his fraternity. The remembrance of their deeds is one of the most priceless heritages of the chapter.

With the close of the war, Pennsylvania Beta began to regain strength. It increased in standing and influence in the college, and was recognized as a prominent factor in college affairs, although still not officially accepted by the Faculty. Until 1876, the place of meeting changed continually. The Barton House, the American and Occidental hotels, and two or three other hotels served successively as the headquarters of the chapter, and it was not until May of that year that a permanent hall was provided. This definite "home" was located in the Delamater Block. At a somewhat later date, the chapter removed its quarters to a hall on Water Street; then again, the meetings were held in the K. of P. Hall.

In 1888 the Phi Psis again began to feel the need for a change of quarters. No longer content with a hall, they rented a house on Highland Avenue. Here the chapter maintained a prosperous existence until 1893, when the house was given up. A suite of rooms was held in the Phoenix Block and the Richmond Block for the next seven years. In the spring of 1900, a house on Walnut Street was leased, and the members of the chapter were once more able to live together.

The property now owned by the fraternity, opposite the Ford Memorial Chapel, was acquired in 1902, the men living in a frame house which had stood many years on this site. These quarters, however, were only temporary, for, after a brisk campaign, through the generous aid of alumni and Mrs. Sarah B. Cochran, sufficient funds were secured to build the complete and ideal fraternity house which is now the home of Pennsylvania Beta. The cornerstone was laid during the Commencement week of 1907, the chief address being given by Dr. Camden M. Cobern, an alumnus in the Allegheny Faculty. The new home was the first fraternity house to be built for fraternity purposes on the Hill.

The Phi Psis from the earliest days were prominent in college affairs. Speakers for the literary societies, orators, repliers, honor representatives on Commencement platforms,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

they figured often in the Fifties and Sixties. From 1865 to 1880 a line of prizes offered in competition, the Hazeltine, Kalamathean, Woodruff, Hunter, Keystone, Chambers, fell to Pennsylvania Beta through the prowess of its members. From 1880-90, the interest of the student body was divided between journalism, oratory, music and athletics. In each branch the



Phi Kappa Psi House

chapter had a worthy part. A majority of the editors-in-chief of the college annuals were Phi Psis. F. A. Catterm, in 1888, won the famous Chautauqua oratorical contest for Allegheny against several universities. From 1888 to 1893 the chapter held a large share of the competitive and elective honors of the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

college. To the present time, it continues to maintain a worthy place in all branches of student activity.

In the sixty years, there have been 487 initiates. Of these, 252 received the A. B. degree from Allegheny, 20 from other colleges; 114 received their Master of Arts degree from Allegheny. The number of Phi Psis of Pennsylvania Beta to whom have been awarded degrees is: 18 Doctors of Divinity, 31 Doctors of Medicine, 11 Doctors of Philosophy, 11 Bachelors of Law, 6 Doctors of Law.

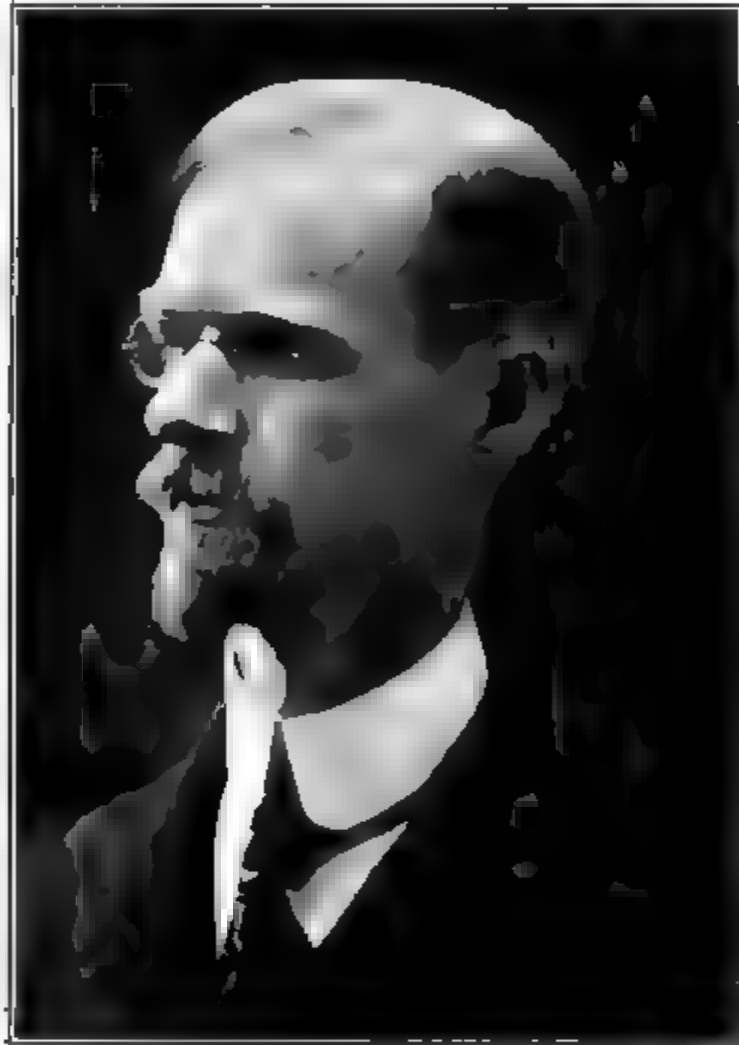
The standard of scholarship is witnessed by elections to the learned society of Phi Beta Kappa. Twenty-four members of the chapter have received the honor, eight being foundation charter members. The list is: J. M. Thoburn '57, Frank A. Arter '64, George W. Haskins '64, Elihu W. Tolerton '71, Benjamin L. Millikin '74, Camden M. Cobern '76, Arthur L. Bates '80, Simpson S. Ford '81—charter members, and Noble G. Miller '61, Adam C. Hickman '62, Robert S. Borland '59, Simpson W. Horner '65, Edward S. McChesney '65, Charles W. Deane '84, William W. Youngson '91, S. John Morrow '01, Albert J. May '01, Frank E. Baker '05, Floyd L. Darrow '06, John Raymond Crawford '06, Watkin P. Sturtevant '06, Francis L. LaBounty '07, Frank P. Miller '07, John R. Keister '09.

The best chapter in the history of Pennsylvania Beta is composed of the achievements of her sons. They have attained success in all walks of life. The list is in part as follows:

Hon. Lloyd Lowdes, Governor of Maryland; Sion B. Smith, National President of Phi Kappa Psi, 1914-1916; William C. Wilson, National President of Phi Kappa Psi, 1892-94; Hon. Arthur L. Bates, Member of Congress, 1900-12; Hon. Daniel B. Heiner, Member of Congress; *Hon. John W. Phillips, Justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri; Rev. James M. Thoburn, Bishop of the M. E. Church; Dr. Camden M. Cobern, Professor at Allegheny College, theologian, lecturer; Dr. Benjamin L. Millikin, Dean of Medical College, Western Reserve University; *President Lemuel W. Ong, of Richmond College; *President Milton E. Garrison, of Waynesburg College; Dean Charles F. Fox, of Findlay College; ex-President John A. Simpson, of

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Baker University; ex-President Samuel S. Simpson, of Richmond College; *Dean Frank O. Marvin, of the College of Engineering, University of Kansas; *Prof. George W. Haskins, Professor in Allegheny College; Hon. Frank M. Currie, State Senator of Nebraska; Mr. Frank A. Arter, capitalist, president of Board of Trustees, Allegheny College; Hon. A. De France, State Senator of Colorado; Hon. Adam C. Hickman,



Sion B. Smith, President of Fraternity

State Senator, Judge, Professor in the University of Minnesota; Hon. William F. Hill, State Senator of Pennsylvania; *Hon. Homer J. Humes, State Senator of Pennsylvania, 1883-86; *Hon. Stephen G. Nye, State Senator, Judge; Hon. John T. Spencer, State Senator; Sidney G. Brock, Chief of Bureau of Statistics, Washington, D. C.; *Rev. Henry Mansell, Missionary to India; Professor Amos J. Newell, Vice-President of Grand Prairie Seminary; C. H. Haskins, Dean in Harvard Uni-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

versity; Hon. James R. Weaver, former U. S. Consul at Vienna, Austria, Brindisi, Italy, and Antwerp, Belgium; Frank Chapin Bray, Managing Editor of the Chautauqua Press; Hon. Ossian E. Carr, City Manager of Cadillac, Michigan; Hon. Simpson S. Ford, Judge of Court of Common Pleas, Cleveland, Ohio; Hon. Miles B. Chadwick, Municipal Judge; *Hon. Pearson Church, Judge of Crawford County, 1877-87; Hon. George S. Ferris, Judge; *Hon. Franklin W. Shippen, Circuit Court Judge; Charles W. Deane, Superintendent of Schools, Bridgeport, Conn.; Clifford J. Scott, Superintendent of Schools, Wilmington, Del.; *Thomas Rustin Kennedy, Clerk of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; N. R. Steadman, President of the Melbourne National Bank, of Melbourne, Australia; Professor James Eldon, President of State Normal School at Lock Haven, Pa., 1887-1900; Professor Frank E. Baker, President Edinboro State Normal School; Lee W. Unger, Assistant General Superintendent of Carnegie Steel Co. R. F. Kahle, '17.

PHI GAMMA DELTA

Pi Chapter of Phi Gamma Delta was founded in 1860 by a group of students in Allegheny, who sought a tangible bond for the fellowship already existing and also desired to unite their strength to bring to pass certain reforms. For some years a single secret society had held the field and its members were largely the men who won the honors of the college. This situation produced a sort of aristocracy in student activities, and in a revolt against such control the forces gathered which culminated in a rival society. The opposition was organized by Marcus Hotchkiss, '58, who returned to Allegheny a year after his graduation and worked with J. B. Reinholdt, '60, to interest a group of aggressive young men in the several classes. An almost involuntary association of kindred spirits had already arisen, men who looked at things about the same way, sought similar diversions and possessed the same ideals. But to make their movement effective, steps were taken to secure a charter from another national fraternity. Since the entrenched Greek Letter society was alert to discourage and possibly suppress the formation of a com-

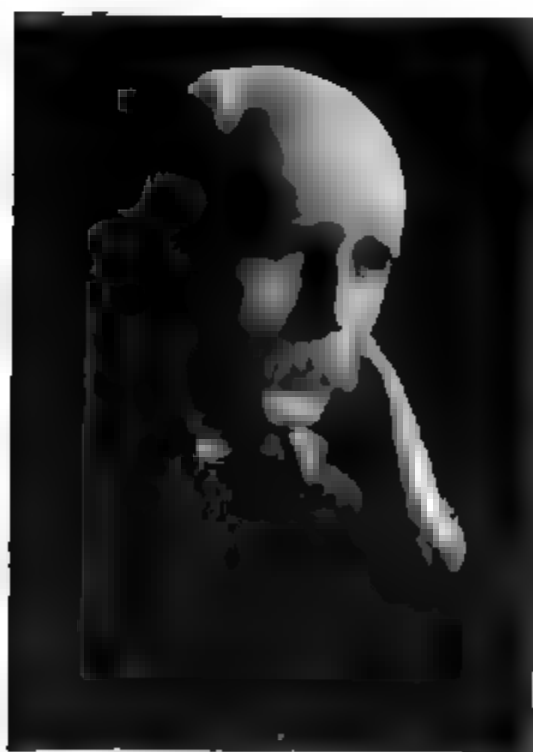
HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

petitor, many thrilling experiences befell the men who were planning to become members of Phi Gamma Delta.

One of the strategies employed by the struggling organizers was to treat each other with such a degree of indifference and formality when thrown together on the campus and in the class-rooms, that the rival society was led to believe that dissension had come among them, that their efforts to get a charter had been unsuccessful, and that the attempt had been abandoned. The elation of the members of the existing fraternity was soon evident and other students even offered condolences. This ruse, however, was not permanent in its effect, and their opponents, through their untiring vigilance, soon learned of the clandestine meetings that were being held in the rooms of the various members and in secluded spots.

Among the favorite places of meeting were an old mill a mile and a half out of town, and a cellar in Boles Block on the public square. Once in a session in the dark alley back of the county jail two of the rivals appeared, whereupon the boys ran around several blocks to elude their pursuers, and finally slipped into a coal house behind the Stone Church, where they concluded their meeting without being disturbed.

In June, 1860, a charter was secured from Phi Gamma Delta and each member of the band was secretly informed that the installation would take place immediately. Eight of the



F. P. Ray, '62

sixteen members were chosen by lot to be initiated by the legate of the national fraternity, who had come to the city incognito, while the remaining eight men were initiated at the first meeting of the new chapter. H. L. Richmond '60, H. S. Johnson '60, R. S. McEntire '60, J. B. Reinholdt '60, P. W. Hays '61, Frank P. Ray '62, E. H. Henderson '63, and F. W. Braggins '64, were the first members initiated, while on the following night were added J. J. Henderson '62, R. C. Frey '62, Louis

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Hamilton '62, J. M. Wells '62, T. J. Wells '62, Frank Custard '60, Andrew Johnston '61, A. M. Williams '61, and J. C. Smullin '64.

The place of the installation of the chapter was a room in the basement of the two-storied brick office building of H. L. Richmond, the father of one of the founders. The chamber had been secretly prepared by Mr. Richmond, and at the appointed time the candidates slipped quietly, one by one, down the dark passage-way into the building. Guards had been placed at advantageous points about the Diamond, and at eleven o'clock they gave up their post, and, as they approached the place of meeting, would make their presence known to their awaiting companions by a prearranged system of signals.

When the entire chapter had been initiated, the proud group of Greeks presented themselves in a body at the first chapel exercise with their pins showing conspicuously. Although considerable surprise was clearly shown by the senior organization, the new Phi Gams were loudly cheered and warmly received by the student body, who were willing to express their appreciation of the men who had succeeded at last in establishing a chapter of a competing fraternity.

The new chapter had not been founded a year, when its very existence was put to the test. When the Civil War broke out, so many of the members were called away that only a few men were left to carry the spark of life through the four years of the war. The fraternity was composed of men from both the North and the South, and the chapter was represented in both armies. Frank P. Ray, '62, enlisted at the first call for volunteers under General Patterson. Ira Ayer, '65, was made captain of the famous Allegheny College company, and later became a brigadier general. Edward H. Henderson, '63, also enlisted with the college company, and rose to the rank of captain. John B. Reinholdt, '60, and C. O. Johnson became surgeons in the Union Army. James M. Wells, '62, became an adjutant, and F. H. Braggins, '64, was mustered out as a colonel after having received severe wounds while fighting in Virginia.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

William McClelland, '70, who later became adjutant-general of the State of Pennsylvania, was wounded while acting as a batteryman in Battery B of the Pennsylvania Artillery. H. L. Richmond, '60, answered an emergency call for volunteers. Albert Williams, '61, was hospital steward of the 101st regiment. J. J. Henderson, '62, who had been especially active in the organization of the new chapter, enlisted and served as the ordnance sergeant of the First Army Corps. Henry Johnston, '60, and Jefferson Wells, '62, served in different regiments of the Union Army throughout the war.

In the Army of the Confederacy the chapter was represented by James Crawford, '67, who fought with a Mississippi regiment. Patrick Henry, '64, who was crippled in a coasting accident while in college, lost his life while in the Southern service.

The first permanent rooms of Phi Gamma Delta were in what was known as the Barton House, situated on the corner of Pine and Water streets. These rooms were occupied immediately after the installation and continued as the headquarters of the fraternity through the first few years. The next rooms occupied by the chapter were in the old Colt House which stood on Water street where the Halsey Hotel is now situated. After several years, the chapter desired more permanent headquarters than those to be secured from the downtown hostelrys, and so the back rooms in the basement of the Colter Law Office Building on Diamond Square were fitted up more pretentiously than the somewhat temporary headquarters which had previously been occupied.

In 1876 another change was made to the Phoenix Block on the corner of Water and Chestnut streets, where the fraternity occupied two rooms on the third floor. In 1881, through the gift of James R. Rettew, '80, two rooms on the third floor of the Richmond Block on Chestnut street were fitted up in a style which surpassed that of any rooms previously occupied. New furniture, well selected decorations, fraternity designs and Indian tapestry made the rooms attractive and cozy. These rooms are looked upon by many of the alumni as the old homestead of the chapter, rather than the more modest quarters previously occupied.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

In 1888 a highly important step in the history of the chapter was taken when its first chapter house, the first to be occupied on the Hill, was secured. The new home was the house on the edge of the campus, which is now the residence of the President of the college. It was made possible by the generosity of Bishop Naphtali Luccock, of the Ohio Wesleyan Chapter, who was giving up his position as a member of the Faculty. The house had been occupied by Professor Luccock, and he made possible the securing of the lease as well as practically donating his own furniture to the new house. This new step was somewhat of a venture, but, with the help of the alumni and the careful management of E. E. Proper, '89, who was the originator and promoter of the idea, it became a success, and led to the adoption of the similar plans by the other fraternities.

After nine years, the need of a more specialized house was felt, and in 1897 a building was erected on the corner of Park avenue and Loomis street after plans drawn by the members of the chapter. This house, which is now occupied by the Alpha Chi Rho chapter, was thought at that time to be ideal for fraternity use, and was leased by the chapter for six years.

The ambition of the chapter to own its own home prompted the alumni to purchase, in 1903, the frame residence at 553 Park avenue, adjoining the house which was first occupied. This house served the chapter well until the alumni so generously offered to build a modern and adequate fraternity house which would be a permanent monument to the chapter. This home, on North Main street, above the campus, was entered in 1914. It is a spacious brick building erected at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. Being modern in equipment and furnishing, it will last through many years and form a permanent location for the chapter.

In the various lines of college activity, the members of the chapter have borne their share. They have been prominent in the journalistic and literary pursuits of the student body. The CAMPUS was founded in 1876 by Wayne Whipple, '77, A. C. Ellis '78, and A. J. Maxwell '79, who composed the board of editors for the first two years of its publication. Of



HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

the thirty-nine subsequent editors, seventeen have been members of Pi chapter. During the decade from 1880 to 1890, J. W. Moore '81, W. F. Oldham '83, C. W. Fuller '86, W. L. Siling '90, S. S. Marquis '90, and J. A. Gibson '91, held important places on the staff, contributing much to promote Journalism in the student body. This experience encouraged the chapter to assume the weighty responsibility of publishing the national magazine of Phi Gamma Delta at Meadville.

Members of the chapter also have borne their share in the editing of the college annual, the KALDRON. On the first staff, in 1889, were W. B. McNair '89, E. E. Proper '89, and F. C. Howe '89. On the boards of the LITERARY MONTHLY, Pi men have had a minor place, until in recent years. In other college activities, the chapter has been given the usual round of representation in athletics, dramatics, musical clubs and class organizations.

The initiates of Pi number four hundred and two, three hundred and eleven yet living. Of the chapter roll, two hundred and twenty have received their degree of Bachelor of Arts or Science. The following members have been awarded Phi Beta Kappa: J. J. Henderson '62, F. P. Ray '62, N. P. Kinsley '68, R. F. Randolph '68, N. H. Holmes '70, M. C. Harris '73, T. H. Woodring '73, J. W. Miles '74, J. H. Montgomery '77, A. C. Ellis '78, E. S. White '78, J. A. Ballantyne '82, J. W. Kinnear '82, C. W. Fuller '86, E. B. Heckel '87, M. R. Stevenson '87, F. C. Howe '89, E. E. Proper '89, A. G. Fradenburgh '90, S. S. Marquis '90, E. L. Mattern '90, W. L. Siling '90, H. P. Johnson '92, B. A. Heydrick '92, N. B. Madden '96, Paul Sturtevant '99, F. L. Matteson '00, A. D. Andrews '08, L. W. Sherwin '08, H. H. Lamb '10, R. R. Yost '10, J. W. Barkley '11, J. S. Robinson '11, H. M. Weeter '11, C. S. Burwell '14, P. W. Johnston '14.

In its relation to Allegheny College, the chapter has played a worthy role. Dr. W. G. Williams, '75, was first instructor, then professor of modern languages and president, 1888-9. Dr. J. H. Montgomery, '77, was instructor, then professor of physics and chemistry, 1885 to 1904. He served as vice-president 1889-1904 and acting president, 1903-04. Dr. G. E. Snively,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Johns Hopkins, '01, is registrar of the college and head of the department of romance languages. Dr. Naphali Luccock, Dr. R. S. Breed and Dr. I. R. Beiler have also served on the Faculty. Seven of the alumni of Pi are members of the Board of Trustees and the men of Phi Gamma Delta have been loyal and zealous to promote the highest interests of Old Allegheny.

In July, 1914, Pi Chapter was pronounced the most efficient chapter of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity during the preceding school year, and was awarded a handsome cup, the Cheney Efficiency Cup, by the president of the national fraternity, Mr. O. H. Cheney. The presentation of this cup for chapter efficiency is an innovation since the local chapter was the first to whom the award has been made. The basis of judging the competition for this trophy is fifty per cent on scholarship, twenty five per cent on relationship of the chapter to the college, and twenty-five per cent upon the relationship of the chapter to the national organization. The competition for the cup is annually renewed.

The chapter, since its origin, has had considerable influence in the affairs of the national fraternity. In 1889, the national organization gave the men at Allegheny full control of the fraternity journal, and for three years it was published

successfully by a board of editors from the chapter. E. L. Mattern '90, Frederick C. Howe '89, William L. Siling '90, and Samuel S. Marquis '90, were the editors, and successively published one of the ablest fraternity journals ever edited by undergraduates.

Many of the alumni have served in different capacities in the administration of the affairs of the national fraternity. E. L. Mattern, '90, besides having edited the fraternity magazine,



E. L. Mattern, '90

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

has served on a number of important national committees, being largely the author of the present ritual. Paul Sturtevant, '99, was formerly chief of the section of the fraternity, which includes the Allegheny Chapter, having given up the office in 1912. S. S. Marquis, '90, shortly after his graduation, was the originator of one of the fraternity reform movements which has since been adopted universally by the chapters of Phi Gamma Delta as well as the national organizations of most of the other leading fraternities.

Pi Chapter is the mother chapter of several others which have been founded by men who have gone from this to other colleges either before or after graduation. Frederick C. Howe was instrumental in founding the Johns Hopkins Chapter while doing graduate work at that school. Milton W. Shreve, ex-'86, left Allegheny after his second year, to found a chapter of the fraternity at Bucknell. James E. Stubbs, '65, one of the oldest members of the local chapter, was active in having a chapter established at the University of Chicago.

Some of the sons of Pi who have come to prominence in the affairs of the world are: Judge J. J. Henderson of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, Judge J. W. Kephart of the Superior Court, Judge F. J. Thomas of Meadville, Hon. E. G. Hogate, dean of the Law School of the University of Indiana, J. W. Kinnear of Pittsburgh, and A. O. Chapin of Erie, in the legal profession. In the ministry are Bishop M. C. Harris of Japan and Korea, Bishop W. F. Oldham, Dr. A. C. Ellis, assistant editor of the PITTSBURGH CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Dr. J. W. Miles, Dr. T. H. Woodring, Dr. J. P. Marlett, Dr. J. W. Carey of the Pittsburgh M. E. Conference, and Dr. S. S. Marquis, dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, Detroit, Mich.

Among physicians are Dr. J. E. Stubbs of Chicago, a writer on medical subjects and a professor in Harvey Medical College, Dr. E. B. Heckel of Pittsburgh, specialist and professor in West Penn Medical College, and Dr. George Fahr of Germany. In business are W. N. Ridge of New York, John B. Ford of Detroit, and Paul Sturtevant of Pittsburgh; in literature, Stephen Quinon and Wayne Whipple, and in social service, F. C. Howe, U. S. Commissioner of Immigration.

F. G. BROOKS, '15.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

DELTA TAU DELTA

The Delta Tau Delta Fraternity was founded in January, 1859, at Bethany College, West Virginia. Four years later, this Greek letter society placed its Theta Chapter in Allegheny College. The circumstances connected with the founding of this chapter, now the Alpha, are as interesting as they are dim.

Among the members of the Alpha Chapter, then moved to Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., had been Robert Robinson. Sometime during the year 1862 he met and initiated into Delta Tau Delta his old boyhood friend, R. G. Heiner. Robinson's story of Heiner's initiation is a classic and is given here:

"I had been away from college a year or more when one day R. G. Heiner approached me and informed me he had a notion to go to Allegheny College and begin his studies, preparatory to entering the ministry. He asked many questions about college life. The fraternity question came up, and I thought it a good chance to plant another branch of Delta Tau Delta. I had explained everything to Alpha and must have had permission to hold an 'open-air meeting.' On whatever date it occurred, we repaired to the hillside, to a point from which we could see the greater part of the town of Kittanning—and I distinctly remember that both his home and mine were in full view. His father then lived at the foot of the hill, about three squares southward, whilst my home was about five miles west on the bank of the Allegheny river. It just occurs to me now that a line drawn from our location to my home, thence to his, and from there to the starting point, would form almost a perfect delta. We had no ritual, no regalia, no altar, no chapter house. The sun was about going down, casting back through the clouds that golden mellow appearance of the late summer which always makes one feel cheerful, to realize that the heat of the day is passed with the prospect of a cool night. We were there alone in a quiet spot, though nearly every one of two thousand inhabitants of the town could have seen us, and perhaps many of them did, never giving thought that such an act as initiating a man into a secret society was in operation. It was done in the full, open glare of day. There never has before, and never has been since, such an initiation into the fraternity, and I do not suppose such an occurrence ever happened in any other college secret society. I gave him the grip, sign and pass-words with their explanations. After talking for a short time, we went down the hill into town. When we went up that hill there was but one Delta in the place; when we came down there were two, and from the second one has sprung 'Alpha'."

Not until the spring of 1863 did Heiner begin to organize a

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

chapter of Delta Tau Delta at Allegheny College. "I spoke to several young men of vim and character at the college," he says, "who belonged to no Greek letter fraternity, and an appointment was arranged for a meeting, which took place, to the best of my recollection, during April or May, in a building at Meadville, which stood about opposite a house on North Main street, more recently occupied by Dr. Loomis, president of the college." The men present at this meeting he names as Williams, Saxton, Moyer, Cooper and Boggs, with the possibility of three or four more whom he does not remember. He also speaks of them as being initiated on this occasion, but since the records of the Jefferson Alpha give the date of initiation of the men named as being early in the next year, it is probable that only the organization took place, and that the matter was allowed to drop for the time being.

During the summer, Heiner joined the Union army and did not return to college in the fall. Left without a leader, the movement did not see much progress during the first term of the year '63-'64, but evidently all the plans were laid for the actual founding which took place immediately after the New Year. Williams apparently was initiated by the Jefferson Alpha, since the dates of his initiation and the giving of the charter are coincident. Thus he became, in a sense, a second founder of the chapter. Returning to Meadville, he initiated during January and early February, J. M. Cooper, E. L. Boggs, M. B. Saxton, and S. J. Moyer. These four, with Williams himself and Heiner, may be said to be the charter members of the chapter.

1864-1875

The years from 1864 to 1875 may properly be called the formative period of the chapter's history. Then occurred a struggle for existence with the other two fraternity chapters already established. The type of men for membership was determined, policies were formed and generally the course of the chapter in years to follow molded. Of this period, C. E. Richmond, in his *History of the Present Alpha Chapter*, 1879, says:

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

"It was about this time that the character of the boys who should be members of our chapter was determined upon by inward consent, and we have endeavored to stand up to it down to the present day. They did not take in a man simply because he was a good student and stood a good show for college honors, nor because he wore good clothes. but he must possess a true manly heart, an equitable temper, be a fair student, and a light-hearted, merry good fellow. In fact, he must possess all those qualities which a man must have before you can say to him, 'brother', in the truest sense of that word; and while we may not have turned out those grinds who know almost every Greek and Latin root and nothing else, yet it has been our main endeavor to send out men who, in after life, would be educated and refined gentlemen."

It is interesting to find here in Richmond's account also the explanation of the name "Choctaws", which the members of this chapter traditionally have borne. He says: "In those early pioneer days, the meetings of our chapter were held in the rooms of the different fraters. While returning from one of these late one night, our boys were singing some college melodies. A student named 'Bloody Williams' threw up a window sash and called them 'Choctaws', which name we bear, with pride, to the present day."

The first regular meeting place of the chapter was the "hut", a small wooden structure that for many years stood on Center Street between Water and Market Streets. This was in 1867. After two years, the dignity of the chapter having risen somewhat, the place of meeting was changed to the parlors of the old Colt House, now the Halsey House. "The principal exercise during these meetings," says Richmond, "was the reading of Shakespeare, and sometimes laying out the plans of warfare against the other fraternities, which now had combined against them, and it required all the 'Choctaws'' vim and determination to hold their position."

The large event of the first decade occurred in the spring of 1869 when the National Convention of the Fraternity was held in Meadville and the Allegheny Chapter became connected in a vital way with the whole organization. The convention was held in the Colt House with D. H. Geissinger and J. O. Parmlee delegates from Theta. The work of this convention was important. The Jefferson Alpha was relieved of its au-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

thority and the governing power vested in the chapter at Ohio Wesleyan University. By this shift, a change in the nomenclature of all the chapters was necessitated, and Theta at Allegheny thus became Delta.

The following winter saw the meeting place changed. This time the "Choctaws" made their weekly rendezvous the Occidental Hotel, now the Reis House. At Commencement time, a banquet of the chapter was held in the famous old "McHenry", which was known for many years as the finest hotel between New York and Chicago.

The years 1870 to 1873 are marked by but two events worthy of note, although the chapter was working alone lines of later constructive value. The one was the founding by James E. Silliman of a chapter at North East Academy. The other was the changing again of the meeting place, this time to rooms on the second floor of the Kitchen Block, on Chestnut, near Park, the first permanent headquarters of the chapter. By the efforts of the men themselves and the generosity of friends, the rooms were fitted up in handsome club style.

Richmond speaks thus of the period:

"The college year of '73 and '74 opened up with the Deltas of Delta taking a most decided lead. The boys were known as the 'lively boys of the college', ready for fun upon the slightest provocation, taking the lead in everything that required energy and spirit, always respecting the faculty, yet never toadying to them. Their social qualities, as well as their brilliant literary ability, won them friends and admirers among the main body of students. * * * But not only at college and in college affairs did our boys take the lead, but also in the city, in social and business circles they became an important factor."

The fall of '74 brought an event of the greatest importance to the local chapter and to the Fraternity at large. Word was received, late in November, that the Alpha Chapter, at Ohio Wesleyan University, had disbanded as an organization of Delta Tau Delta. Realizing the necessity of quick action in so critical a moment and being the chapter nearest to Delaware, Delta decided to send one of her members to the scene of the defection. The choice lying between James S. Eaton and Frank M. Ritezel, the former won the toss of the coin that sent

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

him on the errand through which he became the hero of the Fraternity.

At Delaware, by various means, he gained possession of the documents and paraphernalia pertaining to the government of Delta Tau Delta, and upon his return to Meadville, Delta Chapter undertook, with the consent of the neighboring organi-



"Modoc Jim" Eaton

zations, to manage the affairs of the Fraternity. In the month of May, 1875, the National Convention assembled at Meadville and formally constituted Delta the Alpha, The Grand Chapter of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity.

If the new governing chapter contained men of the character described by Richmond, the destinies of the Fraternity had been placed in safe hands. And such surely was the case.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

as the following list will show: The Rev. James S. Eaton, deceased; Mr. Frank M. Ritezel, journalist, Warren, O.; Prof. Thomas D. Sensor, Superintendent of Public Instruction in New Jersey; Mr. Lewis Walker, manufacturer, of Meadville; Dr. J. A. Bolard, Philadelphia; Judge L. L. Davis, Pittsburgh; Mr. David Jameson, banker, New Castle; Dr. Charles H. Bruce, clergyman, Mattewan, N. J.; Mr. Lowrie McClurg, deceased, publisher, Chicago; Dr. Charles B. Mitchell, clergyman, Chicago.

1875-1883.

The CRESCENT, the official organ of Delta Tau Delta, was also intrusted to Alpha Chapter in 1878, after the first year's volume had been published in Cincinnati. A magazine of high grade was maintained at Meadville until 1885, when the new system of fraternity government was adopted. Some of the able editors were C. B. Mitchell, C. E. Locke, C. C. Snyder, C. E. Richmond, H. W. Plummer, W. J. Guthrie and E. P. Cullum. When the CRESCENT became the RAINBOW of 1888, its first editor was Plummer of Alpha.

The Deltas seemed to thrive under the national responsibilities and many Allegheny activities, closing 1878 with a notable banquet to their brother, Will Carleton, the popular poet. The old Post Office Block became now the chapter meeting place. In the eight years in which Alpha was the governing power, the fraternity was safely tided over a crisis. The convention of 1883 created an executive council of alumni, and Alpha was honorably relieved of its extra duties. The leaders of the period were Judge F. S. Chryst, Warren, O.; Dr. C. E. Locke, Los Angeles; Mr. W. W. Shilling, manufacturer, Sharon, Pa.; E. E. Baldwin, Esq., New York; Dr. E. W. Day, Pittsburgh; W. J. Guthrie, Esq., Pittsburgh; Major F. J. Koester, Washington; Judge W. E. Rice, Warren, Pa.; Wesley B. Best, Esq., D. A. Gill, F. F. Lippitt and E. P. Cullum of Meadville.

1883-1899

Following 1883, the chapter quite naturally declined from the prosperity and lustre of the period immediately preceding.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

The old authority and dignity gone, it was hard for the boys of '84-'87 to keep the chapter up to the standard of their predecessors. By 1888, however, the old spirit was awakened and in the next few years the members were prominent in military, music, literary society, Pan-Hellenic affairs and the famed college play, "Captain Dutton." In truth, they carried with them the initiative that makes that all important thing, "college life," the fine formative important thing that it is.

From 1883 to 1888, the Richmond Block, third floor, was the home of Delta Tau Delta. In the latter year, a venture was made at running a chapter house, the old Cullum homestead on Randolph Street being taken for the purpose. This was one of the very first occasions in the history of the Fraternity when a chapter undertook to manage a house and among the earliest at Allegheny. After two years, the experiment was given up and the chapter met in the Post Office Building, the Richmond Block and the building opposite the CHAUTAUQUAN.

During this period, as in the very earliest one, the great event was a convention. In February, 1895, the Eastern Division Conference met in Meadville. The fact of most interest in connection with it was that the "Choctaw Degree" was for the first time conferred. "Choctaws" had been the name applied to Deltas at Allegheny ever since the earliest days, as has been pointed out, but it was not until now that the Indian idea was elaborated into its present significance. It is now conferred biennially upon members of Alpha Chapter and occasionally upon members of other chapters, among whom have been several national presidents of the Fraternity and other prominent Deltas. A specially significant gold badge is worn by Choctaw initiates.

Lowrie McClurg of Alpha held the honored office of national president of the Delta Tau Delta from 1888 to 1891 and John A. Bolard was national ritualist. Alpha furnished to the fraternity at large the "walk-around", a single-file procession marched to a peculiar Indian chant. It likewise supplied the national Choctaw yell.

This period had been one of transition, and it ended gloomily. The close of the college year of '99 saw the departure

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

of the last active member of Delta Tau Delta. But, notwithstanding the up-and-down character of this group of years, it was not without men who, during their active membership and since, have "done things". The names of a few of them follow: Mr. Frederick B. Palmer, famous war correspondent, New York; Mr. Arthur W. Thompson, vice-president, B. & O. R. R.; Mr. James A. Wakefield, attorney, Pittsburgh; Mr. James T. Petty, journalist, New York; Mr. Robert M. Kurtz, editor, New York; Mr. George O. Relf, hotel manager, Salt Lake City; Mr. Walter G. Harper, contractor, Meadville; Mr. John H. McCloskey, attorney, Pittsburgh, and Mr. Archibald Irvin, sales manager, New York.

Since 1899

But the loyal alumni of Alpha were busy about the revival of a vigorous chapter. With H. A. Dunn, Walraven, Davenport and Fitzgerald as a nucleus, and the addition of M. H. Dewey and J. G. Pentz, the renaissance was well begun, so that, by 1902, chapter rooms were rented at Liberty and Chestnut. Next a house was rented at North Main, facing Loomis, the Bunce property. The chapter had quickly gained an estimable place in the fraternity world at Allegheny. The progress was not disturbed by the move to the house at the corner of Park Avenue and Loomis, which occurred in the spring of 1906.

Athletics had never been neglected, but now a new interest was aroused. On the 'varsity teams there came to be a fair share of Deltas, some of the best athletes of the college. More important, however, was the improvement in scholarship inspired by the policy of the Fraternity's president, Colonel James B. Curtis. Class room records grew better until in recent years Delta Tau Delta has been consistently among the topmost in the fraternity scholarship rating. The following alumni have received membership in the honorary fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa: John A. Bolard, '78; Charles B. Mitchell, '79; Charles E. Locke, '80; H. L. Smith, '04; M. H. Dewey, '04; F. T. Stockton, '07; W. E. Sheffer, '12; E. J. Hall, '13; and P. H. Nichols, '14.

Among the alumni, no man deserves more credit than Mr.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

E. P. Cullum of Meadville for the present prosperity of Alpha Chapter of Delta Tau Delta. Two faculty men, W. Branch Rickey, during 1904 and 1905, and Prof. Frank C. Lockwood, since his coming to Allegheny in 1902 as English professor to the present time, have given invaluable aid also. With these men from the outside, such leaders in the chapter as Malcolm Dewey, Pentz, Church, H. L. Smith, H. J. Stockton, F. T. Stockton, Cappeau, Russell, Mould and Baker brought the chapter to



Delta Tau Delta House

a thriving condition in 1910. They had put every effort to the task, and they received their reward. In January of that year, there was purchased, through the alumni, for a chapter house, the stately and famous old "Dick Mansion" on Highland Avenue. With the dream of almost a half-century realized, this history finds a fitting close. Alpha Chapter of Delta Tau Delta today is in a flourishing condition, scholastically, socially and financially, with the prospect of a future career as bright, if not brighter, than that of any period in its past.

H. L. ASKEY, '15.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

PHI DELTA THETA

Until 1879, there were but three Greek Letter fraternities in Allegheny College, but the steady progress of the institution under the administration of President Bugbee and the consequent increase in the number of students brought to pass the conditions out of which arose a strong demand for a new fraternity. This opportunity was recognized and a group of men united in a movement which finally crystallized into a chapter of Phi Delta Theta.

The leader of this movement was Emory Alden Nelson, '79, now a Presbyterian clergyman in New York. The idea of Phi Delta Theta was suggested to him by the Rev. A. T. McGlogney, an alumnus of Wooster University. Nelson then enlisted H. C. Hawkins, '82, in the cause, and by the first of April their number was swelled to fifteen men, who then applied for a charter. That much planning had ensued before this end was reached, there can be no doubt, but finally the preliminary work was done and the time came for final action.



C. W. Miner, '81.

Application was made to the National Grand Chapter which was at that time Pennsylvania Alpha, located at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. After a long delay, due, as was afterward explained by the grand secretary, to the large number of applications, the charter arrived. For a college of less than two hundred students and having already three strong chapters, the gaining of a fourth charter was somewhat unusual.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

The charter of Pennsylvania Delta is dated May 8, 1879, and "constitutes E. A. Nelson, D. W. Robinson, J. W. Kahle, W. Bowser, H. C. Hawkins, A. D. Collins, D. C. O'Conner, E. W. Peck, W. G. Warner, A. J. Loomis, J. A. Vance, O. R. Thomas, W. F. Compton, C. W. Miner, and E. S. Blair and their successors as the Pennsylvania Delta Chapter and entrusts to them the guardianship of the interests of Phi Delta Theta in Allegheny College."

Of the installation of the chapter, J. A. Vance says, "We were all, except Bros. Bowser and O'Conner, initiated in the parlor of the Commercial Hotel, now the Lafayette, on the 30th of May, Decoration Day, 1879. Strange thoughts had we on that occasion. The one which would frequently climb to the top in my brain was how one man was going to induct thirteen others into the mysteries of Phi Delta Theta. Brother J. A. Langfitt, of Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., was the man, and right well did he discharge the duty." The charter members of the chapter were representative men, studious, social and broad.

The new chapter prospered and was soon enabled to take a worthy place among the Greek Letter fraternities of the college. Only two or three meetings and a banquet were held before the college year closed, but during that time the chapter became firmly established. Shortly after its installation in Allegheny, its name was changed to Pennsylvania Epsilon, but the Delta Chapter was returned again, however, probably shortly after the dissolution of the original Pennsylvania Delta at Lehigh University.

For the first few years of its existence, Pennsylvania Delta, according to the prevailing custom among fraternities here, held its meetings each week in rented rooms in the down-town section. Up until Dec. 11, 1880, the chapter occupied a room in the old Commercial Hotel, but at this time it moved to rooms in the McHenry House. On Feb. 5, 1881, the chapter moved again, this time to the third floor of the Magaw Block on the corner of Water and Chestnut Streets. During their stay here, we have no record of any occurrences of historical

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

importance in the chapter itself, but in '82 President Bugbee was replaced by President D. H. Wheeler.

In October of '83, another move was made by the chapter, this time to the meeting room of the Knights of Pythias, on the third floor of the Post Office Building, on the corner of Park Avenue and Chestnut Street. A little later they secured the room of the Royal Arcanum in the Phoenix Block. The chapter seemed dissatisfied with this plan of renting a room for one night a week, however, and so, in 1889, they moved to the Kitchen Block, on Water Street, where they occupied the whole of the second floor. These rooms were furnished according to their own tastes and resulted in a much more attractive homelike place.

It was while they were occupying these rooms that the members of Pennsylvania Delta entertained their first convention. In the fall of 1894, the Alpha Province Convention was held in Meadville and the gathering of delegates from many chapters proved an inspiration to the young chapter at Allegheny, giving added impetus to its progress. In 1895, moving time came along again, and after a short stay in rooms of a Chestnut Street block, the chapter secured a house at 313 W. College Street and resided there for a couple of years.

In 1897, the chapter found permanent quarters when it moved into the house on the present site, 662 Highland Avenue. It was so well pleased with this house and grounds that in 1902 the property was purchased and became in reality the Phi Delta Theta House. It is a noteworthy fact that Phi Delta Theta was the first of the fraternities in Allegheny to own a chapter house. Since it will clear the debt and burn the mortgage in June of this Centennial year, it will also be the first to free its property of debt and leave it absolutely unencumbered. In 1909, Pennsylvania Delta made another "first" move when a cottage was built on the fraternity grounds, in the rear of the house, for the accommodation of the matron and her help, thus leaving the members of the fraternity in complete possession of the house after the evening meal.

Having given an account of the founding of the chapter and its establishment in permanent quarters, something remains to

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

be said of its personnel and the part that it has played in the activities of the college. In the thirty-six years of Pennsylvania Delta, two hundred and seventy-four men have been initiated into her mysteries. Of these, one hundred and sixty-two received their diplomas from Allegheny and two hundred and sixty are still living. Most of these men have since taken an active part in their respective communities, and the influence of a great many of them has extended much beyond their immediate environment. Some of the most prominent alumni who have "made good" in the world are:



Phi Delta Theta House

C. W. Miner, 1881, A. M., D. D., District Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

R. R. Ross, 1883, A. M., General Manager, Dodd, Mead & Co.

Alexander Vance, 1883, A. M., D. D., Rector St. Andrew's Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. P. Lynch, 1886, Ph. D., Superintendent of Schools, Lakewood, Ohio.

T. C. Blaisdell, 1888, Ph. D., President Alma College, Alma, Mich.

W. A. Elliott, 1889, L. H. D., Professor of Greek, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

C. F. Ross, 1891, A. M., Bradley Professor of Latin, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.

C. A. Pepper, 1892, A. B., Vice-President Redpath Lyceum Bureau, New York, N. Y.

Arthur Staples, 1894, A. M., D. D., Methodist Episcopal clergyman, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

W. C. Swearer, 1895, A. M., B. D., Methodist Episcopal Missionary, Kong-ju, Korea.

W. J. Lowstuter, 1898, Ph. D., Professor in Iliff Theological School, Denver, Colo.

D. B. Casteel, 1899, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Biology, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

E. F. Phillips, 1899, Ph. D., Apiarist, Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

R. H. Motten, 1901, A. B., Professor of English, Colorado College, Colorado Springs.

R. G. Freeman, 1904, A. M., D. D., Presbyterian Clergyman, Pasadena, Cal.

H. R. Harper, 1910, A. B., Instructor Boston Theological School, Boston, Mass.

Pennsylvania Delta has always had in the chapter men of thorough scholastic ability and as evidence of this she has to show a list of twenty-six men who have been honored by election to the Phi Beta Kappa Society. They are: Alexander Vance '83, C. P. Lynch '86, F. M. Kerr '88, W. A. Elliott '89, R. W. Elliott '90, F. G. Stubbs '90, C. F. Ross '91, R. W. Darragh '93, J. W. Campbell '93, Arthur Staples '94, Paul Weyand '98, D. B. Casteel '99, E. F. Phillips '99, T. T. Allen '02, R. G. Freeman '04, L. W. Swanson '06, Stanley Bright '07, C. T. Greer '08, P. P. Parsons '09, Frederic Bright '10, S. L. Maxwell '10, W. F. Dalzell '12, H. J. Wieler '13, O. C. McLean '13, J. R. MacGowan '14, P. F. Barackman '14.

It is not as a chapter of grinds, however, that Pennsylvania Delta has established itself in Allegheny, but as a group of all-around men and a glance at the following statistics taken from the college year-books since 1889 will suffice to show this: Nine men have received Senior Six. Twenty-two men have represented Allegheny in intercollegiate debate and oratory.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

while five have won the Wakefield oratorical contest. Forty seven men have represented the chapter on the musical clubs, and eleven Phi Delts have led the Glee Club. It has had eight editors-in-chief of the *CAMPUS*, six of the *KALDRON*, and one of the *LITERARY MONTHLY*. Nine of the presidents of the Y. M. C. A. have been members of Pennsylvania Delta. Athletics have also received a good degree of attention. There have been six baseball captains, three track captains, two football captains, and in the twenty years of basketball in Allegheny, eleven basketball captains. Tennis has not been an intercollegiate sport for many years, but since it has been Delta had nine 'varsity representatives. In dramatics, Phi Delta Theta has also been active, and since the establishment of the Duzer Du Dramatic Society, in 1910, twelve men have been elected from the chapter. These facts furnish ample proof of the statement that Pennsylvania Delta of Phi Delta Theta is a well-rounded chapter, of benefit not only to the members themselves, who enjoy the fraternal life in the House, but also to the college which profits by the incentive offered to the members of the chapter to strive to maintain the standard set by the men who have left their records as constant reminders of the aims and ideals of the fraternity.

JOHN BRIGHT, '15.

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON

If one had been with eleven students of Allegheny College on the evening of March 1, 1887, he would have had no thought of cold winds or the sullen skies of the season. Rather, the hilarity which pervaded the atmosphere suggested something quite to the contrary. What excitement there was that afternoon when the postman brought a letter having in the upper corner: "Return in five days to Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, Atlanta, Georgia." How quickly did eager hands tear open the envelope! Yes, there it really was, a charter from Sigma Alpha Epsilon! It was no longer a hope and a dream, but an actual fact. Pennsylvania Omega of Sigma Alpha Epsilon was really here, and here to stay.

The eleven men who were the charter members of Pennsylv-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

vania Omega had organized themselves together for mutual improvement in 1885. They chose to be designated by the name Tsay Oo Fow, thus being a German letter society. The club did not remain stationary, but grew and prospered; it was not neglected or disregarded by the other fraternities, but instead, it held a vital position in college life. In many ways it was treated practically as a national organization, the name only being lacking. This was especially true in social circles, for when receptions were held by one fraternity for the others, Tsay Oo Fow Society was also invited. Thus it was only a step from a local society to a national organization.

On March 5, 1887, the infant chapter Pennsylvania Omega was launched on its journey. Messrs. John H. Focht and William S. O'Neil, of Ohio Sigma, Mount Union College, initiated as charter members the following men:

A. L. Boush, of Meadville, '88; F. H. McQuiston, of Saegertown, '88; W. M. Sackett, of Meadville, '88; S. A. Tomes, of Pittsburgh, '88; W. J. Booth, of Meadville, '90; W. H. Marshall, of Hartstown, '91; D. W. Camp, of Meadville, '91; J. T. Odell, of Meadville, '91; C. L. Sherwood, of Cambridge, '91; C. H. Bowman, of Springboro, '91, and D. E. Wolfe, of Bradford, '91.

These men at once realized the responsibility which they had assumed, and they spared no pains in attempting to make the chapter all that a chapter should be. They did not expect to find a royal road to success. They knew that it was not child's play to start a chapter that would last, since there were already four old and well established national fraternities represented at Allegheny. As was epigrammatically stated in an early chapter letter, "A kite rises against the wind, not with it; opposition is the vestibule of success; and those who labor and strive, spin gold."

When the year 1886-87 was over, the infant chapter felt that it had grown considerably in strength and in influence. It lived in a handsome suite of rooms in the Delamater Block, which is the present Lafayette Block. It had made its debut in social circles by giving a reception to the other fraternities here represented. One new addition had been made to the group in Mr. Charles G. Lindsay, of Jamestown, N. Y. Thus

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

there were twelve men who, in the early summer of 1887, left Allegheny, with changed ideals. They had tasted of the joys of friendship under new bonds.

In the fall of '87, eleven loyal Sig-Alphs returned, full of enthusiasm. They had visited the shrine of Minerva, and she had dropped coals of fire on their hearts. Earnestly they strove to carry high the standards of their fraternity and to be worthy of the purple and gold. That they were most optimistic, is shown by the words of A. L. Boush, of the Class of '88, who wrote: "The future outlook is bright and promising; the clouds of darkness, which first overhung and shrouded our horizon, I am overjoyed to say, are breaking and through them we are able to see a bright and glorious future; and to hold in anticipation the time when Pennsylvania Omega shall take the first rank among the college fraternities represented at dear old Allegheny."

These men worked hard and carried off their share of honors for the fraternity. The following paragraph appears in an early chapter letter: "Considering the brevity of our chapter's existence, we are proud to report that the turbulent stream of college life bears a bark so richly laden with honors for Sigma Alpha Epsilon." The following honors were held by Sigs: Senior Class orator, Senior Class historian, literary editor of the college magazine, two ranking captains in Allegheny College corps of cadets, and two ranking first lieutenants. Early in the autumn, the mystic veil was raised to three new men. Later in the year, Mr. Charles C. Freeman was initiated. Mr. Freeman has been a credit both to his fraternity and to his college, winning the Phi Beta Kappa key, and now being the professor of chemistry and Dean of Westminster College. He is also a member of the American Chemical Society, A. A. A. S.

In the fall of '89, ten Sig-Alphs returned to college with new plans. Since the other fraternities occupied chapter houses, it was due Sigma Alpha Epsilon that Pennsylvania Omega should have a home. Consequently, these ten men began the fall term with this ideal ever before them. They rushed and initiated five men within the first six weeks. After such an achievement, they felt entitled to a house. So an attractive

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

home on Terrace Street was rented and furnished. Only then were the advantages of fraternity life fully realized. Furthermore, this venture proved to be a valuable aid in obtaining good men; at the close of the spring term the chapter consisted of twenty men. Numbering among its numbers some of the best men in college, Pennsylvania Omega was beginning to grow strong. One of the outstanding names of that year's roll is that of Herbert William Rand, of Harvard, then of Oil City. Mr. Rand received his A. B. degree from Allegheny in 1892. In 1898 he received his Master's degree from Harvard, and in 1900 his Ph. D., and in recognition of his ability, was elected to the Assistant Professorship of Zoology in the University. He is also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the American Society of Zoologists.

On October 6, 1890, there was initiated into Pennsylvania Omega the man who has done more for his chapter than any other single member, Robert Bruce Gamble, of Meadville. Dr. Gamble has faithfully stood by Pennsylvania Omega in times of difficulty as well as of prosperity. To him in a large measure belongs the credit of having made by untiring efforts the chapter what it is today. When Dr. Gamble was graduated from Allegheny, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo. From there he was graduated in 1896. Since then he has lived in Meadville, where he has built up as



Dr. R. B. Gamble

a physician and surgeon an excellent practice. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Dr. Gamble, who was Captain Gamble of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, went to the front with his company. He proved to be the same sort of a soldier that he was a doctor, and his ranking was soon changed from captain to major. But he is a major no longer, for it is now Colonel Gamble who is giving a part of his life to his fraternity and to the "boys on the hill".

Every chapter of every fraternity

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

has its ups and downs, and Pennsylvania Omega of Sigma Alpha Epsilon has not been an exception. One of its "downs" was in '91. The storm, which had been brewing for some time, broke upon the chapter in that year. Seven members were expelled. However, the sun does not always remain behind the clouds, and upon its reappearance, the chapter took a new lease of life. It was like a rosebush sending forth new shoots which had to be pruned back in order that it might develop more symmetrically and better proportioned. Pruned back as she was, Pennsylvania Omega was able to take a firmer foothold. Her roots extended deep down into the roots of college life so that she could not be uprooted by storm winds of any sort. In a short time, she was again happily prosperous.

The following year, Pennsylvania Omega made herself known throughout the whole fraternity by contributing an addition to the fraternity yell. The fraternity at first used:

"Ruh rah! ruh rah! ruh rah ree!
Ruh rah! ruh rah! S. A. E!"

To this the Ohio Wesleyan Chapter had added:

"Phi Alpha Alicazee!
Phi Alpha Alicazon!
Sigma Alpha, Sigma Alpha!
Sigma Alpha Epsilon!"

At the 1892 convention, the Pennsylvania Omega boys appeared with the further contribution:

"Rah! rah! Bon ton!
Sigma Alpha Epsilon!"

The convention approved of it, and it was used during the session. Eventually, all three yells were combined, and the national yell of Sigma Alpha Epsilon today begins with the Ohio Wesleyan yell, followed by the Pennsylvania Omega yell repeated twice, and concludes with the original fraternity yell.

In 1895, Pennsylvania had the good fortune of numbering among its new members Frederick Stephen Breed. While in college, he held a vital place in college life, and upon graduation, he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. The following year he received his Master's degree from Harvard University. In

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

1905, he was recalled by his Alma Mater to accept the principalship of the Preparatory School, Alden Academy. Three years later he was elected Assistant Professor of Education in the University of Michigan, which position he still holds.

It was also in 1895 that Sigma Alpha Epsilon was signally recognized at Allegheny College by Governor William H. McKinley. When this loyal Sigma Alpha Epsilon and son of Allegheny, who was later to become President of the United States, delivered an address to the graduating class of the college, although he might have worn various other honorable emblems, he chose to wear only the purple and gold of his fraternity.

The further progress of the chapter was rapid until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, in 1897-98, when several active members left college and went to the front. But even though the number of active men was depleted, the usual number of college honors were held by Sigs. From 1898 forward, the chapter continued to grow and prosper. It had passed through the early stages of evolution and it had soundly established its place among the other national fraternities at Allegheny. Although some years have been perhaps more prosperous than others, yet since 1897 there has been no time when the condition of Pennsylvania Omega has been alarming. Those precarious periods have passed forever, and today the chapter occupies a position established only by hard work and the untiring efforts of the active men and the interested alumni.

During the first twenty-two years of its existence, Pennsylvania Omega occupied successively six different houses. Their first house, after leaving their suite in the Delamater Block, was on Terrace Street, near Randolph; from there they moved to what is now the Armory, on the Diamond; next they occupied a residence on Randolph Street; and their next home was on Park Avenue. This residence the chapter occupied, with the exception of a couple of months in the spring of 1903, when they temporarily rented a house on Walnut Street, from January, 1903, until March, 1909. In September, 1907, the alumni of the chapter purchased a plot of ground on North Main Street, between Loomis and Sherman Streets, just opposite the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

lower end of the campus on North Main Street. There they erected a modern frame building for the occupation of the active chapter, and at last Pennsylvania Omega had a home of her own. To Dr. R. B. Gamble, Ben. R. Williams, J. A. Gibson, Fred S. Breed, and Andrew G. Williams, of the chapter alumni; C. H. Bowman, of Ohio Sigma, and Professor Charles



Sigma Alpha Epsilon House

J. Ling, of Colorado Zeta, in a large measure belongs the credit for establishing Pennsylvania Omega in her new home.

During the twenty-eight years of its existence, Pennsylvania Omega has initiated two hundred thirty-seven men into Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

R. F. KOEHLER, '15.

ALPHA CHI RHO

In the latter part of May, 1904, John R. Giblyn and George H. Rowley, both students of Allegheny College, conceived the idea of a society to advance scholarship and promote true fraternal spirit among the members. At that time there were

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

many non-fraternity men in the college who appeared to be excellent material for such an organization. There was a total enrollment of men of one hundred and sixty, just double the number of 1894. The fifth and last Greek Letter society had entered Allegheny in 1887. Debating the plan with their associates, Giblyn and Rowley decided to form a secret society. The action was founded upon a firm belief in the good influence of fraternal life and the great advantages to be gained from the close association. Definite plans were then made and rooms engaged for the next year on the upper corner of Locust Street and North Park Avenue. The new society took on the name of the Theta Delta Psi Fraternity, but did not secure the Faculty approval until March 17, 1905, whence it dates its permanent organization.

The charter members were J. R. Giblyn, New York City; George H. Rowley, District Attorney of Mercer County, Pa.; W. B. Hotson, C. M. Hotson, Manager of the Wells, Fargo Company; A. A. Hoch, F. G. Smith, Professor of Engineering at the University of Foo Chow, China; R. Parker Andrews, pastor of the M. E. Church at Ambridge, Pa.; F. A. Hewit and C. R. Dye, Superintendent of Schools, Franklinville, N. Y.

In the autumn of 1906, the growth of the local society caused the members to look for new quarters. Consequently, they were lodged in a large stone house on Highland Avenue through the kindness of the late Colonel Dick, who became interested in the fraternity and showed its members many favors. The society has maintained a well-furnished house continuously since its organization, and since 1908 it has occupied its present location on the corner of Loomis Street and North Park Avenue.

Several of the recent successful Allegheny alumni are members of Theta Delta Psi. Charles C. Hasely, '13, is an instructor in the University of New York City, and M. W. King, '08, is an instructor in the Medical Department of Johns Hopkins University; George B. Rowley, '05, the young Mercer County District Attorney, is known throughout Western Pennsylvania as a most energetic and promising lawyer. Rev. Thomas Fornear and Rev. R. P. Andrews, '08, are rising clergymen in the Pittsburgh Methodist Conference.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

In 1911 the membership of the fraternity numbered sixty, with twenty active members. They became interested in obtaining a charter from Alpha Chi Rho, believing that affiliation with a national fraternity of such standards and traditions would be of mutual advantage. In May, a petition was sent to the National Council and in June an investigation was made by the National Secretary. At the meeting of the National



Alpha Chi Rho House

Council, held at Philadelphia, October 17, 1911, members of Theta Delta Psi were present to support the petition.

For the next two years, correspondence continued and representatives of Alpha Chi Rho visited the chapter from time to time, and in the spring of 1914 the National President paid a final visit of inspection, and on his return, the long-hoped-for charter was granted. On May 30 of the same year, Phi Iota

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Chapter of Alpha Chi Rho was instituted and Theta Delta Psi was absorbed in the national organization.

The fraternity was founded at Trinity College and its chapter roll is confined to the strong eastern institutions. The Allegheny Chapter is its extreme western outpost. Alpha Chi Rho belongs to that class of fraternities which has for its object the development of the manly and moral qualities of its members, being thus the means of raising constantly the mental, social and moral standards both of their own brothers and of the colleges in which they are established. Its platform of principles and ideals, called the "Landmarks of the Fraternity", are as follows:

(1) Membership from Christians only; (2) The insistence on a high and clean moral standard; (3) The paramount duty of brotherly love between the members; (4) Insistence of manliness as the essential requirement in members, and the denial of possible external defects, or of possible poverty as constituting a sufficient reason for black-ball.

With these ideals, the organization has begun a new history, and, thus early, evidence of its success is very manifest. The chapter at present has twenty-six resident brothers. The scholarship has been high this year and the men give promise of large and extended work in the various college activities.

The graduate chapter of the fraternity, although in its infancy, is one of which the active chapter is proud. Among its members are Samuel H. French, manager of the Order Department of the Pittsburgh Shovel Works; Wendell P. Ball, Division Engineer of the B. & O. Railroad; Benjamin H. Ball, Professor Grand Prairie Seminary, Indiana; James G. Else, draftsman, Youngstown, O.; H. B. Storer, Wesley G. Hayes and Charles R. Walker, Professors at the Polish Institute, Cambridge Springs, Pa.; Claire F. Brockway, Edwin Coon, Paul V. Kline and Lynn M. Davis, all of whom have occupied responsible positions in the teaching profession the past year.

R. E. HOFFMAN, '16.

KAPPA ALPHA THETA

When Kappa Alpha Theta entered Allegheny, in 1876, but seven women were in attendance at the college, and they only

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

on grudging sufferance. It was therefore a plucky achievement when four of those seven secured a charter from the oldest Greek Letter society for women, at that time a national organization of six chapters. The frown of the Faculty and the ridicule of their fellow students effectually dampened the enthusiasm of the ambitious four, however, and after the graduation of three of their members in June, the outlook in the fall was so unpromising that the lone guard wisely, if reluctantly, gave up the charter.

In 1881 the time was ripe for the assertion of women's equality with men at Allegheny. Mu Chapter was then permanently established, having a membership of thirteen the first year on its roll, as follows: Jessie Dunham (Stewart), Minnie Saeger (Van Rensselaer), Alice Gardner, Cassia Patton, Julia McGrew, Iris Barr, Ida Henderson, May Folmer, Virginia Miller (Lynch), Emma Powell (Nicholls), Clara Snyder (Hollister), Cora Staples and Lydia Wood (Bodley).

During the six years ensuing, the society passed from toleration to respectful recognition, and in the latter part of the period enjoyed a flourishing existence wholly free from opposition. An attractive room on the fourth floor of Hulings Hall had become the fraternity home, and Kappa Alpha Theta was regarded as an integral factor in the college life.

In the fall of 1887, with the advent of Kappa Kappa Gamma, Mu received the advantage of that wholesale rivalry which is one of the best incentives to excellence, and the subsequent enlargement of the Pan-Hellenic circle increased this beneficial stimulus. For nearly three decades, Theta's history at Allegheny has been that of the usual prosperous chapter in a conventional favorable environment. Her material growth has been attested by two changes of chapter hall for larger, more pretentious quarters, the handsome suite now occupied in Hulings having been formally opened in the spring of 1906.

The intellectual standing of the chapter is evident in the list of Phi Beta Kappa members at Allegheny: Mae Goff Smith, '86; Harriet Reitze Coney, '87; Clare Belle Howard Coale, '93; Elvira Bascom, '94; Clara Campbell, '95; Sabra Vought, '99; Ella Craig Phelps, '01; Ruth Townley, '03; Maud

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Shadduck Bynum, '01; Katherine Adams McCune, '07; Florence Grauel Miller, '08; Mary Sansom Jones, '14; Dorothy Sansom, '13; Beulah Grauel, '13; Florence Griswold, '13; Ruth Dodd, '14, and Gertrude Hammond, '14.

In the relation of Mu Chapter to the national fraternity, it was honored in 1900-2 by having Mary E. S. Scott hold the position of Grand Vice-President and Grand Treasurer.

On the alumni roll of the chapter, numbering 159 members, are names of women holding positions of trust and distinction not only in all parts of the Union, but in foreign lands as well. Josephine Henderson, as a teacher, Charlotte Illingworth, as a missionary in India; Hattie O. Johnson, Julia Krech and Lettie Johnston, in city social service; Sabra Vought, as librarian in various colleges; Dr. Ella D. Goff, of Pittsburgh, as a physician; Mrs. Alice Crittenden Derby and Florence Langworthy, as writers of merit, are especially worthy of mention.

The rank and file of the fraternity constitutes a body whose influence for loyalty and aspiration typifies the best elements of college womanhood. In a less tangible, but more real field of attainment, Mu has striven for the maintenance of the general fraternity ideals of scholarship, sociability and Christian service, with the measure of success manifest in the liberal share of honors accorded her members and in their identification with every constructive movement or event of the college.

DOROTHY ABRAMS, '15.

KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA

Early in the year 1888, Gamma Rho Chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma was organized at Allegheny College with Kate Christy, Mary Christy, Carrie Frances Mount, Bessie Putnam and Jessie Smith as charter members. At this time, the Kappas had the largest woman's Greek letter society in the country, with a settled policy of entering only the larger colleges. The girls were greatly elated over securing a charter. This was done through the influence of Miss M. Adele Barney (now Mrs. Wilson), of Tau Chapter, at that time an editor on THE CHAUTAUQUAN, published then in Meadville. Mrs.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Wilson is a writer of some note whose work appears in various papers and magazines. The entire college seemed to share in the girls' elation and the new chapter received a most enthusiastic welcome into the Greek world.

The installation took place Feb. 13, at the home of Mrs. Whiting, sister of Jessie Smith, and after the ceremony representatives from the men's fraternities gave a banquet in honor of the event. The chapter met with Miss Smith until June, 1888, when it was given the southeast room on the fourth floor of Huling's Hall. Later the northwest room also was given to them.

Gamma Rho now had a real home and could begin to furnish it, a process that delights every woman's heart. The pleasure was greatly augmented by the gifts which each of the fraternities and other friends sent to them. The most thrilling gift came from a friend of Lillian and Eula Mannett in New York. This donation became a permanent active member of the chapter under the cognomen of "Mrs. Potter Brown".

During these early days, chapter meetings were rather strenuous affairs. There were no inherited fraternity policies; no older members to instill established ideals. Relations to the college and its life, to the other Greek societies, and relations of the members to each other, caused many long and heated discussions. Miss Barney successfully impressed the cultural value of fraternal life. After the business sessions, the evenings would often be spent in an animated discussion of Ibsen's *Nora Helmar* or some equally exciting topic. In looking back, it seems very significant that such discussions usually centered about some problem in the life of women, and the debates were vigorous and fearless.

One of the pleasant things of this period was a reception given for the Kappas by Miss Ida Josephine Henderson, Miss Ida Tarbell and Miss Barney, of the CHAUTAUQUAN staff. Also there was the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Mary Livermore, who came to Meadville to lecture. She was a Kappa and undoubtedly did a great deal to enlarge and ennoble fraternity life.

One of the important events in the history of Gamma Rho

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Chapter was the entertaining of the National Biennial Convention from Aug. 25 to Aug. 31, 1908. There were present more than two hundred college women, representing nearly every State in the Union. The college buildings and the men's fra-



Miss Bessie Putnam

ternity houses were placed at the disposal of the guests. The days, of course, were devoted to business, the evenings to festivities. There was a reception to the Grand Council; Alpha Chi Omega gave a most charming musicale; next was a lawn fete to present the Kappas to the town people; and the fitting finale, the banquet.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

There is nothing very exciting in the history of Gamma Rho. Its life has been healthy and vigorous. Its members have entered into the life of the college to the fullest degree, and, leaving college, they have entered into the life of the world in the same whole-hearted fashion. Of our charter members, Kate Christy is the wife of T. C. Blaisdell, now President of Alma College, Alma, Mich. Mary Christy died after a brief but promising career as a physician. Carrie Mount died very soon after graduating. Bessie Putnam is a writer of recognized merit. Her work has been accepted and published by forty papers and magazines, including THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, HARPERS' BAZAAR, SUCCESS. Jessie Smith Trumper is a successful physician in Cleveland and is equally successful as a home-maker.

Very early Kappa Kappa Gamma obtained a strong foothold in Meadville. Her local members have always been a source of strength and pride. They are active in club, in society, in church, in civic work, in charitable enterprises and in the homes. The Kappa girls have been interested and capable in every line of work. Several have engaged successfully in college settlements.

Indeed, in 1907, Louise Bolard Moore, as a result of her study, published a book, "Wage Earners' Budgets", a work of such value as to bring her national recognition. Finetta Porter Sackett and Leone McLean have rendered important services along sociological lines.

Winnie Kate Mount and Gertrude Hastings Transeau are successful physicians. Grace Van Woert Henderson has published a small collection of worthy poems, whose circulation has not been made public. Katharine Dewey Wilson, as a newspaper writer, has won recognition. Many of the girls have made excellent teachers. Helen McClintock, Professor of German and Dean of Women in Geneva College, is a notable example. So also is Jessie Marvin, in the Margaret Morrison School, Carnegie Institute. Helen Heiner is a promising vocalist, winning the contralto prize lately in the Eisteddfod.

The following alumni have won the key of Phi Beta Kappa: Mrs. Mary Colter English, '98; Mrs. Georgiana Crane Muller,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

'00; Mrs. Ruth Hay Dunlap, '00; Mrs. Blanche Beecher Hatch, '01; Miss Dema Bard, '02; Mrs. Erma Rogers Waid, '03; Miss Helen McClintock, '04; Miss Winifred Terry, '04; Mrs. Elsie Ball Stone, '06; Mrs. Mary Nicholls Maxwell, '09; Miss Hazel Emery, '10; Miss Elizabeth Ling, '12; Mrs. Mary Sowash Hughes, '12.

Out of one hundred forty girls who were members of Gamma Rho Chapter before 1913, eighty-eight are married. This number includes sixty per cent of her Phi Beta Kappa roll. This is a significant fact and better describes the Kappa Kappa Gamma girls than any other thing that could be said. With their fine intelligence, their cultivated minds, their modern outlook, they are still the womanly women who love home and family life. Just as smart and forceful as those women who today are making independent names for themselves, these many Kappas are realizing the fullness of life in becoming very successful wives and mothers.

JEAN FREY, '95.

ALPHA CHI OMEGA

Blessed be that genus of the human family known as cousins! The particular relative in mind is Mary Satterfield, an Alpha Chi from Northwestern University, who, through correspondence with her cousins, Zannie Tate and Elizabeth Tate, of Meadville, was the direct means of the installment in Meadville of Delta Chapter of Alpha Chi Omega.

Weighty secrets had been passing back and forth between Chicago and Meadville in the winter of 1890, unconscious though the mailman had been. But the letters and the mysterious whisperings in a certain set of girls, who were students at Allegheny College and at the Meadville Conservatory of Music, were to culminate in a meeting of seven girls at the Tate home on Spring Street on the afternoon of January 29, 1891. At that meeting, Miss Satterfield, from Northwestern University, and Miss Price, from De Pauw University, were present and took charge of the installation of Delta.

Seven girls were initiated that day: Antoinette Snyder (Mrs. Manley O. Brown), Fern Pickard, '95, (Mrs. E. W. Stevens); Ruby Krick, '96, (Mrs. Thaddeus Evans); May Tinker.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

'96, (Mrs. George F. Barr); May Breden, Zannie Tate, '92, (Mrs. Luther P. Osgood), and Elizabeth Tate, '96, (Mrs. Alexander P. Wilson). That evening, Mrs. Juvia O. Hull, Director of the Conservatory, and Miss Mary Pinney, also a member of its Faculty, were initiated as honorary members.

The next morning the seven charter members, one full day old, were eager to learn with what degree of cordiality they would be received into the Meadville Greek Letter world, and straightway sallied forth in a body to college chapel with trepidation in their hearts. All fear was instantly dispelled for Alpha Chi Omega was welcomed by the other fraternities with true Pan-Hellenic spirit. More formal recognition came, a few weeks later, in the form of an invitation from Kappa Kappa Gamma to attend a party given for all the fraternities. It is surely a worthy fact to go down in history that at this function one of our charter members first met her future husband, who was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity.

After the first year, the social affairs of Alpha Chi Omega were many in the form of teas, recitals, spreads, receptions and banquets. For the first two years, the fraternity meetings were held in a small room in the Conservatory building, at the corner of Liberty and Chestnut Streets. In 1894, Delta took possession of the third floor of the house, one long room with sloping mansard walls. A photograph of the room, taken by Dr. Montgomery, one of Allegheny's beloved professors, displays the vastness of the room and its attractive arrangement. Here the chapter remained until 1901, when a change was made to the Shryock property on East Chestnut Street.

After two years, a new location was taken up in the Flood Building, on Park Avenue, where the Conservatory, now called the Pennsylvania College of Music, was established. Delta next rented two rooms on Highland Avenue, and the final move was to the front fourth floor of Huling's Hall.

Delta was hostess for the Fourth National Convention of Alpha Chi Omega in 1896, April 8-10. Margaret Barber, '96, now Mrs. C. R. Bowen, presided over the sessions. At that time there were twenty-one active members and nine resident alumnae. The social features were a musicale, receptions and

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

a banquet at the Commercial Hotel (the present Lafayette) at which Mrs. Juvia O. Hull was toastmistress.

Delta was again honored in 1904 when the Ninth National Convention was held in Meadville, November 2-4. Bertha Sackett, '03, (Mrs. W. P. Haynes), was then Grand Secretary. The social program of the convention consisted of receptions by the authorities of Allegheny College and the Pennsylvania College of Music and the sororities at Allegheny. The closing banquet was at Saegertown Inn with Miss Jessie Merchant, '01, as toastmistress. The fraternity of Alpha Chi Omega was steadily expanding and alumni of Delta had a share in that growth.

The following had been Grand Council officers: Zannie Tate, '92, Oct., 1891-Feb., 1893, Grand Secretary; Charlotte Webber, Feb., 1893-Mar., 1894, Grand Vice-President; Charlotte Webber, Mar., 1894-Apr., 1896, Grand President; Virginia Porter, '97, Mar., 1894-Apr., 1896, Grand Secretary; Gertrude Ogden, Apr., 1896-Dec., 1899, Grand Treasurer; Florence Harper, '92, Dec., 1899-Nov., 1902, Grand Treasurer; Alta Moyer, '03, Nov., 1902-1903, Grand Secretary; Bertha Sackett, '03, 1903-1905, Grand Secretary; Bertha Sackett, '03, 1905-1906, Grand Vice-President; Fay Barnaby Kent, '02, 1908-1915, Grand Vice-President; Grace Hammond Holmes, 1910-1912, Grand Historian; Grace Hammond Holmes, 1912-1915, President of Atlantic Province.

Literary honors were won by Lucy Loane, '11, prize given by THE LYRE for original legend, and by Celia McClure, '12, author of "The Fraternity Symphony." The chapter won THE LYRE loving cup for 1913-14.

The beautiful new initiation ceremony, adopted by the National Council in 1910 at the Detroit Convention and used for the first time in the fall of 1912, was largely the result of the research work of Fay Barnaby Kent, '02, who has brought great honor to Delta Chapter by her untiring enthusiastic work for Alpha Chi Omega.

The Alpha Chi Alumnae Chapter, in which Alleghenians are most interested because of the unusual number of Delta girls in its membership, is Gamma Gamma Chapter in New York

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

City. Miss Olive Porter, a Delta girl, was also an active member of Gamma Gamma until last year when she removed to Paris to study French and gather dramatic material. She is now a war correspondent. As a playwright, she is the author of *The Ringmaster*.

Margaret Barber Bowen, of Meadville, author, is a contributor of prose and verse to ATLANTIC MONTHLY, CENTURY, HARPER'S, OUTING, BOSTON TRANSCRIPT, SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN and children's periodicals. For a time she was on the ATLANTIC MONTHLY staff. Mrs. Juvia O. Hull, of Meadville, was head of the Conservatory of Music, and is director of the Oratorio Society.

The history of Delta is complete only with mention of the loyal Meadville Alumnæ Club. The members in town have always been an invaluable aid to the chapter at Allegheny. The club has a roll of twenty-nine, whose secretary is Mrs. Ruby Marsh Eldred, '08. The active chapter endeavors always to perform its share of college activities and gains its quota of honors. It has had one hundred and eighty-nine members, of whom fifty-one received the A. B. degree. History is still in the making and the story of Alpha Chi's further success and failures must be left to the narrator of 2015. Every member of Alpha Chi Omega will ever strive to make the New Allegheny proud to claim the fraternity as its daughter, for thus its worth to the college is fully realized.

LUCILLE LIPPITT, '15.

ALPHA GAMMA DELTA

The history of the local society, Theta Sigma, and of Alpha Gamma Delta, the national sorority, reflects the virility and energy of the New Allegheny. The close natural friendship of six kindred spirits antedated the actual formation of the Greek Letter group by more than a year. The sorority was the result of careful planning on the part of the girls reinforced by the advice of the faculty. With plans matured and approved, it came forth as Theta Sigma on Dec. 10, 1904, with six founders and three freshmen, to which a fourth was soon added. The time was ripe for the founding of another fraternity among the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

young women. The generous support of the Faculty and kindly greetings from the sororities were an encouragement to the new organization. Because of this hearty welcome into the world of Greeks, many early difficulties and trials were not experienced by Theta Sigma.



Miss Rowley

The records of the individual students making up the sorority were well and favorably known; working together with a common aim enabled them to make good progress. After two years of sorority life, this tribute was paid the chapter: "There is but one common testimony as to the social and intellectual excellence of the individuals in Theta Sigma. In every way they stand today the equal in ability, worth and college esteem with the

long established sororities." The earnestness of the sorority met with genuine appreciation in the college world and its growth was steady. The founders were: Edith Rowley, '05; Katherine M. McAlister, '06; Mabel E. Deane, '06; Florence L. Bates, '07; Wynona M. Baker, '08; Lucy H. Wright, '08. The Freshmen members were: May E. Hart, Edith J. Thompson, Erma M. Kibler and Josette H. Beebe.

The first home of the sorority was in the Library. In the fall of 1905, the present sorority suites in Huling's Hall were finished and Theta Sigma chose the rooms now occupied by Alpha Gamma Delta.

The early struggles incident to establishment and growth were not dissimilar to those of any local fraternity. But never in her history did Theta Sigma regret the steps taken in founding a new sorority or encounter difficulties that were not overcome. Its growth has been steady, its development well balanced and its enthusiasm never failing.

As the fraternity gained in strength and perfected its organization, a grand chapter was formed with officers and an annual convention. It had made a distinct and well recognized

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

place for itself and received the unsolicited recognition from the other sororities of an invitation to join the Pan-Heavenly organization.

Advances had been received from several of the smaller national sororities but were rejected as unsuitable. The fraternity was strong in itself and saw nothing to be gained from an alliance with these societies. Finally Alpha Gamma Delta and Theta Sigma entered upon negotiations which resulted in an affiliation in 1910. On Feb. 23 of that year, Kappa of Alpha Gamma Delta was installed with appropriate ceremonies by officers from the parent chapter in Syracuse. A marked similarity in forms, ideals and government made the transition easy. Under the new name, the former strong sorority life and high ideals of Theta Sigma have been upheld.

The sorority has graduated thirty-eight members, three-fourths of all its initiates up to 1912. In the ten years of its life it has had five presidents of the Y. W. C. A. The first president of the Student Government Association was a member of Theta Sigma. Several alumni have taken advanced work in universities. Oratorical and society prizes, athletic honors and class and club officers verify the early promise and high ideals of participation in all avenues of college life set before the members. Two members have received the A. M. degree from the college.

The active and alumni membership at present numbers sixty-nine. The following have been elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society: Mabel E. Deane, '06; Lillian Hepfinger, '08; Rose M. Kauffman, '10; Ethel M. Berry, '10; Margaret Hyde Beebe, '10; Mollie Bassett, '11. Three members have been in the faculty of the Preparatory School.

The courage and strength of youth and the enthusiasm of real attainment give Alpha Gamma Delta a foundation which she believes will make the opportunities of the second century of Allegheny an added stimulus to high endeavor for the college, to a strong life in the sorority and a wider influence on the world through her members as they go out into life.

MOLLIE BASSETT, '11.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

THE COMMONS CLUB

The Commons Club, the newest of the fraternal organizations, is the outgrowth of a loose organization of the non-fraternity men of the college, known as the Teutonic Association. This association, which was supposed automatically to include in its membership all non-fraternity men, had as practically its only function the holding of an annual banquet, and this banquet was an affair of varying success. The Toastmasters were as follows: in 1903, B. F. Williamson, in 1904, A. C. Saxman, in 1906, R. M. Stuntz, in 1907, C. W. Gill, in 1908, W. L. McKinney, in 1909, Prof. J. D. Hyskell, in 1910, H. N. Gould.

During the year of 1913 it was brought to the attention of some members of the Teutonic Association that a national organization of non-fraternity men, the Federation of Commons Clubs, existed, but no definite action was taken until the fall of 1914, when application was made to the Faculty for permission to organize a Commons Club. The permission was granted, and after the taking of various necessary steps, the local club was installed as the Allegheny Chapter of the National Federation of Commons Clubs on February 12, 1915.

The aim of the Commons Club is to secure for non-fraternity men the same privileges, the same advantages and opportunities for development as are afforded to the members of the older fraternities. It upholds the ideals of democracy, service and brotherhood by extending these advantages to every man, the only requirement for membership being that of good moral character. The chapter has made excellent progress, considering its youth. A large dwelling house on North Main Street has been rented for a club-house, and most of the members are now rooming there. The club has a membership of about twenty-five and there is every prospect of the greatest future and growth and prosperity.

C. A. NASH, '16.

TEUTONIA

The non-sorority women of the college, who had long felt the need of a closer organization, founded, in 1910, the Teu-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

tonia Association, for the purpose of establishing a closer social relationship and opportunity among all non-sorority women of the college. The first officers were Oma B. Stoner, 1911, president; Ida F. Preston, 1911, vice-president; Katherine Wheeling, 1912, treasurer; and Adelaide Remler, 1912, secretary. Other founders were Alice Strickland, E. C. Seymour, Jennie Goodrich, Viola Simpson and Lovina Saeger. The organization received a vigorous impetus at the beginning through the altruistic efforts and splendid enthusiasms of the founders; and its strong and steady growth indicates the fulfillment of a great need. Teutonia gives her members opportunity for leadership, and supplies the encouragement and the training; her friendships are broad and all-embracing; her ideals are wholesome; her standards high. Not the least of her efforts is to maintain a high scholastic standard among her members; Teutonia has had, since 1910, more Phi Beta Kappa members than any other woman's organization in the college in the same time. The Teutonia women have taken part in every phase of college life, and have been, by individual personality and cooperative effort, a great factor for good in the college.

LOUISE GOULD, '15.



CHAPTER XI

THE FACULTY



IN the length of service of the members of the Faculty of Allegheny College the record is almost as remarkable as that of the eight presidents, another serving but a single year, who rounded out a century of official activity, and of these the present executive has yet a good many days ahead of him. Of the sixteen men who held chairs of instruction from 1833 to 1883, the average duration

of a professorship was fifteen years. Only six men served less than ten years.

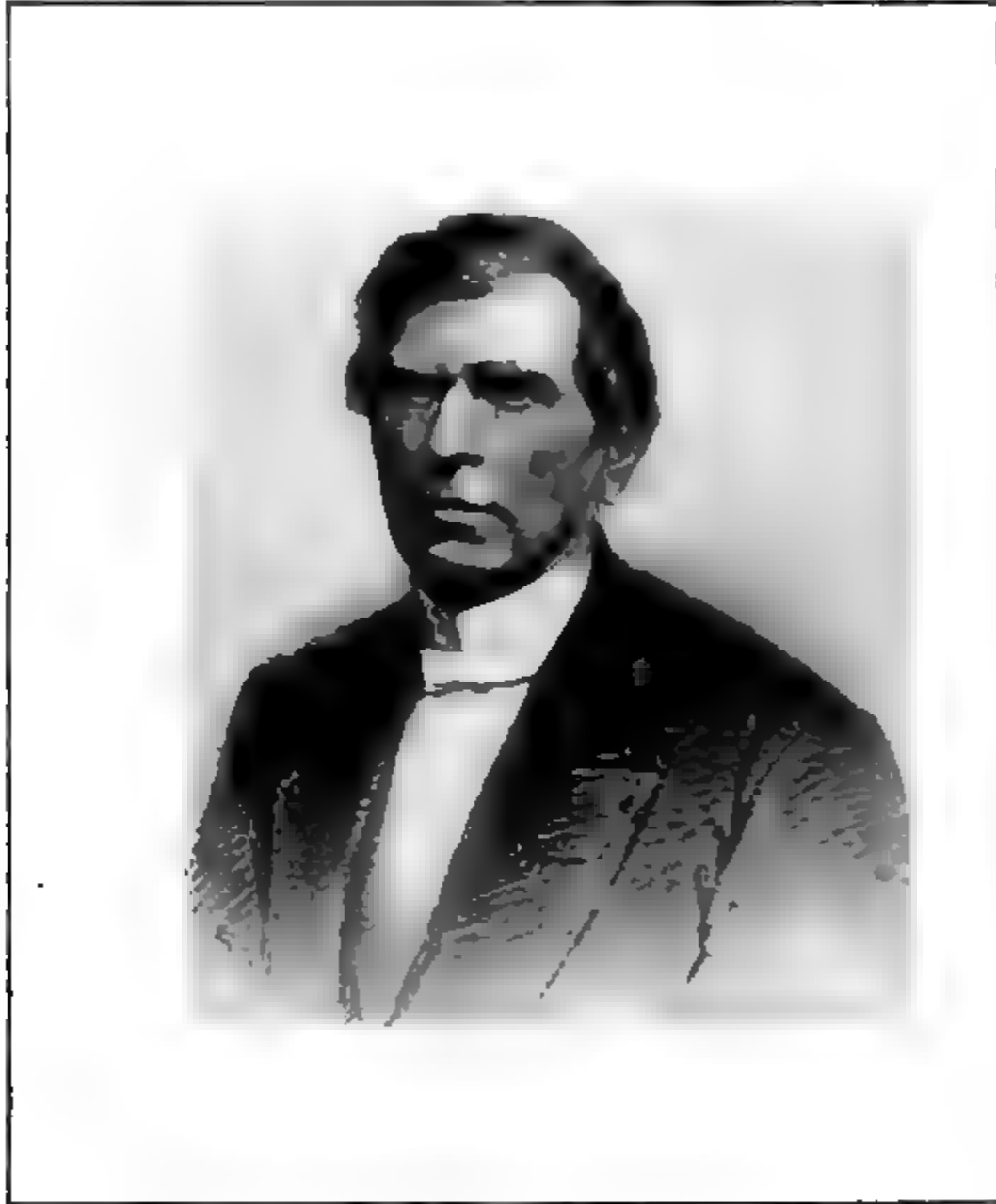
Their connection with the college has been a very vital one. Many a student in after years has realized that the personality met in the class room was the most formative influence of his career. Services have been rendered with a whole hearted loyalty to Allegheny and a self sacrifice that place this body of men in the front rank of the founders and the makers of the college.

BISHOP MATTHEW SIMPSON, vice-president of Allegheny College and professor of natural philosophy and chemistry, 1837-9, was born in Cadiz, O., June 21, 1811. His father James came from Tyrone county, Ireland, to America in 1793 and settled at Pittsburgh. Engaging in manufacturing weavers' reeds, he removed to Ohio, where he married in 1806 Sarah Tingley, a member of the Methodist Church. Within a year after Matthew's birth, the father died. An uncle Matthew directed the education of the lad, who became well versed in Latin, Greek, mathematics and the rudiments of Hebrew. The youth read

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

widely and the counsels of the elder Matthew Simpson, who was ten years in the Ohio Senate, were of great practical value to the ambitious scholar.

Dr. Homer J. Clark, coming to Cadiz as the agent of Madison College, fired his purpose to seek a higher education. After



Matthew Simpson, Vice-President, 1837-9

a year in Madison, becoming a tutor there, he returned to Ohio to teach school. He possessed also much mechanical skill, but his final choice of a profession was medicine. After reading three years, he began practice in May, 1833. In July of the same year his name was presented by his sponsor of Madison

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

College, Dr. Charles Elliott, to the Pittsburgh Conference in session at Meadville for admission as a preacher on trial. The young physician gave up excellent prospects and a lucrative business to enter the ministry.

After a year in the itinerancy, he was much discouraged, but by the earnest advice of Matthew Thoburn, of St. Clairsville, the father of Bishop J. M. Thoburn, he continued in the work. The next assignment was to Pittsburgh, in association with Rev. William Hunter, later a professor in Allegheny. The influence of Dr. Martin Ruter and Dr. Clark brought Matthew Simpson to the college faculty at Meadville. He wrote of his work thus: "I had charge of six classes, embracing those in natural science, sometimes one or two in mathematics and occasionally one in languages. The library of the college was large for those days and among other books had a collection of the church fathers in Greek and Latin, which I prized highly and carefully read."

Dr. Elliott wrote him from the WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE at Cincinnati to read the history of the Christian Church and become acquainted with all the great questions of controversy as found in the volumes of the Allegheny library. In the note books of this professor of science are found outlines on Origen, taken from the reply to Celsus, on Sale's Koran, extracts on chemistry and mineralogy, abstracts of Calvin's "Institutes" and citations from Jonathan Edwards and Lyman Beecher. It was a rich store house in Bentley Hall from which to draw and one of his colleagues expressed the conviction that the years spent in the professorship at Meadville advanced Matthew Simpson more than any of the students.

The tenor of college life ran very evenly in the Thirties. Professor Simpson dwelt in intimate relations with the students. A group met on Sunday afternoons at his home to read the Greek Testament. He visited the country miles around to preach and assist in revival services. He regarded his experience in Allegheny as contributing much to his later usefulness. After his success at Asbury University, he refused other college presidencies and became editor of the ADVOCATE at Cincinnati in 1848. His opposition to slavery made him

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

in 1852 a Bishop and during the war the fame of his eloquence as the champion of the North filled the nation. Bishop Simpson returned to Meadville in various official relations through the years. The student body felt itself much honored when he presided in January, 1865, at a session of the Allegheny Literary Society of which organization he was an honorary member. The college has a just pride in the career of its early professor and adopted son.

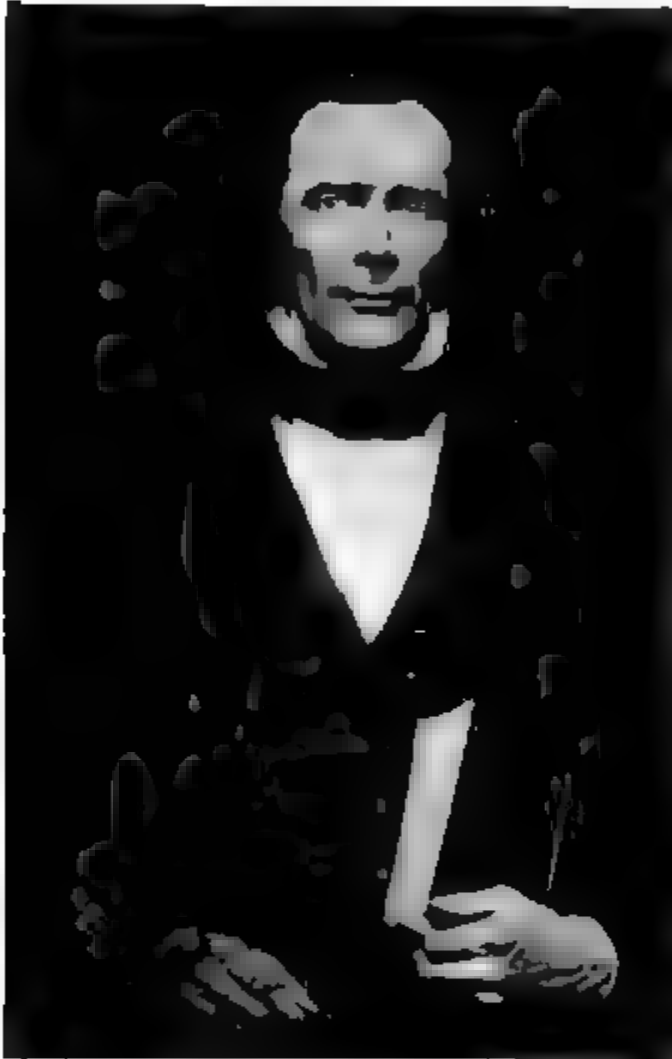
WILLIAM M. BURTON, A. M., preceptor, 1835, professor of ancient languages, 1836, of mathematics, 1837-40, was born in Connecticut in 1808, and removed to Erie County, Pa., in 1812. He was a student at Madison College and completed his training at Wesleyan University in 1834. He was admitted to the Erie Conference at the time of its formation in Meadville in 1836. Burton was a competent instructor and preached with acceptance. When he resigned his chair, he withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal church to enter the Protestant Episcopal. He became rector of St. John's Church, Cleveland, in 1842. He died in Michigan in 1854.

REV. GEORGE W. CLARKE, D D., Class of 1835, professor of Greek and Latin languages, 1837-1843, vice-president and professor of Greek, 1846-1854, was the first member of the Faculty who was an alumnus of the college. He was born in Stark County, Ohio, July 10, 1810, and at the time of his death, July 18, 1892, at Akron, Ohio, he was the oldest living graduate of Allegheny. Early proposing to enter the ministry of the Methodist Church, he enrolled in Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio. He was admitted into the Pittsburgh Conference and finished his Senior year in Allegheny College. After two years in the pastorate he was called by his *alma mater* to its staff.

As a teacher, he was a general favorite with the students. The professor was very tall and slim, mild mannered and a model of courtesy. While he was dignified, he was always approachable by his classes. He was not severe in his requirements in the class room, but willing to excuse delinquencies. At the time the college closed he served as pastor in Jamestown, N. Y.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

He was one of the leading men in the Erie Conference at its annual sessions. He early espoused the anti-slavery cause, when it was very unpopular to be an abolitionist. He continued in all the stormy times that followed a prudent but able



Professor George W. Clarke

advocate of freedom. He was sent as a delegate to the historic General Conference of 1844. He was also a member of the Conference of 1848, of 1856, in fact of six quadrennial Methodist gatherings.

Professor Clarke was a zealous defender of the doctrines and practices of his denomination. He engaged in a debate of several days with an eminent Presbyterian clergyman in Mercer County, Pa., on the principles of Calvinism. In Meadville, he took part in the controversy with the Unitarians at the time Calvin Kingsley was giving a series of addresses in defense of the

Trinitarian position. Clarke also while teaching wrote a treatise entitled "Christ Crucified", discussing the leading tenets of orthodoxy.

In 1854 he returned to the active pastorate, serving the leading churches and being presiding elder. When the East Ohio Conference was formed in 1876, he became a member and was appointed financial agent of Allegheny College, continuing until 1880. He then came to the Erie Conference and was an assistant pastor in Meadville, 1883-1885, when he took a superannuated relation. He was made a Trustee of Allegheny

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

College in 1870. His ambition was to round out fifty years of service in his church. He was permitted to receive fifty-two appointments.

The fine Christian character of Dr. Clarke was reinforced by good sense, excellent judgment and clear thinking. He was a man of determination and of energy. The spirit of youth never seemed to desert him. In his later years, with his white hair, serene features and tall form, he was an impressive figure.

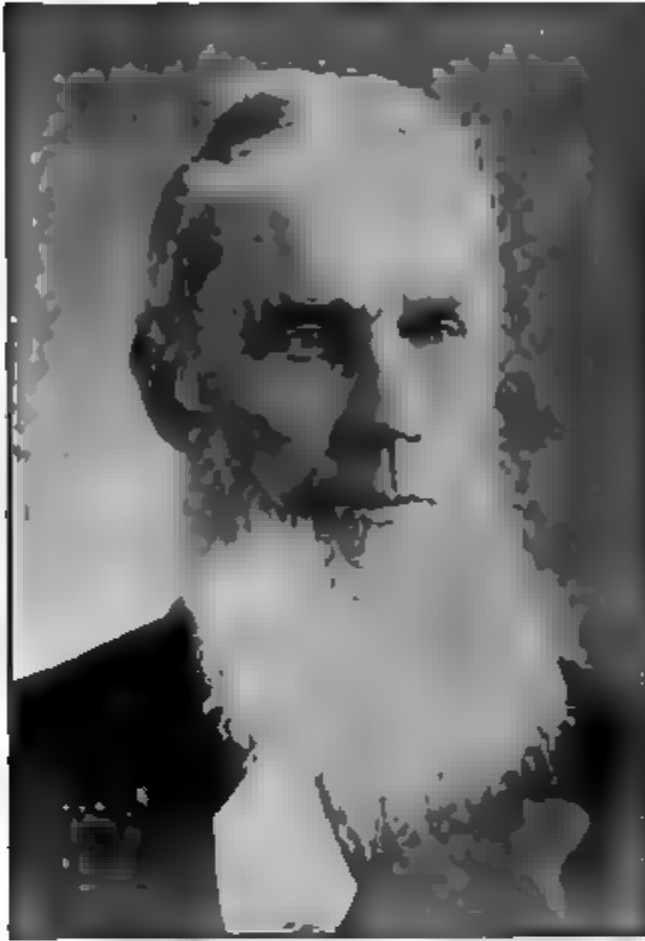
ROBERT T. P. ALLEN, professor of civil engineering and adjunct professor of mathematics, 1838-1842, was born in Maryland and from that State was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, July 1, 1830. In 1834, he became second lieutenant of the First Artillery. He was in the Seminole war, fighting in the skirmish of Okihumphy Swamp, March 30, 1836. He resigned July 1, 1836, and became an engineer in the service of the United States, superintending harbor improvements on Lake Erie, 1836-8. He was licensed to preach in the Erie Conference and invited to Allegheny to teach.

He was a sprightly little man, of a very friendly disposition. He had a slight impediment of speech. His own attentiveness and quickness of conception did not always have a ready response from the students and their slowness had a tendency to fret him. But the new subject of civil engineering was very popular in the college and the instruction was thorough and practical. Professor Allen was lost to Allegheny with its reverses and Transylvania University was the gainer for a few years. In 1847, he became the superintendent of the Kentucky Military Institute; in 1857, he took charge of the Bastrop Military Institute, Texas. In 1861, Allen went into the Confederate army. From 1866 to 1874, he was again superintendent of the Kentucky Military School at Franklin Springs. He was drowned in the Kissimmee River, Fla., July 9, 1888.

REV. JONATHAN HAMNETT, D. D., Class of 1839, professor of Latin, 1845-1874, professor of mathematics and astronomy.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

1874-1882, professor of philosophy, 1882-1885, librarian, 1885-1906, vice-president, 1863-1885. No alumnus of Allegheny ever



Rev. Jonathan Hamnett, D. D.

had the distinction of knowing every student for more than half a century save Dr. Hamnett. No other man gave 60 years of his life to his *alma mater* as did he. Born in Pittsburgh on Jan. 10, 1816, he acquired early a grounding in the common branches here and became a bookkeeper.

He united with the Methodist church and sat under the preaching of Dr. Martin Ruter. The young man was ambitious for a higher education and Rev. Matthew Simpson, then sta-

tioned at Liberty Street Church, encouraged him to go to Allegheny College. Before young Hamnett with two companions started on a summer day in 1836 to walk to Meadville, the party went to the study of the pastor for a parting prayer. The preacher at Pittsburgh sent minute counsels to the student about his work and soon came himself to the Faculty.

Our future professor had ten dollars when he left for college. He, like many others of the time, boarded himself. He was a leader in the Allegheny Literary Society, the temperance movement and other student affairs. After graduation he conducted a flourishing academy at Wellsville, Ohio. He was ordained by Bishop Roberts as a deacon and advanced to elders' orders in the Pittsburgh Conference. In 1845, he returned to Meadville to take a place in the reopened college, under the new scholarship plan of Dr. Clark.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Dr. Hamnett, as professor and citizen, rounded out a beautiful, useful life of ninety-four years, passing away August 29, 1910. Presidents and Faculty members came and went, but the genial Doctor held his way serenely. Much of the administrative responsibility of the college fell upon him during the ill health of Presidents Loomis and Bugbee. He was deeply interested in the material improvement of the college and the town. He traveled much in the soliciting of funds for various causes.

The professor of Latin was devoted to his work, though his interests were not exclusively confined to his department. Dr. Hamnett until the close of his life was a wide reader and a ready speaker on many topics. He was active in the Literary Union of Meadville and prepared for it an excellent sketch of the early Allegheny. He was the man eminently fitted by intimate contact with the long line of makers and benefactors of the college to have written its history.

As a teacher he held his students to their tasks. All did not take kindly to the dead languages and for them his reprimand was unsparing. One of the boys of the Fifties relates an incident of the class room, betraying the feelings of the delinquents: "the professor sat at the corner of the mantle by the old grate. One day before his entrance for the ten o'clock period, the boys with a red hot poker burned into the oaken floor, in front of his accustomed seat in a spot where his eyes must fall, the sentiment, 'Hic jacet Hamnett.'"

After a record of teaching for forty years, when most men retire, he took charge of the library and gave another quarter century of service to the college. It is as a librarian that the larger number of alumni now living remember Dr. Hamnett. In the rooms on the third floor of Ruter Hall he ruled over the kingdom of books. A catalogue written in his own careful hand still remains. Many anecdotes are told of how he enforced the rules of the library. Coeducation as an affair of conversation between the sexes did not obtain in its precincts. The thoughtless student, who tilted back in the chair as he read, heard a voice at his ear, "young man, a chair has four legs."

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

A lasting monument of the interest of Dr. Hamnett in Methodism is the Stone Church in Meadville. In his official relation to the structure he observed every stone that went into the foundation. He was present much of the time as the walls were rising. As this sanctuary stands today impressive in its large proportions and enduring strength, so Dr. Hamnett in his college responsibilities endeavored to build men and women into vigorous, symmetrical character.

His interest in students was keen and warm. His home was the haven of very many through the decades. His relations were intimate and confidential with not a few. The professor kept his heart young always so as to attract the friendship of the undergraduates. He seldom forgot a student whom he had met in his long career. After a half century by the tone of the voice he could name the speaker. Visitors to Meadville brought frequently the message from alumni widely scattered, "tell Dr. Hamnett that you saw us and give him our greeting."

The college delighted to honor him for his faithful protracted labors. Upon his ninetieth anniversary in 1906 a unique service was held in Ford Memorial Chapel. Roses from the college classes and purses of gold from Trustees and alumni were testimonials of esteem. At night an illumination of the campus amid the January snow and a great reception in the beautiful library marked the year of Dr. Hamnett's retirement from active duties. By a special ruling, he was then placed on the pension list of the Carnegie Foundation.

The good Doctor was a man of simplicity and of generosity. His urbanity, accompanied by a gracious dignity, won for him a universal esteem and love. He attained a serenity of soul that made his presence a benediction. He had a diversity of talent, but always gave of his best to the college. He felt he was directly called of God to his work in Allegheny. He was an example of whole-hearted devotion to his *alma mater*. Bishop Thoburn in the memorial service of 1910 said of him. "I have never known a man to make so much

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

out of a life time." He was a Trustee of the college from 1865 to 1910.

At his own fireside Dr. Hamnett was a rare spirit. Here in his latter days he held court over many devoted friends and admirers. He kept accurately informed on public affairs. He was generous in appreciation of all progress. He rejoiced fervently in the notable advance of the college in the new century. His life viewed as a whole was like a perfect day with a lingering beautiful twilight and there remained to make it complete, as he passed August 29, 1910, the boundary into the larger existence, only the Master's, "Well done." High in Allegheny's Hall of Fame stands the name of Jonathan Hamnett, '39, teacher, gentleman, philosopher and Christian.

REV. MOSES CROW, D. D., principal of the preparatory department, 1841-3, entered Allegheny College in 1834 from Smethport, Pa. He took work in the Methodist ministry the next year, but returned to Meadville to finish his studies in 1840. He was greatly prized as a teacher and regarded as one of the ablest alumni. But he preferred the pulpit to the class room and transferred from the Erie to the Genesee Conference. The college in its new prosperity in 1846 sought to regain him in the Faculty, but he remained in important pastorates in New York until 1852, when he became the principal of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and later a professor in Genesee College. Ill health overtaking him, after a period of inactivity, he died at Geneva, N. Y., in 1859.

REV. LORENZO D. WILLIAMS, A. M., professor of natural sciences, 1845-62, vice-president 1857-63, was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., in 1813, the son of Rev. Benajah Williams, a member of the Genesee Methodist Conference. After his course in the seminary at Lima, where Professor John Barker was one of his instructors, he was licensed to preach and later became a member of the Erie Conference. He came to his work at Allegheny with a fine record of several years' teaching. He was small of stature, stout, of an active mind and versatile attainments.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Professor Williams was a man of vigor and enthusiasm, prosecuting his work with an energy that inspired his classes. His Christian faith was a dominant characteristic and in his teaching of the sciences it never occurred to him that his de-



Rev. Lorenzo D. Williams, A. M.

partment led to any conflict with religious truths. His brilliant services in the class room gave reputation to the college. He was active in the community, often giving popular lectures and carrying on outside investigations. Chemistry, astronomy, mineralogy and geology were the prescribed courses in college, geology being the favorite study of the instructor.

After a long inactive relation to the Erie Conference, he was readmitted in 1855 and took his stand in that body with

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

the resolute company of Allegheny professors and alumni, who were the persistent champions of the anti-slavery cause. Professor Williams was an able controversialist and his articles on freedom appeared often in the local and church papers. When Professor Kingsley became the editor of a denominational periodical, he succeeded him as vice president of Allegheny. He was a fearless advocate of the principles of the new Republican party and, as war drew nigh, his voice was resolute against the South.

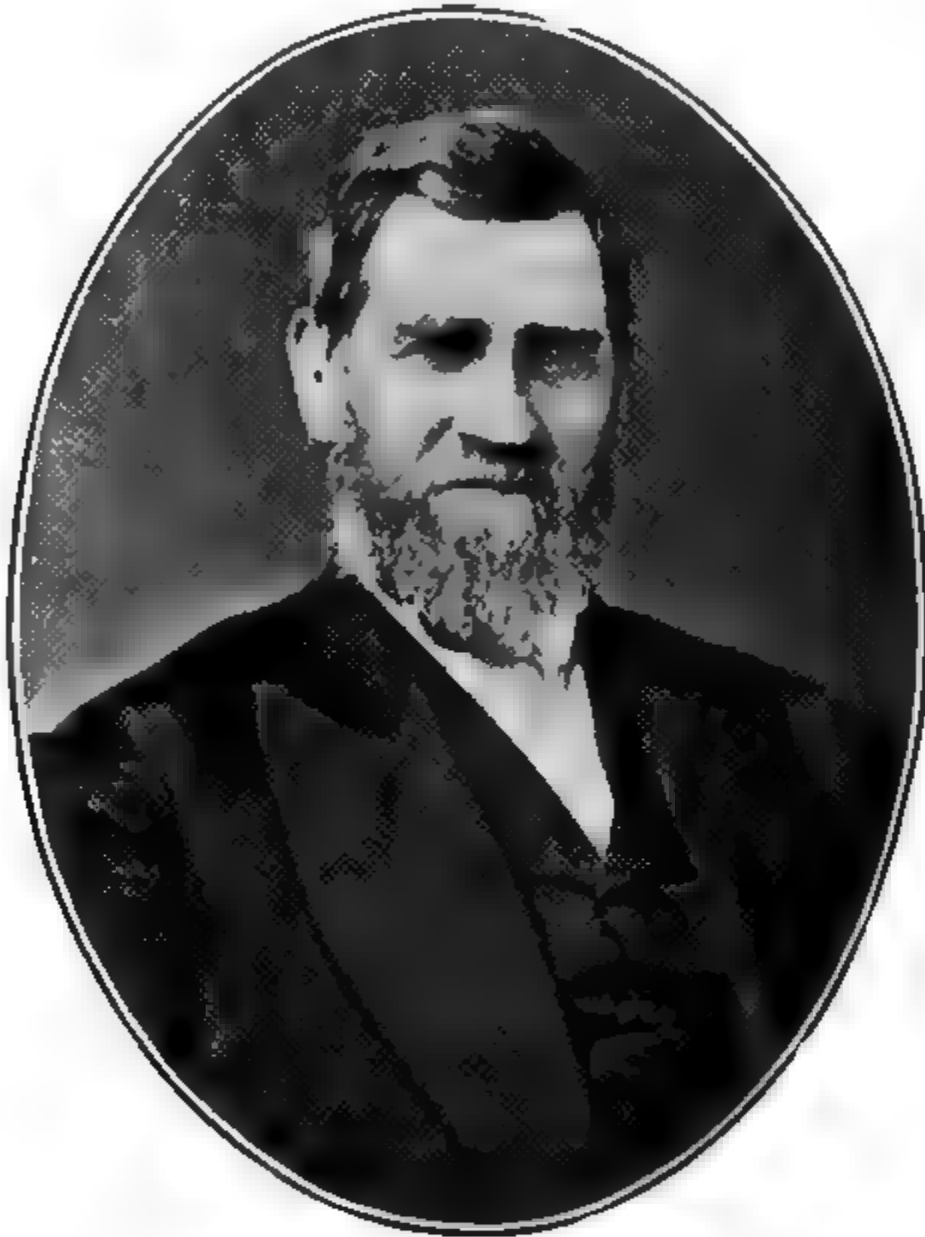
The professor encouraged the patriotism of the Allegheny College Volunteers and sent his two sons into the army. In 1862, he joined the 111th Reg't as chaplain. After two years campaigning he entered the active ministry; among various appointments, being assistant pastor of the First Church, Meadville, and acting as financial agent of the college. From 1857 to 1878 he was a member of the Centenary Board of the Erie Conference. He maintained a lively interest in public affairs, being a vigorous supporter of local option. This position of his led to curious hoax in 1873 sprung by two liquor opponents. They spread the report he had been killed in a runaway near his farm east of town. The news got into the CLEVELAND LEADER and an obituary was being printed by the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, when a correction reached Pittsburgh and stopped the presses.

Professor Williams held the office of postmaster of Meadville from 1873 to 1878. He was an influential and highly respected citizen. Just the week before his demise, he contributed to the church periodical a remarkable article expressive of his personal creed and entitled, "For now we know in part." His death came suddenly, October 14, 1878.

REV. WILLIAM HUNTER, D. D., professor of Hebrew and Biblical Literature, 1857-70, was born in Ireland, May 26, 1811 and came to eastern Pennsylvania when a child. Hearing of Madison College he travelled on foot westward to enter as a student in 1830. Here he became a protege of Professor Charles Elliott and entered the Pittsburgh Conference when the college was closed. So well had he profited by his training and so

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

favorably was his worth esteemed that within two years after the founding of the CONFERENCE JOURNAL, the young preacher was elected its editor, holding the place from 1836 to 1840. Again, the General Conference of Methodism chose him to



Rev. William Hunter D. D.

same position for two quadrenniums, 1844 to 1852, the periodical being named the PITTSBURGH CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Dr. Hunter in all these years was the firm friend of Allegheny College and the editorial columns never lost an opportunity to urge the claims of the institution upon its Methodist readers. Accordingly when the Biblical Department was created in 1855, Dr. Hunter was invited to take direction of it. He showed much zeal for the new foundation and created

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

a strong *esprit de corps* among the ministerial students. He organized the Biblical Literary Society and contributed largely to the increase of the religious life of the college.

The Biblical professor was a man of solid attainments. He was plain and unpretentious in appearance, rather easy going in the class room. Dr. Hunter was modest and humble in the estimate of the undoubted powers that he possessed. He disclaimed to use any of the arts of the orator, but his sterling thoughts did not fail to be expressed in a clear compact manner. He had a big mind and was distinctively a character builder.

The new program in the Methodist Church for theological training made the Biblical course in Allegheny less important and in 1870 Dr. Hunter resigned his chair to reenter the ministry. In 1872 he once more became the editor of the *ADVOCATE* at Pittsburgh for four years, and then being a member of the East Ohio Conference, he came to his death in Cleveland, October 18, 1877, when it seemed several years of active service were yet before him. Memorial services were held in Allegheny College and the Stone Church, Meadville. He was esteemed by all for his integrity and ability. In the editorial and professorial chairs he wielded an influence that has gone out to wide areas. As a hymnologist, his stanzas received an international circulation, many of them being translated and reproduced in various lands. One of his best known hymns is "My heavenly home is bright and fair."

REV. JAMES MARVIN, D. D., was born in Clinton County N. Y., in 1820. Working on a farm in his young manhood he attended at intervals Keysville Academy. Clearing land as a pioneer, and teaching school in the winters, he acquired the means eventually to prepare further in Alfred Academy for a college training in Allegheny, from whence he was graduated in 1851. He returned to Alfred Academy, now known as Alfred University, to teach for five years, then held a city superintendency in Ohio. He came in 1862 to his *alma mater* to be professor of mathematics, a chair that had not

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

been regularly filled since the departure of Calvin Kingsley in 1856.

Professor Marvin was licensed to preach by the Methodist Church in 1855. He was admitted to the Pittsburgh Confer-



Rev. James Marvin, D. D.

ence in 1863. In Allegheny College for a dozen years he was one of the strong men of the Faculty. He was an excellent teacher, of winning personality, and greatly respected and beloved by the student body. He published a text on arithmetic. His labors at Meadville constantly developed him and he was recognized as a man of energy and power.

Though Allegheny was in search of a president in 1874.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

it was the University of Kansas that called James Marvin to its executive chair. When he took charge in January, 1875, there were two hundred students. When he resigned as chancellor eight years later the institution had an enrollment of six hundred, every county in the state being represented. He had entire charge of the educational and financial interests in this period and his is the praise for the large success. In truth he literally made the University. By masterful planning, tactful effort, perennial enthusiasm and a great personal influence among all classes of men he brought this educational plant in a great state to be an object of affectionate pride to all Kansas. It was said of the chancellor that he sought the personal acquaintance of every student on the campus, and was loved as a father by all the matriculates.

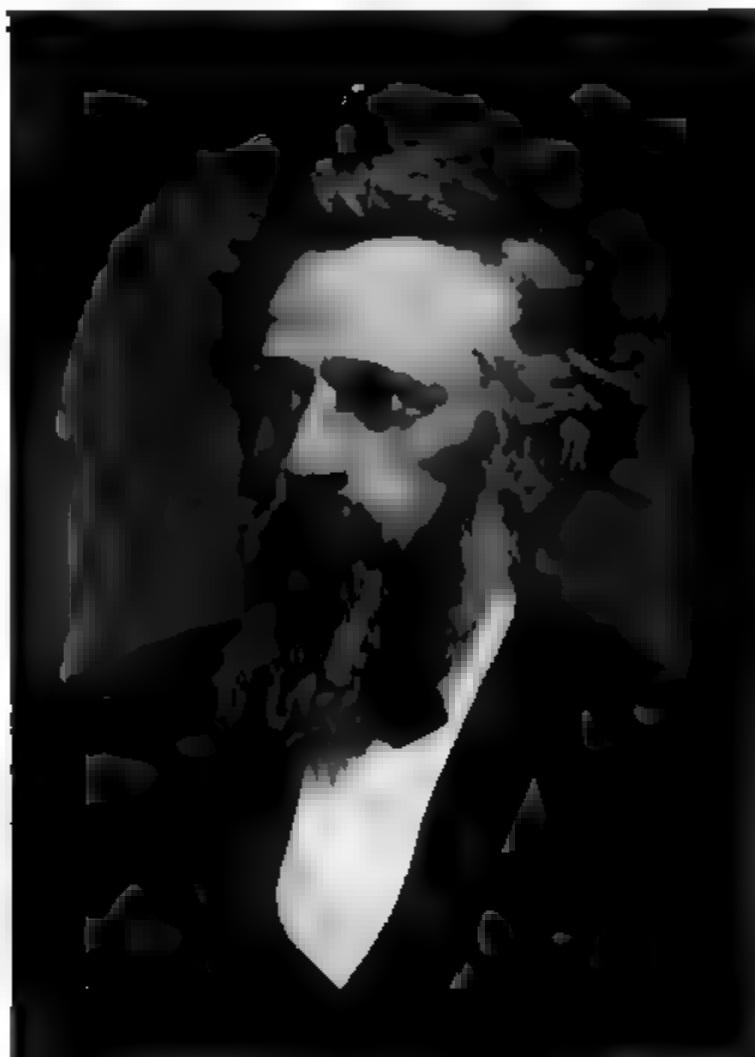
Dr. Marvin was called at once in 1884 by the U. S. Government to organize the Haskell Indian Institute. The education of the red man was a new field, but the program he worked out became the accepted policy of his successors. After an effective pastorate of several years in Lawrence, Kansas, he took a superannuated relation and passed to his final reward, July 11, 1901. Few if any sons of Allegheny have wrought more worthily than the pastor, the professor, the chancellor, the Reverend James Marvin, D. D.

JEREMIAH TINGLEY, Ph. D., LL. D., professor of natural science, 1863-1886, was born in Cadiz, O., May 12, 1826. His relationship to Matthew Simpson led him to Asbury University, where his uncle was president. He was graduated in 1850 with honor and taught in the new Wesleyan Female College, Cleveland Military School and Baldwin Institute, later University. He came to Allegheny in the midst of the Civil War as the successor of Professor L. D. Williams.

The science department had enjoyed no small popularity in the past, but the labors of Professor Tingley brought to Allegheny a reputation far beyond the borders of the State. He was an indefatigable worker and had the ideal enthusiasm of the naturalist for his subject. But better than these char-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

acteristics, he was a teacher *par excellence*. He knew how to impart inspiration to his students. His methods were progressive. Science was not an affair of books, but of individual experimentation.



Jeremiah Tingley, Ph. D., LL. D.

The vacations of Dr. Tingley were given to personal study. He spent a summer with Agassiz at Penikese. He traveled in Europe, making collections of scientific literature. He was the careful cataloguer of portions of the valuable cabinets secured during the Loomis administration. One of his ambitions was to secure specimens of the important plant life of Northwestern Pennsylvania. The equipment of his laboratories was fairly complete for the period and the training in science was second to that of no other course offered in the institution.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

But strong as this teacher was professionally, his personal charm was even more potent. No man in the Faculty for a score of years was so generally beloved. The regard of the alumni for Dr. Tingley is something akin to the reverence the oldest graduates now feel for President John Barker. His home in Bentley was a place of royal hospitality. He was an earnest advocate of the higher education of women, conducting with Professor Hyde a ladies' school in Meadville before coeducation began in Allegheny.

The man was a gracious embodiment of culture in its truest sense. He was a patron of the fine arts and music. In Meadville he led the choir of the Stone Church for several years. In his declining days the works of the great masters of melody were his constant solace. He had a passion for books and kept abreast of the times in his subject, even after he had retired. In his library on the Northside, Pittsburgh, there was this sentiment on its walls, "The library is but a land of shadows. The hosts of thought are dwellers here. And thought is life."

After Dr. Tingley's departure from Allegheny College, he took the chair of chemistry in the West Penn Medical College. He also entered the corps of instructors of the Allegheny City High School. For twenty years he continued as an active teacher, rounding out a service in the profession of over sixty years. He retired with much honor in 1907 and for the last two years had been confined to his home in Pittsburgh. On May 29, 1915, he passed away at the age of eighty-nine.

Many thousand students in college, medical and high school have been under his instruction and for him they have ever maintained the first place in their affection. His quaint, modest home on Sturgeon street has been a Mecca for numerous pilgrimages from all parts of Pittsburgh and many distant places. Frequent tokens of regard came to the aged, failing professor. His memory is preserved in Allegheny College by the Tingley Biological Club. A handsome portrait

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

of him, the gift of the alumni of the Seventies and Eighties, will adorn the new Alden Hall of Biology.

Dr. J. M. Thoburn, Jr., '81, has paid this beautiful tribute to his professor, "The charm of his life was his simple trust in God, as he sought and mastered the secrets and forces of God's natural world. Greater than his intellectual work was the inspiration of his personal life. To live again in the virtue and the happiness of his students was his greatest ambition. And as long as one of them lives, he being dead will still speak."



Professor Ammi B. Hyde

In the period after the Civil War, in the administrations of Presidents Loomis, Bugbee and Wheeler, no member of the Faculty had so pronounced an individuality as did Ammi B. Hyde. He was professor of Greek language and literature, 1864 to 1875, of Greek and Hebrew, 1875 to 1877, of Hebrew

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

and English, 1877 to 1880, of Hebrew and Biblical literature. 1880 to 1884.

He was born in Oxford, N. Y., March 13, 1825. He was early prepared in Greek, Latin and Hebrew and at eighteen years of age entered Wesleyan University. Here he excelled as a student, winning election to the Phi Beta Kappa Society upon his graduation in 1846. He became at once teacher of languages in Cazenovia Seminary, being eminently useful in many capacities and in a term of fifteen years developing his unique personality. While in college he had been licensed to preach and in 1862 he went into the active ministry in the Genesee Conference. Patriotism was a dominant characteristic of Professor Hyde and nearing the age of forty he volunteered for service in the Union Army. All his life, physical activity has been his pride, but he was not accepted for the ranks in 1864, being sent into the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

After a year in Virginia with General Grant, the professor took the chair in Allegheny College, vacated by Alexander Martin. He was now in the prime of life and gave himself vigorously for twenty years to the service of the college. He was the zealous supporter of the programs of his superiors, appeared in many educational conferences and gained a wide reputation as a lecturer and writer. He was an eloquent exponent of the cordial relations of town and gown. As the orator at the planting of the Centennial Oak on the Diamond, July 4, 1876, he said: "In another hundred years our city will even then be young. The college will look on the Court House and the Court House will look on the Diamond, still blest with summer greenness beneath sun and rain. The college enlarged by generous patrons will dispense its garnered wealth, rich in all resources. Around this Diamond will still be temples of Justice and Religion to repress the disorders of this and inspire hopes of the life to come."

Professor Hyde was widely famed for his wit. His *bon mots* are yet repeated. His humor was distinctly original. It made him the life of social gatherings and added much spice to the class room. While his jocoseness was perennial

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

he kept his fun within bounds. He was deemed by not a few though as an eccentric man, but his very mannerisms heightened the influence of his personality. He was a vigorous molding force of the student life of Allegheny and as an exponent of the classics ancient and modern set a high standard of scholarship in the college for a score of years.

Denver University called him in 1884 to be professor of Greek and here in the west the professor renewed his youth, teaching a quarter of a century more. In 1915, at the age of ninety, his mind is yet acute. While in Meadville, he began his literary activities, becoming a well known religious expositor and writing much for the church periodicals. He has published volumes of poems and essays and "The Story of Methodism." Bishop Wm. F. McDowell has given the following fine characterization of Dr. Hyde, "graduate of old Wesleyan in the days of Fisk and Olin, a worthy associate of a long line of scholars, a contemporary of the great of all ages, a citizen of all centuries, teacher of literature, interpreter of literature, maker of literature; living definition of the historic Christian scholar; loyal disciple of the truth, faithful believer in Christ and true friend of God."

CHARLES W. REID, A. M., professor of modern languages and of the history of fine arts, 1872-77, of Greek, 1877-86, was born June 10, 1843 at Brandywine Manor, Chester County, Pa. He prepared for college at the Philadelphia High School and was graduated from Dickinson in 1864. He made a brilliant record as a student and after teaching a while spent three years in post-graduate work in the German universities. He succeeded at Allegheny in the chair of modern languages the capable Professor George Comfort, who had been called to Syracuse University.

Professor Reid came to his work with high ideals of scholarship and a splendid equipment for teaching. He introduced the newer methods of instruction in languages, especially that of the written lesson, and became the drill master of the Faculty. When he was transferred to the Greek Departments following Dr. Hyde, he maintained similar rigid stand-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

ards. The professor was a man of excellent judgement and executive ability, contributing much to the successful administration of the college. He was active in the church affairs of the town. After his resignation he became professor of



Professor Charles W. Reid, A. M.

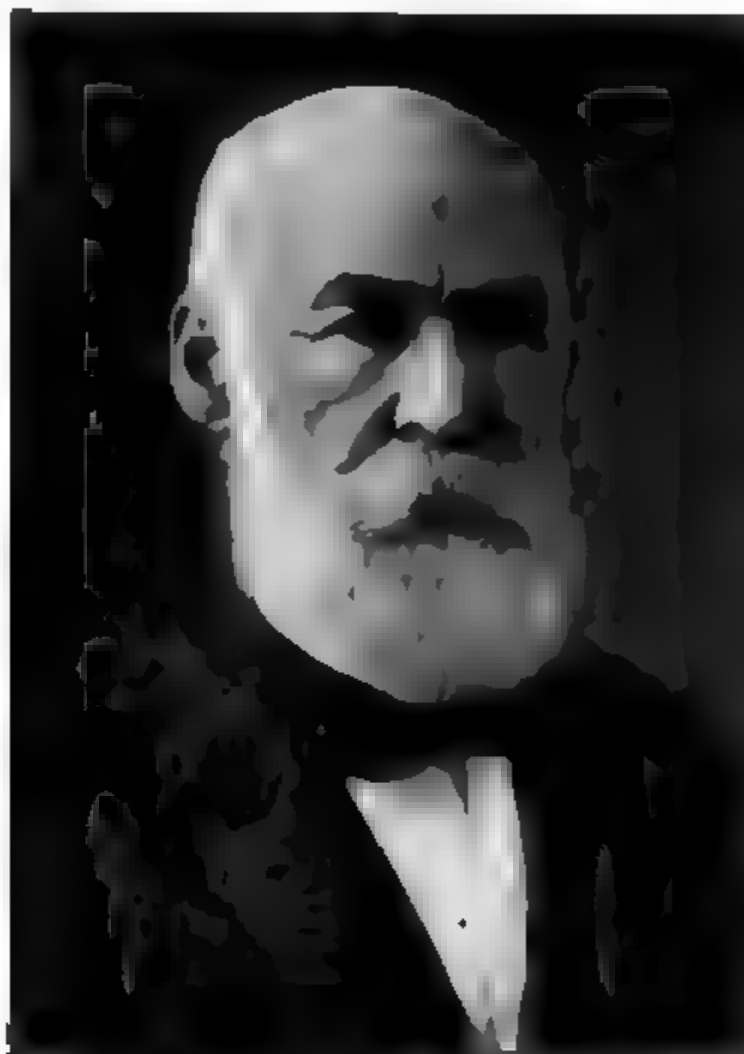
Greek in St. John's College, Maryland, and from 1889 to 1903 was president of Washington College, Chestertown, Md. He now lives at Milford, Del.

PROFESSOR GEORGE W. HASKINS was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1842. He was early ambitious for self improvement. At fourteen he was teaching a country school. He finally gained the means to study in the Meadville Academy and to complete the course in Allegheny College in 1864. He made an excellent record, displaying much literary talent. Serving as principal of the local

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

academy, he also began the study of law. Admitted to the bar, he formed a partnership with Hon. J. J. Henderson.

In a few years, Mr. Haskins returned to the teaching profession, filling the position of superintendent of Meadville pub-



Professor George W. Haskins

lic schools with marked efficiency in 1872-5. He then resigned to become the professor of Latin in Allegheny College, occupying the chair for eleven years. He brought to his new duties a thorough scholarship and the accurate methods of a competent, rigorous teacher. His strong intellectual powers and cultured personality enabled him to exert a profound influence upon the student body.

Bishop Oldham in the centennial exercises said that Professor Haskins put more Latinity into his students than a modern university president could use. His teaching brought a new sense of the value of learning. In his class room Rome

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

lived again. If he was critical, it was because he was accurate. *Lex Scripta* was his maxim: "This is written law." The task he set for others he set for himself. He believed that students were in college for a purpose. The slothful and shallow fellow could expect the sting of his sarcasm. He adhered rigidly to a lofty ideal of rectitude for himself as an instructor.

Professor Haskins in his relations was courteous and gracious. Several of the most successful alumni of Allegheny count him as the most stimulating factor of their college careers. He stood for the standardization of college work, and the advance made in the administration of the class rooms and the coordination of records in the various courses was due to his labors. In 1885-6 he was the vice president of the college.

When Professor Haskins resumed the practice of the law, forming a partnership with Mr. J. O. McClintock, '72, he at once took first rank at the bar. For twenty years because of his thorough knowledge, his accurate judgement, his strong logic and his keen analytical talent he was the admiration and the emulation of his legal associates. His death came suddenly November 8, 1906. In the community Professor Haskins had stood conspicuous as a man of integrity and power. He is best remembered for his courageous righteousness and his rectitude of conduct and speech. He was a public spirited citizen, who served the town in many capacities. He was a valuable Trustee of Allegheny College and an influential leader in the First M. E. Church.

JAMES HARDING MONTGOMERY, '77.

"HUMANITY CROWNED HIM LIKE A KING."

JAMES H. MONTGOMERY was a product of northwestern Pennsylvania. He was born near Conneautville October 29, 1852. After country and private schooling, he entered Allegheny as a preparatory student. He paid his own way through college, acting as laboratory assistant when an upper classman. After graduation in 1877, he taught in the pre-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

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Professor James H. Montgomery

Illinois University conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon the science professor in 1888. In the same year he refused a call to the University of the Pacific. Dr. Montgomery was intensely devoted to his *alma mater* and declined all financial inducements to leave its service. As a teacher he was drafted in emergencies to give instruction in nearly every subject of the curriculum save Hebrew and Greek. He

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HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

was with the college in its modern transition and was spared to participate in the new Allegheny. Serving twenty-seven years as a teacher and fifteen years as vice president he came to wield a great and good influence on the Hill.

Dr. Montgomery was equally influential in Meadville. He was a trustee of various institutions, an official in several organizations, a member of the school board, a leader in the Methodist Church and an officer of the Sabbath School for a score of years. In all these relations he was esteemed and beloved universally with the same fervor that the student body and college authorities cherished for him. His pastor, Rev L. C. Bugbee thus exquisitely defined his characteristics: "The quality which perfectly represents the personality of Dr. Montgomery in his humanness. Kindly, genial, unselfish, faithful, real and all other lovable qualities of heart and mind which the word human connotes. It is this which created in him a peculiar genius for friendship among men of most diverse types, binding them to him with hooks of steel. It is this which made him to an unusual degree the confidant and the confessor of many. The boy on the street and the student in the college each felt that he was one with them in sympathy and interest. It is this which made him so familiar and beloved a figure in all the public and social life of the community. For men always seize upon a "human" when they find him. With a disposition so genial and so genuine, he was a favorite in every circle, while his sense of honor and fair play made him a worthy citizen whose part in public life was nobly played."

The genius of Dr. Montgomery for friendship expressed itself in a love for animals, birds and all living creatures. He was much under the open sky and was always the protector of the innocent things of nature. All life was revered by him for what there was in it of God. His religious faith was simple and fervent. The spiritual world was never far remote from him. But religion was less a creed than a practical, daily living in his thinking.

Dr. Montgomery was an enthusiastic teacher. He was

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

industrious and progressive with large plans for his department. The Wilcox Hall of Science was to him a Kingdom and he worked steadily to have the fullest equipment in his laboratories. He was an expert in the use of delicate scientific apparatus. He was keen to keep abreast of the latest discoveries. Within an hour after learning of the X-ray, he had produced it before his classes. As a lecturer, he was first of all clear, then thorough, suggestive and inspiring. He spoke often on scientific themes in various cities. For a dozen years he was instructor in physics in the summer school at Chautauqua, N. Y. and one of the most popular lecturers before the large assembly in the auditorium each season.

But our scientist was also a great teacher of manhood. Whatever the technical subject, there went with it in Wilcox Hall instruction in clean, vigorous, helpful conduct. He knew the student limitations and problems. His tact and versatility opened the way for illuminating talks. He was always original, now witty, now serious, but always he made his point and drove home the lesson. It was by example more than by precept however that Dr. Montgomery was most potent. His unselfish service gave an ideal that many sons and daughters of Allegheny cherish through all their lives. He too often burdened himself beyond his strength in his desire to assist others. As an administrative officer by his wisdom and skill he promoted greatly the unity and peace of the student body.

As vice president in 1902-3 he performed the executive duties largely of the college year. As the senior member of the Faculty he anticipated a well earned vacation, for he was about to have a sabbatic year abroad, when a malady of the arteries compelled an operation. But he was too far spent by his tireless labors at the post of duty and death followed August 11, 1904. Rarely have men been mourned as was the departed professor. The Stone Church Sabbath School paid its tribute in a beautiful memorial window, depicting the God's out-doors he so devotedly loved. His name on the cam-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

pus is preserved in the great Montgomery Field, where student life has its buoyant, athletic expression.

President Crawford in the last rites at Ford Memorial Chapel among other words pronounced this eulogy of deepest appreciation. "For more than a decade, we have held close counsel together and worked together. I respected him, honored him, depended upon him. He never failed those who trusted him, and we all trusted him. * * * The life of Dr. Montgomery was beautiful and fruitful, well rounded and symmetrical; a manly life; a life devoted to the good of others; a life full of Christ-like thoughts and deeds. A life unsullied, strong and helpful. Who can estimate the influence of such a life as this? This chapel and the strains of the organ recall sacred associations with our beloved brother. We shall not forget him. We can not. His spirit—it is with God, and with us. In a secure place in our memory we shall put up today a tablet and under the name of James Harding Montgomery we shall write,

Scholar, Teacher, Friend

Wise counselor, generous helper, manly man

Lover of nature and lover of God."

BISHOP NATHAN LUCOCK, professor of mathematics, 1885-6, professor of Greek and Latin, 1886-8, was born at Kimbolton, O., September 28, 1853. He graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1874 and became a member of the Pittsburgh Conference the same year. After ten years in the pastorate he was called to the Faculty of Allegheny, first taking the place of Dr. Goff in mathematics, then the next year succeeding to the work of Professor Reid. As a professor, he was thoroughly popular with the student body. His marked literary tastes made him a stimulating teacher in the classics. He resigned to accept the pastorate of the First M. E. Church of Erie. After five years, he was assigned to Smithfield Street Church, Pittsburgh. In 1897, he was transferred to the St. Louis Conference, where he served with large success. He

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

became joint-editor of the **METHODIST MAGAZINE** and repre-



Bishop Luccock

sented his church upon important commissions. In 1912, he was elected at the General Conference in Minneapolis to the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Churches. His episcopal residence is Helena, Montana.

JOHN W. THOMAS, Ph. D., professor of French and German, 1889 to 1901, was born February 21, 1859 in New Jersey, the son of a Methodist minister. He was graduated from Dickinson College in 1881 and received his doctorate degree from Syracuse. He was a student at the University of Göttingen, 1882-3, and at the Sorbonne, Paris, 1885-6. He taught modern languages in the Troy Conference Seminary and the Cathedral School of St. Paul, Garden City, L. I.

Dr. Thomas was warmly welcomed to Allegheny, for he

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

came with a large enthusiasm for his subjects. He believed that the modern languages should be largely substituted for the classics in the college curriculum, as of more practical



worth. He especially contended for the European system of teaching French and German and endeavored to use the conversational method rather than the time-worn grammar and reader. His classes were always crowded and he also gave instruction upon occasion in Hebrew, Italian and Spanish. He was a fine example of the college teacher who occupied a settee rather than a chair in the range of work that he per-

formed, and it was all done cheerfully and effectively.

Dr. Thomas was the secretary of the Faculty for twelve years and served faithfully on many committees. The student body thought him strict in the class room, but knew him to be eminently fair in all relations. No one spoke more acceptably at the college gatherings than he. At the national Methodist Convention in Pittsburgh he gave one of the important addresses. Dr. Thomas wrote the first general sketch of the history of Allegheny. He resigned in 1901 to become head master in German in the Brooklyn High School. Here he taught with large success until his death, December 21, 1909.

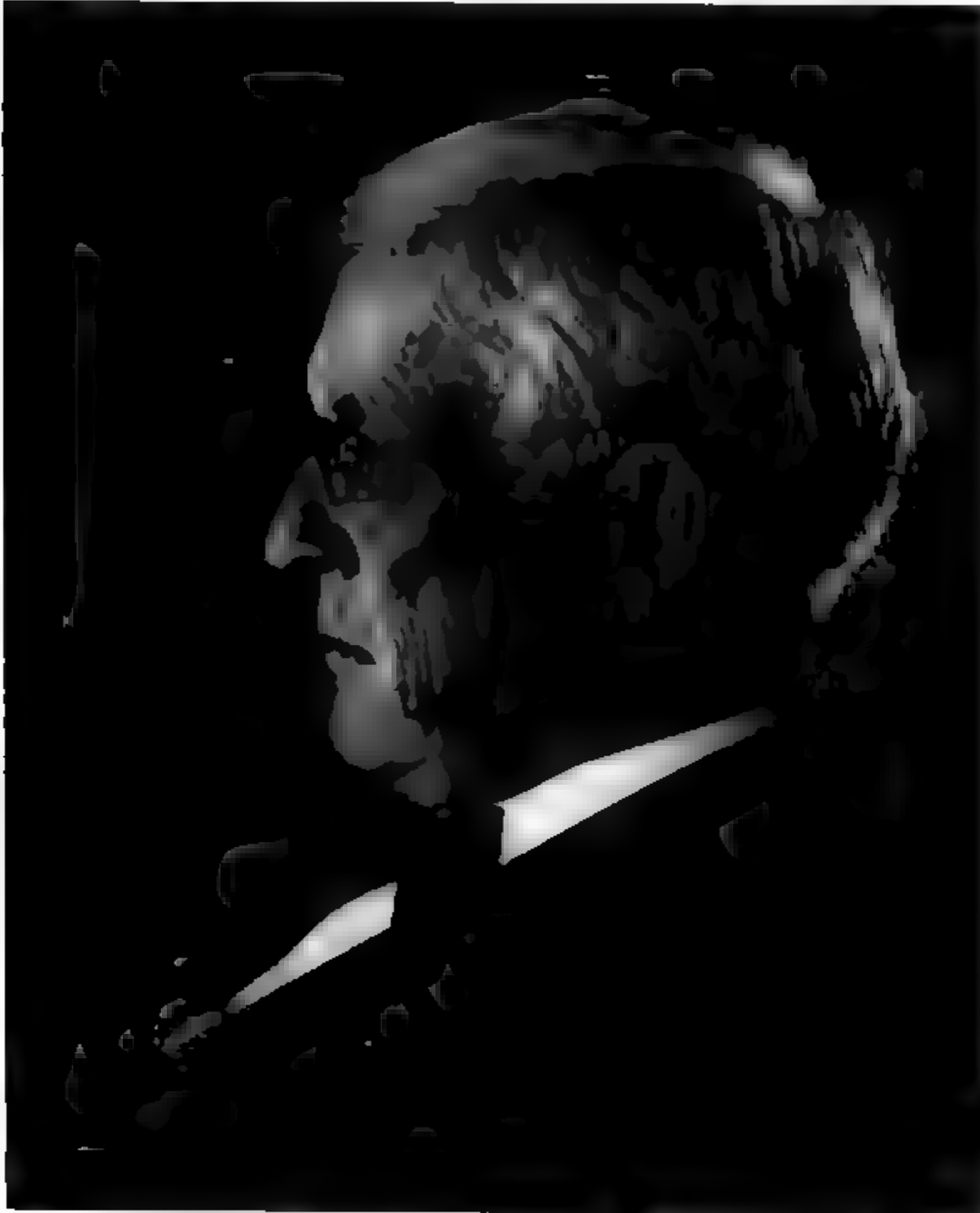
PROFESSOR WILLIAM TENNEY DUTTON.

A TRIBUTE BY ARTHUR WEBSTER THOMPSON, '97.

Professor William Tenney Dutton was born in Hartford, Vermont, June 7th, 1852. Passing from the common schools, he accepted an appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., in 1870. Deciding to prepare as a teacher, he

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

left the Academy for Dartmouth College in 1872, entering the Chandler scientific department. He received the degree of B. S. in 1876 and began his life work as a teacher of mathematics



Professor W. T. Dutton

at Alexander Institute, White Plains, N. Y. In 1881 he was made vice-principal of the Cumberland Valley State Normal School at Shippensburg, Pa. Here he remained for five years, resigning to take the chair of mathematics in the State Normal at Edinboro, Pa.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Professor Dutton was called in 1890 to Allegheny College to take charge of the department of mathematics and civil engineering. His influence in the college grew steadily. He was acting president in 1909-10. As the senior member of the Faculty, he contributed largely to the success which Allegheny has attained in recent years. He was keenly alert to all matters affecting good government and served the municipality out of a sense of public duty. He was a member of the Common Council of Meadville for one term and was serving the second term on the School Board at the time of his death. He was active in the Chamber of Commerce. Professionally he was county civil engineer for Crawford and Venango counties. He was a Free Mason of high degree and found relaxation in the meetings of his lodge. He passed suddenly from his earthly duties as he was on his way to the college Thursday morning, March 19, 1914.

When the writer entered Allegheny College in the fall of 1893, the trepidation of the first few days was dispelled by the kind-hearted, though stern-visaged, Professor Dutton. In keeping with the corrugated lines of his brow, he lacked neither firmness nor determination. Yet the enforcement of discipline by him was free from any seeming harshness. No art is of greater practical value than the ability to keep the student under the iron rod of control and not only retain but actually increase his respect and love. Beneath all was that ever kindly, ever mischievous twinkle in the professor's eye. It is either the acme of genius or inherent power of hypnotism.

Professor Dutton, had his mind been engaged with the desire of success as measured by dollars and cents, might, it is reasonable to suppose, have achieved material fortune, but his ideal was higher than this. "The greatest amount of good that man can accomplish for his fellowman" was his answer to the question, "Wherein lies man's highest achievement?" Therefore he addressed himself to his task with enthusiasm, hope and faith, and at the same time with common sense, which, as Socrates says, is the gift of Heaven.

It was my privilege to spend many hours in the courses of

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

the Professor's department and to observe closely the methods which made him so valuable a teacher. I frequently assisted him in the survey of farms in the county. When I drew the plans of the new gymnasium, his pleasure seemed intense that one of his students could be of practical aid. By his encouragement, I made a study of the railroad and highway bridges out from Meadville as to types and methods of construction. In this fashion many young men were urged, inspired and advanced in their studies practically by the instructor in engineering.

This earnest man might have largely lightened his personal labors by the acceptance of assistant instructors, with a consequent division of the work, but he would have none of them. His notion was that a vast difference in results might arise by delegating his duties to others. The assistant to some extent broke that continuous personal contact with the students, upon which he rightly counted much, and the full value of which only the man who studied under Professor Dutton was able to comprehend thoroughly.

He had about him a manner, despite the external sternness, a quality of complete accord and sympathy with his well-meaning students that was irresistible, and which subtly spurred them on to the highest endeavors of which they were capable in order to win his satisfying "well done". For a man to fail in Professor Dutton's class signified in the standard of the student himself disgrace. The well meaning students I interpret as the men whose purpose was to get on, who were willing to work and work hard, indefatigably. He had no pity upon the drones. There was no place for the sluggard. He believed that the condition of success is faithful work and that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

An evidence of the affectionate regard existing between Professor Dutton and his former students is revealed in the fact that he watched their later careers with the interest of a father, corresponding with them, proffering and giving counsel in difficult and trying situations. Many alumni engineers were accustomed to send him blue prints and written descrip-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

tions of important work on which they were about to be or were then engaged.

The Professor was wont to display a depth of feeling when talking about the young men who had passed from under his tutelage and "made good" in the world. A year before his death, speaking to me of some of the boys, he said, "I hope that while I may not be responsible for all of their success, I may still claim some humble part in their early life". This was spoken with the touching humility and absolute simplicity that those most intimate with him knew so accurately.

Professor Dutton was wrapped up in Allegheny. Her well being together with that of those who came to her for their education held first place in his thoughts. According to his analysis, the two were identical, the progress of the institution meant the advancement of the students. No toil was too severe which might contribute to the onward march of both. I recall a letter sent me when the campaign was on for a half million endowment for Allegheny, in behalf of which he labored like a Hercules. He wrote, "Thirty thousand was set down for Meadville's portion. We have raised thirty-one thousand dollars. I have been seldom so fatigued. But the half million means much to the college."

Professor Dutton was warmly concerned for the moral rectitude of his students and gave them stirring injunctions. He was always a man of deep religious fervor and a consistent member and official in the Methodist Church. President Crawford in his eloquent memorial address said, "The modesty of the man, so apparent in all the routine of his daily life among us, was also evident in his religious life. The students saw in him a wholesome commingling of good religion and good common sense. He will always be their ideal of a manly Christian man."

There come trooping before my mind a goodly company of men of mark, who are adding to the sum of national prosperity, promoting the cause of civilization and exemplifying the wisdom and redounding to the glory of their preceptor, Professor Dutton. Allegheny College and Meadville will con-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

tinue for many years to remember with deep appreciation the man and his work. But enshrined in the hearts of the engineering alumni his memory will be kept green and the recollections of his personality and worth will live as long as life shall last.

"When a good man dies,
For years beyond our ken
The light he leaves behind him lies
Upon the paths of men."

WILLIAM A. ELLIOTT, L. H. D., principal of preparatory school, 1889-92, professor of Greek and Latin, 1892-4, professor of Greek Language and Literature, 1894, registrar 1895-1907, vice president 1907-9, was graduated from Allegheny in 1889. In college he was active in literary society and journal-



ism. The preparatory school was made very efficient under his charge. He succeeded Dr. Trueman in 1892 in the classics, the most thorough specialist the department had known to that time and maintained its high standards. Before the English Department was created, he also had charge of the Freshman and Sophomore classes in the subject. In 1894-5, he studied abroad; Dickinson College honored him in 1902 with the doctorate of literature. Dr. Elliott has increased the courses offered in Greek and some

of them are freely elected by students who have no knowledge of Greek. The department has been well provided with photographs, lantern slides and casts. Dr. Elliott as an administrative officer laid the foundation of the excellent registra-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

tion and supervision system of today. He has been for several years president of the general alumni association.

JOHN W. PERRIN, Ph. D., professor of history and politics, 1895-8, was born in Eugene, Ind., received his bachelor's degree from Illinois Wesleyan in 1887 and the Master of Arts from Wabash College in 1889. His graduate work was done at Johns Hopkins and Chicago Universities, the doctorate in



philosophy being conferred in 1895. He came to Allegheny with valuable practical experience as an instructor and organized his department on the lines followed at Johns Hopkins

Dr. Perrin was an able lecturer and was peculiarly successful in leading his students into fields of research. His

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

courses were largely elective and very popular. He took an active interest in the college life and encouraged vigorously debate and literary work. He was the patron in the founding of the LITERARY MONTHLY. He made the college known abroad by appearing as a University Extension lecturer in many cities. He filled the chair of history one summer in the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts.

When his promotion came to the Hadyn professorship of history in Western Reserve University there was sincere regret over the departure from Meadville of so gifted and inspiring a personality. Dr. Perrin after a six years term in his new position became the librarian of the notable Case Library of Cleveland. He was the Albert Shaw lecturer in American Diplomatic History at Johns Hopkins in 1904. He returned to Allegheny as a lecturer in 1905 and 1915. He was secretary of the department of higher education, National Education Association, 1908. He is a frequent contributor to the AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW, NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY, EDUCATIONAL REVIEW and the magazine editions of the leading city papers. Under his management the Case Library has been built up to have one of the most valuable historical, legal, and political collections in the west.

EDWARD C. MOREY, A. M., Bradley Professor of Latin, Language and Literature, 1896-1902 was a graduate of Syracuse University in 1884, then taught in Cazenovia and Montpelier Seminaries until 1890. He had two years graduate study in Harvard University and then was Master of Latin in the Roxbury Latin School. Professor Morey was a successful teacher in Allegheny and very popular with the student body and townsfolk. He resigned to take charge of the educational work of the Cleveland Young Men's Association. He afterwards entered business, being connected with the Bank of Pittsburgh and leading bonding houses. He now resides in Pittsburgh.

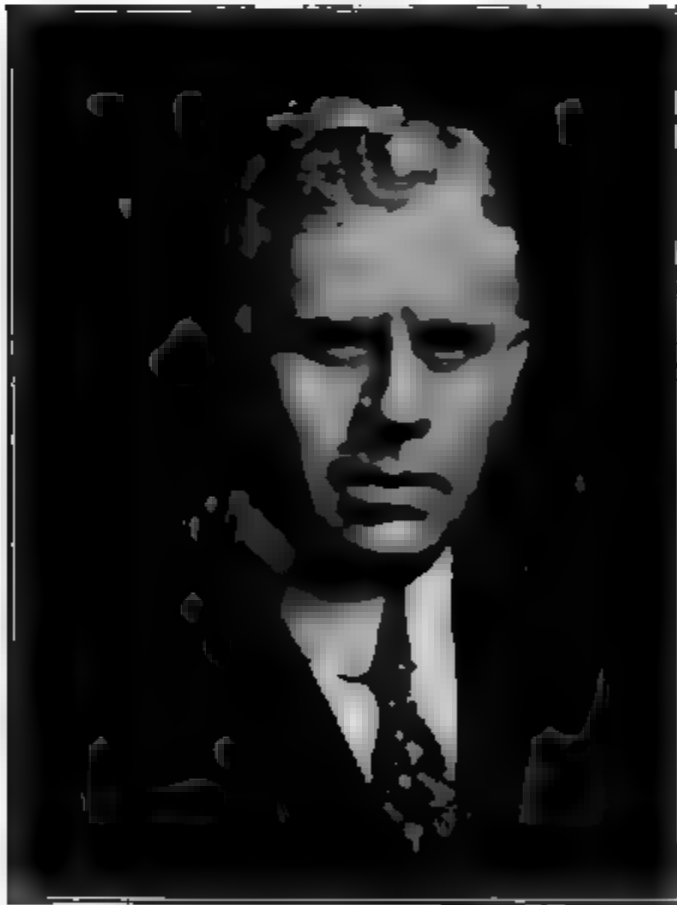
HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

ALICE HUNTINGTON SPALDING, Dean of Women, 1911, in-



structor in public speaking, 1897—, is a graduate of the Cummock School of Oratory, Northwestern University. She has contributed largely to the notable oratorical victories of the college. She has frequent engagements as a reader in various cities. In 1914, she studied expression in Paris and in Italy. As Dean of Women in Hulings Hall, she has promoted the social life with rare tact and much efficiency.

ERNEST ASHTON SMITH, Ph. D., professor of History and Economics, 1898-1910, 1913—, came to Allegheny after three years graduate study at Johns Hopkins University. He was



graduated from Ohio Wesleyan in 1888, studied in Oxford University, 1906, University of London, 1907, Columbia University, 1912-3. In 1907, he gave the Albert Shaw Lectures on Diplomatic history at Johns Hopkins. He was assistant professor of History, Politics and Economics in Princeton University 1910-1913. He has enlarged the department by a second year's course in political science and by expanding

the instruction in economics from one term to two years. He

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

is the author of "The History of the Confederate Treasury," "Hildebrand, the Builder," "The Diplomatic Contest for the Ohio Valley," and "Martin Ruter," in the Makers of Methodism series.

H. K. MUNROE, A. M., professor of English Language and Literature, 1898-1902. He was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1888 and was head of the Department of English in the State Normal School at Millersville, Pa., 1891-3. He was assistant professor at Pennsylvania State College before coming to Allegheny. Professor Munroe was a charter member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and the first secretary of the chapter here. After a year in St. Lawrence University he entered the English department of the Brooklyn High School.

CLARENCE F. ROSS, A. M., Bradley professor of Latin Language and Literature, 1902—, after his graduation from Alle-



gheny in 1891 became professor of Greek and German in Missouri Wesleyan College. He returned in 1892 to take charge of the preparatory school and became assistant professor in 1895. He studied at the University of Berlin in 1896-7 and was Senior Fellow in the University of Chicago in 1898-9. Professor Ross spent his sabbatic year of 1908-9 in the American School of Classical Studies in Rome. Under his direction the number of courses offered has increased by half and the enrollment

has doubled, though Latin has been made elective. The depart-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

ment has been supplied with antiquities, models, photographs and lantern slides. The professor has been a contributor to the **RECORDS OF THE PAST**, **CLASSICAL JOURNAL** and **AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY**.

ALBERT C. KNUDSON, Ph. D., D. D., professor of English Bible and Philosophy, 1902-6, was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1893. He studied in Boston University and the Universities of Jena and Berlin. He was professor of church history in Denver University, 1898-1900, and of philosophy and English Bible in Baker University, 1900-2. At Boston University in 1906 he took the chair of Hebrew and Old Testament exegesis. He is the author of "The Old Testament Problem" and "The Beacon Lights of Prophecy."

FRANK C. LOCKWOOD, Ph. D., professor of English Language and Literature, 1902—, was graduated at Baker University. He has studied at Ohio Wesleyan, Northwestern and Wesleyan Universities, receiving his doctorate from Northwestern. He did research work at



Oxford University in 1909. He was professor of English in Mount Union College, 1898-9 and in Kansas State College 1900-2. In Allegheny he has ably expanded his department, having since 1914 an assistant professor. He has greatly stimulated the literary, oratorical and journalistic interests of the college. He is in much demand for the Chautauqua lecture platforms throughout the country. He was the nominee for Congress on the

Progressive ticket in 1914 in the XXIVth District of Pennsylvania. He is a conspicuous champion of the Anti-Saloon League in the State. He is the author of "Emerson as a Philosopher," "Robert Browning" and "The Freshman and

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

His College." He is a frequent contributor to the national periodicals.

ROBERT S. BREED, Ph. D., professor of Biology and Geology 1902-1913, was graduated at Amherst College in 1898 and had his doctorate from Harvard in 1902. He was in-

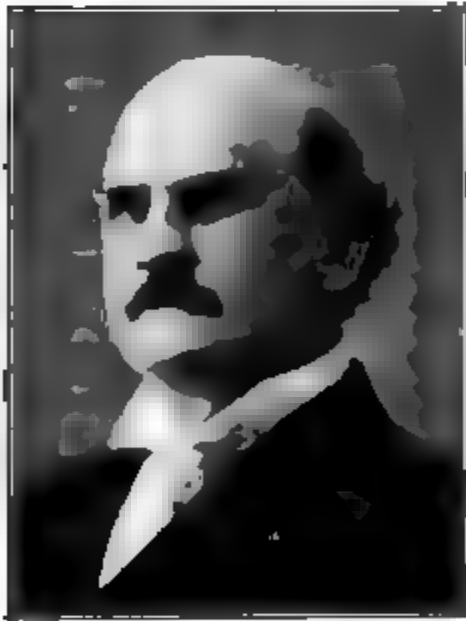


structor in the University of Colorado, 1898-9, and assisant in zoology in Harvard, 1900-1. Under his direction the biological department became more adequately equipped. Special work was inaugurated in bacteriology and comparative anatomy. Dr. Breed has contributed to the scientific journals on researches in post embryonic development of insects and sanitary problems connected with public milk supply. He became in 1913 bacteriologist for the New York Agricultural Ex-

periment Station at Geneva.

REV. GEORGE A. MULFINGER, Ph. D., professor of German

Language and Literature, 1905—, was graduated from Northwestern University in 1885. He studied at the University of Tuebingen, 1889, of Berlin, 1890-1; he received his doctorate from the University of Chicago in 1901. His sabbatic year of 1911-2 was passed in study at the Universities of Munich and Berlin. He was in the ministry, 1885-9, being a member of the German Methodist Conference of Chicago. In that city he built one of the important German churches. He was president of the German M. E. College of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, 1892-4.



HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

At Allegheny, Dr. Mulfinger became the first head of the German department. He has seen the enrollment of his classes treble and the number of courses given is doubled. He is the author of *Lenaü Studies* (German-Am Annals) and of "Kürenberger" of the Austrian school of literature. He is a contributor to the *Apologete* and to *Haus and Herd*.

H. EDWARD WELLS, Ph. D., instructor in chemistry, 1902-3, assistant professor, 1903-5, professor 1905-7, was graduated from Middlebury College 1894, and had his doctorate from the University of Leipsic in 1897. He was instructor in chemistry in Middlebury College in 1898, in Wesleyan University, 1899-1901, professor in Beaver College, 1901. He was the first head of the chemistry department in Allegheny. He resigned to take the chair of chemistry in Washington and Jefferson College in 1907, now residing at Washington, Pa.

M. EMMA N. FRASER, Ph. D., professor of Romance Languages, 1905-10, Dean of Women, 1905-10, was graduated from the University of Toronto in 1895; she took her doctorate at the University of Pennsylvania in 1898. She was professor of Romance Languages in Elmira College 1898-1905. Dr. Fraser was the first woman to be made head of a department in Allegheny College. She is professor of French in Wheaton College, Mass.

REV. CAMDEN M. COBERN, Ph. D., D. D., professor of English Bible and Philosophy, was graduated from Allegheny College in 1876 and received his doctorate of philosophy from Boston University in 1885. He was a member of the Erie Conference, 1876-81, Detroit Conference, 1883-96, the Colorado Conference, 1896-1901, the Rock River Conference, 1901-6. In 1889-1890 he studied in England and Germany. He was engaged in 1912-3 in archaeological explorations in Egypt and Palestine. Dr. Cobern has held influential pastorates in Ann Arbor and Detroit, Mich., in Denver and in Chicago. He was a member of the Methodist General Conference of

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

1896; on the joint commission for a Methodist hymnal, 1900-4. He is a member of the Victoria Institute, London, and the American Oriental Society. He has a national reputation as a lecturer and platform orator. He appears year-



ly in many Chautauqua Assemblies and Bible Institutes. Dr. Cobern had many inviting calls in the ministry, but his convictions inclined him to professorial duties and authorship. He became a valued addition to the Faculty of his *alma mater* in 1906. The year 1914-5, he spent in public

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

lecture work in the leading American cities. He is the author of "Ancient Egypt in the Light of Modern Discovery," "Commentary on Ezekiel and Daniel," "The Stars and the Book," "Bible Etchings of Immortality," and "Recent Explorations in Palestine." He is a contributor to Hasting's Dictionary of the Gospels, HOMILETIC, METHODIST REVIEW, ARCHAEOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE.

CHARLES J. LING, Ph. D., professor of Physics and Astronomy, 1906—, was graduated from Cornell University in 1890 and received his doctorate



from the University of Denver in 1902. He was instructor in physics in the Manual Training High School of Denver, 1894-1906. Dr. Ling was the first full professor of the physics department in Allegheny. He has extended the courses so that four years work is now given in the science. The equipment of the laboratory has been extensively increased and made thoroughly modern. The Newton Memorial observatory is admirably

arranged for the astronomical work.

OSCAR P. AKERS, Ph. D., assistant professor of Mathematics, 1905-7, professor 1907, was graduated from the University of Colorado in 1900 and had his doctorate from Cornell University in 1905. He taught at Colorado in 1901-2. In 1913-4, he studied in the University of Göttingen and in Rome. He became the head of the department in Allegheny in 1914.



HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

R. EDWIN LEE, Sc. D., professor of Chemistry, 1907—, was graduated from Mt. Union College in 1898, and pursued post graduate studies in Cornell University, 1901 and in Harvard, 1905. He received his doctorate from New York University



in 1912. He was professor of chemistry in Mt. Union College from 1902-7. Under his direction at Allegheny the department was moved from Wilcox Hall in 1911 to Alden Hall and in 1915 enters into the specially designed Carnegie Hall of Chemistry. The enrollment in the classes has grown fourfold; the number of courses has been trebled. Dr. Lee is the author of a "Text book of Experimental Chemistry" and

a "System of Qualitative Analysis." He has published twelve research papers in the JOURNAL of the AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, the JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY, ENGINEERING CHEMISTRY, the AMERICAN MEDICAL JOURNAL and the JOURNAL OF AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH.

GUY E. SNAVELY, Ph. D., professor of Romance Languages



and Literature, 1910—, was graduated from Johns Hopkins in 1901, where also he received his doctorate in 1908. He was a student at the Alliance Francaise, Paris, in 1905 and became instructor in French in Allegheny in 1906, assistant professor in 1907, professor, 1909. On sabbatic leave in 1914-5, driven from Paris by the European war, he did research work at Columbia University and was Visiting Profes-

sor of French in the University of New York. Dr. Snavely was

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

made registrar of the college in 1908 and has perfected an admirable system for the enlarged needs of the college. His brochure on "Standardization of Marks" has attracted wide favor and he has a place of influence in the Association of Registrars of American Colleges. He is a contributor to the *ROMANTIC REVIEW* and *MODERN LANGUAGE NOTES*.

CHESTER A. DARLING, Ph. D., professor of Biology, 1913—, was graduated at Albion College in 1904 and received his doctorate from Columbia University in 1909. He was pro-



fessor of biology in Defiance College, 1904-6, and instructor in Columbia, 1908-13. The department at Allegheny under his direction is making special studies in heredity and bacteriology. Dr. Darling is the author of a "Handbook on Wild and Cultivated Flowering Plants," and of "Spring Flowers." He has contributed to scientific journals research articles on "Sex in Dioecious Plants," "Trees in Autumn," "Determination of

Woods" and "Prochromosomes in Synapsis."



CHARLES E. HAMMETT, professor of physical education and director of athletics, 1913—, is a graduate of the New Haven Normal School of Gymnastics. He has taught in the Hotchkiss School, Connecticut, the Tome School for Boys, Maryland, 1900-10, the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, 1898-1900, Northwestern University, 1910-1913. He has given the college the strongest teams in its history.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

FREDERICK G. HENKE, Ph. D., acting professor of philosophy, 1914—, was graduated



from Charles City College in 1897. For several years he was a missionary teacher in China. He returned to the University of Chicago as a graduate student, securing his doctorate in 1910. He was professor of philosophy and psychology in the University of Nanking, China, 1910-13, and of philosophy and education in Willamette University, 1913-4. Dr. Henke is a contributor to the educational and philosophical publications.

CHARLES E. DECKER, A. M., instructor biology and geology,



1909-10, acting professor, 1910-11, assistant professor 1913 —, was graduated from Northwestern University in 1906. He did graduate work in the University of Chicago, 1911-13. He was instructor in physiography in the University of Illinois, summer sessions, 1911-13. Professor Decker has largely reclassified and relabeled the valuable collections of the museum, secured many years ago, making them more available.

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HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

University in 1908. He spent 1913-4 in graduate study in Pennsylvania, being Harrison Fellow in English. He has systematized and greatly promoted the forensics of the college.



KARL A. MILLER, B. S., instructor in mathematics and civil engineering, was graduated from Allegheny in 1908. While in college he served as assistant city engineer in Greenville. In 1909 he was with the Penn'a State Highway. Next he was with the C. B. & Q. Railway until 1914 in many important capacities, division engineer and in construction work. He is now county bridge engineer.

ROBERT C. WARD, A. M., acting professor of Romance Languages and Literature, 1914-5, instructor, 1915—, graduated from Colgate University in 1906. He was instructor in French in Colgate, 1908-10, head master in modern languages, Irving School, 1911-4.



CHAPTER XII

CONTROL AND CURRICULUM



MEADVILLE as the seat of the college has held a chief place in the council of control for much of the century. As the early citizens were so largely instrumental in the development and the maintenance of the institution, the leading men of the village accepted the responsibility of the direction of its affairs. The size of the Board of Trustees is unusual, but every effort to reduce its number has failed. With a membership of forty-seven Timothy Alden was able to enlist valuable friends in distant places through election to a trusteeship.

In the charter group of 1817 the plan was to have the counties of Venango, Mercer, Butler, Beaver, Allegheny and Erie of Northwestern Pennsylvania represented on the Board, Erie even having seven places. Eight Trustees were named from Philadelphia and outside the State. But Crawford County with Meadville had the largest share, being apportioned eighteen. After the reorganization under Methodist patronage, Crawford in 1834 had twenty members and the Pittsburgh region with Allegheny County assumed its position of future importance in college matters with eight members. After the second reopening in 1845, throughout the Barker administration, the full quota of the Board was never maintained and the Meadville representation, rising above a score, equalled nominally at times half the body.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

The important fact in the organization was that by the charter eight persons made a quorum and that number could be mustered locally. The times of meeting were appointed to be the first Monday in April and in October. The history of the Board of Trustees is also notable for the few men who have held the position of president, the services of two officials totaling sixty years. Timothy Alden served as its head as well as president of the college for one year, then in 1818 was succeeded by Hon. Jesse Moore, first president judge of the sixth judicial district of Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford and Erie counties. Patrick Farrelly, member of Congress, son-in-law of Timothy Alden, in 1819 was the next president, also serving but a single year.

When Bentley Hall began to rise, General Roger Alden was chief of the Board, remaining in the office six years. When



Gen. Roger Alden

this Revolutionary veteran ended his connection with the Holland Land Company he engaged in many business and philanthropic enterprises. In the war of 1812 he was commissioned major general, for Meadville was a rendezvous for troops, two thousand being encamped on the lands of Samuel Lord, Esq., on the site of the college campus and west of it. President Roger Alden had financial reverses; he became a county official.

He resigned from the college responsibilities upon his appointment as military storekeeper in the Academy at West Point in 1825. A farewell banquet evidenced the esteem of

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

the citizens of Meadville for the general. He remained a Trustee of Allegheny until his death in 1836.

Mr. John Reynolds, the secretary of the foundation meeting in the log court house, became president of the Board for less than two years, but as a Trustee he made the remarkable record of more than a half century of active service. He was an ideal embodiment of the steadfast loyalty of the best citizenship of Meadville to Allegheny College. Upon the occasion of his death, the following resolution was passed:

“John Reynolds, who passed away July 23, 1871, was one of the original Trustees in 1817. He was the first secretary of the Board and its third president. For fifty-four years he was one of the most faithful in his devotion to the interests of the college of all who have been connected with it in the capacity of Trustee.

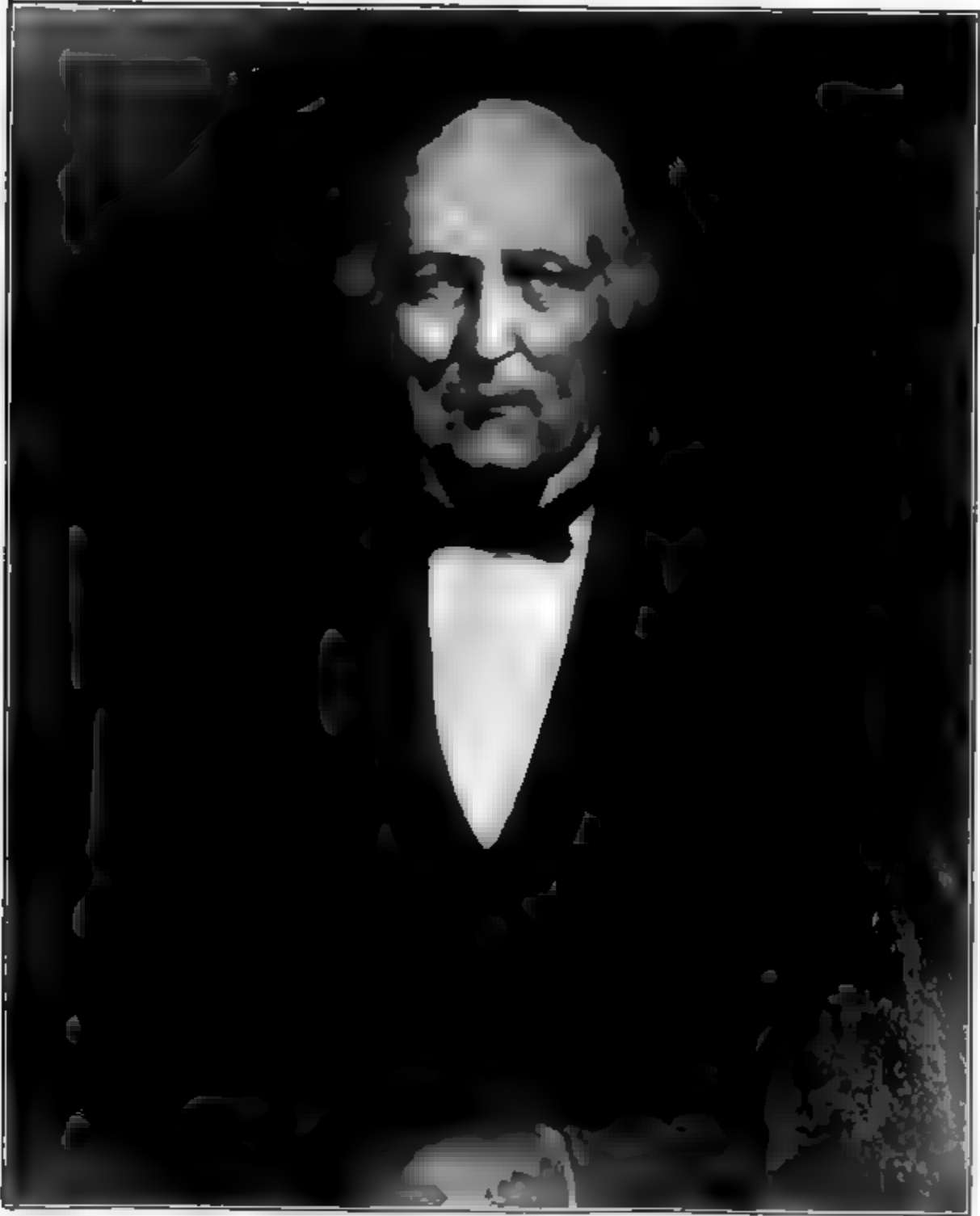
Although at the time of his death Mr. Reynolds had passed his eighty-ninth year, yet his singular exemption from physical and mental decay had led us to hope that we might yet enjoy his counsels for some years to come and we now feel that in him we have lost one of our most thoughtful and active members. Resolved, that the foregoing minute be adopted as the sense of the Board of Trustees.”

Judge Henry Shippen was the next Board president from Meadville, holding office in 1827-30. He was a graduate of Dickinson College and had followed Judge Moore on the bench in 1825. He took a large part in the final effort of Timothy Alden to operate the college. Mr. Joseph Morrison, the cashier of the Northwestern Bank, became the seventh president of the Trustees in 1830 and had a term as long as the combined years of all his six predecessors. He saw the financial future of the college assured. Over his name the notice was given that Allegheny would reopen its halls April 8, 1845, after the scholarship campaign. But his death at the age of seventy-six came April 1st. He had made an excellent executive officer. His judgment and tact were of high order. The DEMOCRAT said: “It has been the happy lot of few to come to the dark valley more loved, more respected and more honored than Joseph Morrison.”

Hon. David Derickson, a graduate of the first class of Allegheny, that of 1821, became the president of the Board of Trustees April 8, 1845, and held the office until 1874, then con-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

tinued a decade longer as Trustee until his death at the ripe age of eighty-six years. As a youth he had come to Meadville for a college education, then read law, being admitted to the



Judge David Derickson. '21

bar in 1823. He had a wide practice and many interests. From 1856-66 he was additional law judge for the Sixth Judicial District. He did the large part of the work of the com-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

mission to codify the laws of Pennsylvania. He prescribed the rules which raised the standard of scholarship for admission to the bar. At his demise he was the Nestor of the profession in the northwestern area of the State. He early joined the Presbyterian church and from 1830 was a member of the session, and for many years the senior elder. As the head of the Board of Government his best energies were given to the college. His devotion to his *alma mater* was strong. He was the central figure of alumni occasions for many years, as the oldest graduate linking the origins of Allegheny with the classes through three score years and more.

Alexander Bradley of Pittsburg became the ninth president of the Board of Trustees April 5, 1875, and served until his death, Aug. 21, 1899. He had been a Trustee since 1860.



Alexander Bradley, Esq.

He was one of the notable figures of Methodism in western Pennsylvania. Removing from Baltimore to Pittsburgh in youth, he became one of the foremost manufacturers of the city. His financial interests brought him to the presidency of a large city bank. He was one of the organizers of old Christ Church and the leading layman of the new Christ Church. Mr. Bradley was a man of strong personality and a Christian leader of power. He was a

generous giver to many worthy causes. He believed profoundly in Allegheny College and performed his official duties with strict fidelity for a quarter of a century. His name is worthily preserved in the Bradley chair of Latin Language and Literature.

Mr. Durbin Horne of Pittsburgh came to the presidency of the Trustees in 1900 just as the program of the reorganization

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

and the expansion of the college was being launched. He was a graduate from Yale University in 1876, a classmate of President A. T. Hadley. His thorough educational qualifications for the position on the Board were supplemented by his notable business experience. The mercantile house of Joseph



Mr. Durbin Horne

Horne and Company had long been one of the most substantial in Pittsburgh. Mr. Joseph Horne had been a Trustee of Allegheny, and his son was a worthy successor. The counsels, the enthusiasm and the vigorous support of all progressive measures for the college by Mr. Durbin Horne contributed most effectively to the advance made during the eight years he was the executive of the Board.

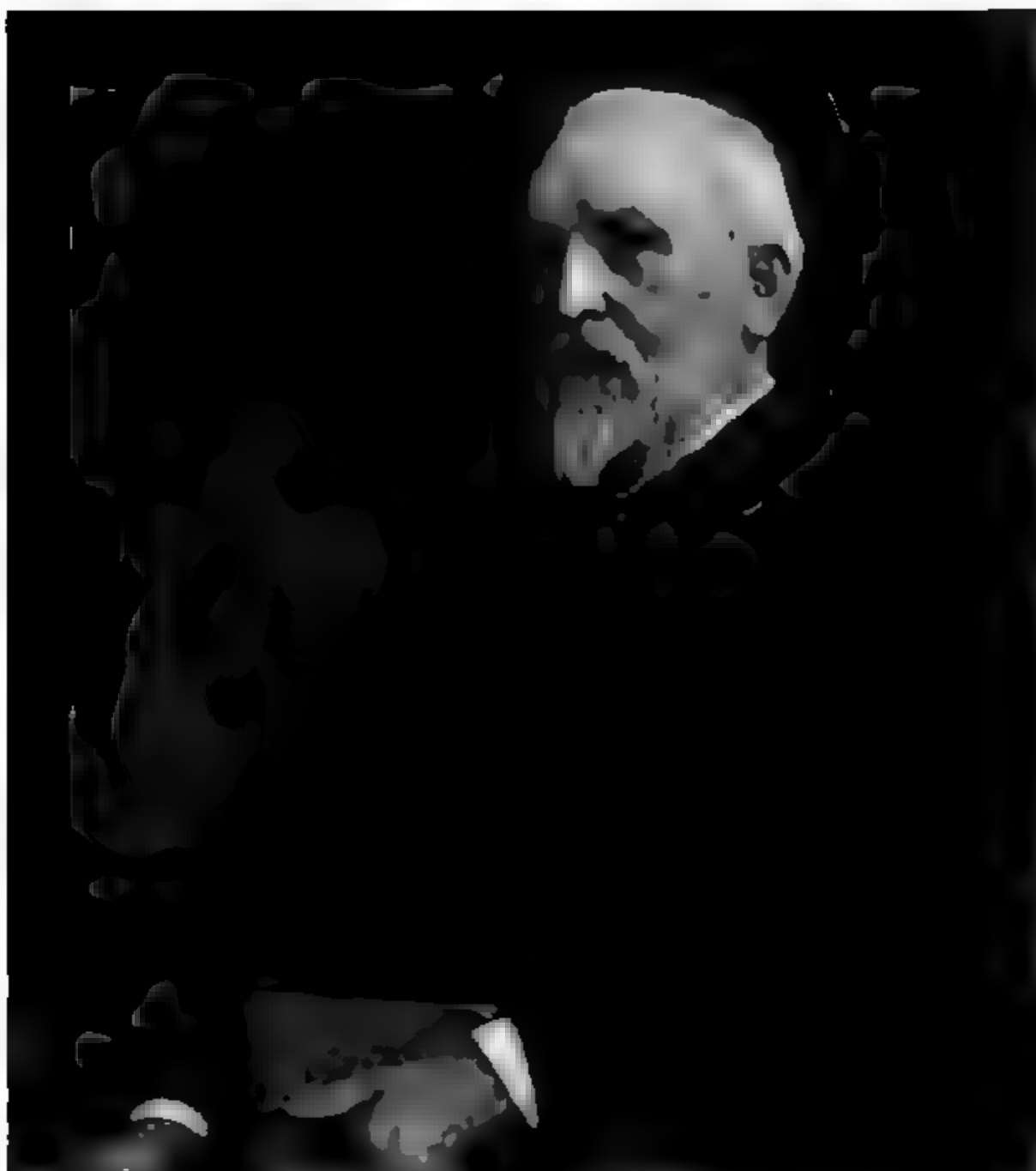
HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Mr. Francis A. Arter of Cleveland, of the class of 1864, was chosen president of the Trustees in 1908. He entered college a freshman in August, 1861, after a three months' course in Richmond College, Ohio, his native State, and a year's experience in teaching school. The new student was far advanced in mathematics but behind in the classics. By his diligence he won his diploma in three years, besides stopping one term to teach school. He was a member of the Philo-Franklin Literary Society and planned to study law. He began to read Blackstone, but in the same year of his graduation a sudden business opening took him to the oil regions at Rouseville, Pa. In two years he removed to Cleveland to open an oil refinery, the business which occupied his subsequent years.

Mr. Arter became one of the foremost Methodist laymen of his city and for years was superintendent of the Sabbath School of the First Church. He has been sent five times as a lay delegate to the General Conference of his denomination. He has taken an intense interest in missions and in 1906 made a tour of the world, visiting the various mission stations.

The affection of Mr. Arter for Allegheny has been a dominant characteristic of his busy life. He married as it were into the college, his wife, Mrs. Arter, being the daughter of Bishop Calvin Kingsley, '41. No alumnus of the many who have rallied in recent years to the support of their *alma mater* has contributed to it so largely of his means as has the eleventh president of the Board. He is a thoroughly practical man and also an idealist. His vision for the college contemplates an institution of large efficiency within well defined limits.

The relations of the incorporated governing body with the Faculty have been in the main harmonious. The president of the Faculty has always been one of the Trustees. By-laws for the government of the college were set forth in the Alden period and an elaborate "system of education" prescribed in 1834. Extracts of its provisions were printed in the annual catalogues from 1840 to 1855. Those given such publicity touched mostly the conduct of the students. A few were as follows:



Mr. F. A. Arter, '64

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Art. III, Sect. 5. Students are not permitted to loiter about taverns, stores, or any other place of public resort.

Sect. 8. Any student who shall be found to associate with low, vulgar or immoral company, or addicted to habits of profaneness or dissipation will, unless he immediately reform, be dismissed from the college.

Sect. 10. No student shall possess or exhibit any indecent picture: nor shall any one be allowed to purchase or to read any lascivious or immoral book, nor any romance or novel, while he continues a student of this institution.

Sect. 11. No hallooing, loud talking, whistling, jumping, or other disturbing noise or act shall be permitted at any time in the college building; and any student conducting himself disorderly in the town will be punished according to the nature of the offence.

Sect. 12. No student shall bring or cause to be brought gunpowder, firearms, or any deadly weapon within the college premises; nor shall any one engage in any species of hunting during the college term without permission from the Faculty. No student shall be allowed to smoke tobacco in any form within the college enclosures.

Art. IV, Sect. 3. Prayers shall be attended every morning at the college by the president or some other member of the Faculty, at his request; at which time the students are required to be present.

Art. V, Sect. 5. The president or any of the officers may require suitable assistance from any student for the preservation of the good order of the college; and if any so required shall refuse or neglect to give his assistance, it shall be viewed as a great contempt for the authority of the college; and shall be punished by public confession, suspension or expulsion.

Art. X, Sect. 1. Every student having read the by-laws and accepted them shall subscribe a declaration kept in a book by the Faculty: We whose names are herein signed will to the utmost of our power obey the by-laws; we will not be guilty of profane cursing or swearing, drinking ardent spirits, card playing, or any unlawful gaming, nor of any indecent or disrespectful language towards the Trustees, president, professors, tutors, nor to each other as students.

In the Articles of Agreement of 1833 between the Board of Trustees and the Pittsburgh Annual Conference, the religious body was to nominate one-half of the persons to fill the vacancies on the Board, submitting three names for each place, and the Trustees were to make the selection. This body also nominated the Faculty yearly, subject to the approbation of the Trustees. The prudential committee of the Board, the executive group of which the president of the college was a member,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

was supplemented by a committee of four of the Conference. The adjustment of relations under the Methodist patronage was a matter of experimentation. After the Erie Conference was created in 1836, the plan of the Trustees was to submit a flowery report to the two annual gatherings of the clergy and the committees on education would draft resolutions as to the policy of the Conferences for the college.

When the church sent its agents to sell the perpetual scholarships, the Trustees also had their plan of selling the certificates. But the sums secured by the Pittsburgh and Erie Conferences created a new responsibility for them and after 1846 the two Centenary Fund Committees made their yearly interest appropriations to the college treasurer. Twice the compact of 1833 was revised, when the West Virginia Conference was admitted as a patron, Oct. 21, 1857, and the East Ohio Conference, June 26, 1877. After the latter date, these four representatives from each of the four Conferences were spoken of as the Joint Board of Control and the Tuesday before Commencement named as the date of its annual meeting.

The system of government was frequently attacked. Futile movements arose to amend the charter. The lawyers of the Board warned reformers of the inviolability of contracts. A plan of 1873 was to have twenty Trustees elected for five years in groups of five from the three Methodist patronizing Conferences and the alumni. This would abolish the church committee of control and the life tenure trusteeship. The support of a change was much stronger in 1880 when the Trustees voted in favor of a board of twenty-five members to be elected. The proposal was not accepted by the Conferences.

Alterations of the charter with mutual consent of the parties could be made by the Court of Common Pleas. In 1876, the time of the annual Board meeting was changed from April to June. A rivalry of the two Boards was inevitable. The Trustees elected professors for a term of five years in 1888. Then the deadlock of the affair of President Williams came to pass. Not a few believed that the agreement of 1833 was illegal and the authority allotted to the Methodist body was "ultra vires". Judge J. W. F. White, though a Trustee,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

argued for the Board of Control, urging that the contract made then was the means of saving the college. The compromise decision voted in 1889 was that both boards were needed to fix the length of term of the Faculty.

The West Virginia and East Ohio Conferences came to have other educational interests. The yearly meeting of the Joint Board was poorly attended. Seasons went by without a gathering. On the other hand, the Board of Trustees by its increasing endowment fund and tuition receipts had its responsibility greatly enhanced. The persistent demand for direct alumni representation on the Board brought a modification of the college charter in 1911 by which twenty-four of the forty-seven Trustees are elected, eight being chosen by the alumni.

The two original Conferences, Pittsburgh and Erie, have a vital influence in the government of Allegheny through their sixteen representatives. A harmony of interests is furthered by the practice begun of electing alumni of the college for a portion of the Conference delegations on the Board. The patronage of many religious faiths in the student ranks through all the decades to the present time bears witness that Allegheny is not a sectarian institution; but a Christian institution it will ever remain so long as the Methodist church and the alumni have a voice in its affairs.

The Joint Board of Control in its more active period was a training school for membership in the Board of Trustees. Presumably a man would not be on both Boards at the same time, though there were several exceptions. The Trustees asked that such a rule be observed. Some of the men who passed from the Board of the four Conferences to be Trustees were Rev. Moses Hill, D. D., '49; Hon. J. W. F. White, '42; Professor G. W. Haskins, '64; Dr. J. P. Hassler, '56; Hon. B. F. Martin, '54; Rev. J. R. Mills, '62; F. A. Arter, '64; Dr. T. N. Boyle, J. C. Bardall, G. B. Chase, J. M. Stull, Edward Appleyard, N. T. Arnold and Rev. R. M. Freshwater, D. D., '67.

Not a few of the Trustees had records of exceptional length of service. David Dick, Esq., who was elected Jan. 23, 1826, to succeed Hon. Patrick Farrelly, was associated with John Reynolds, Esq., in important commissions for the college. He

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

was treasurer several years and continued on the Board forty-four years until his death in 1871. His library of several hundred volumes was bequeathed to the college. Gen. John Dick served from 1846 to 1872. Rev. Amos Chase, of Centerville, Pa., a friend of Timothy Alden, served from 1817 to 1851. Rev. John Van Liew, once the Presbyterian pastor of Meadville, later of New Jersey, was a Trustee from 1823 to 1867. Two Methodists, Rev. Z. H. Coston, of Pittsburgh, and John Lapher, of Meadville, were on the Board from 1833 to 1871.

Mr. John McFarland, a leading merchant of Meadville, was treasurer for thirty years, dying Sept. 28, 1881, shortly after he had resigned. Hon. J. W. Farrelly, '26; Hon. D. A. Finney, '40; Hon. H. L. Richmond, '39, and Col. S. B. Dick, '58, who represented the Meadville District in Congress, were all valued members of the Board. Colonel Dick aided notably in the new era of the college. He was a Trustee from 1878 to 1907. Hon. G. B. Delamater, of Meadville, Judge J. S. McCalmont, of Franklin, Hon. Lewis Miller, of Akron, William Foltz, Esq., of New Castle, and Mr. George P. Hukill, of Oil City, also in their life time rendered important services on the governing board. Mr. F. P. Ray, '62, of Meadville, was for several years its secretary, and Mr. William Thomas at the time of his death in 1912 had been thirty-eight years a Trustee.

Rev. T. L. Flood, D. D., a former pastor of the Stone Church, Meadville, and the founder of the CHAUTAUQUAN, entered the Board in 1886 and continued an active member until his demise, June 26, 1915. He had held the offices of vice-president, secretary and treasurer within this period and was a member of the executive committee from 1896 to 1910. He had a leading part in the selection of the executives of Allegheny. His wide acquaintance in church and nation was used to bring many eminent speakers to the college platform.

Of the present Board, Hon. Harvey Henderson, '57, of Pittsburgh, is the senior member, being elected June 22, 1868, so that now he has completed forty-seven years of service, a record second only to that of John Reynolds, Esq., of the incorporators of 1817. He is an eminently sound counselor and his affection for the college is very deep. In 1845 his

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

father, Rev. W. C. Henderson, took him, a lad, to view Bentley Hall, promising him when he was older a course in Allegheny. After graduation he was admitted to the bar and practiced law in Meadville until 1871. Then he entered the Erie Conference for eleven years. Returning to the law, he has been a leader of his profession in Pittsburgh.

Judge J. J. Henderson, '62, became a Trustee in 1874 and has been vice-president of the Board since 1896. Dr. J. W. Miles, '74, and Dr. T. H. Woodring, '73, of the Pittsburgh Conference, and Dr. A. C. Ellis, '78, of the Erie Conference, are the ranking clerical members of the Board. Their labors have been unsparing in behalf of the college and they have a worthy share in the progress made. Mr. G. B. Chase, of Greenville, and Dr. J. E. Rigg, of Wilkinsburg, have seen important committee service and are noted for their financial acumen. Mr. J. W. Kinnear, '82, is an influential representative in the Pittsburgh region and directed the endowment campaign there.

J. P. Colter, Esq., '68, is the secretary of the Board and of the Executive Committee. He entered college from the Edinboro Normal School and was a leading spirit in the Philo-Franklin Society. Under his suggestion the Centenary oratorical prize was created in 1867 by the gifts of six student members of \$600. Of all the prizes founded in former years, this fund alone is intact today and devoted to a contest, open to all. Mr. Colter after admission to the bar in 1871 removed to Armstrong County. He returned to Meadville in 1889, where he has held important trusts in school and city government. The system he has devised for keeping the minutes and records of the Trustees is most accurate and extensive.

Wesley B. Best, Esq., '83, and Hon. Arthur L. Bates, '80, both of Meadville, are vigorous members of the Executive Committee, the body which bears a large responsibility in the government of the college. Mr. J. V. Ritts, of Butler; Mr. J. C. McDowell, of Pittsburgh; Gen. Charles Miller, of Franklin; Mr. J. S. Craig, of Pittsburgh; Mr. Austin Blakeslee, of DuBois, and Mr. Nelson A. Rist, of Dawson, are keen business men whose talents are placed at the disposal of the college. Dr. N. G. Miller, Dr. J. C. MacDonald, Bishop J. M. Thoburn

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

and Dr. R. M. Freshwater are later representatives of the clergy on the Board.

Col. John J. Carter, of Titusville, has been a valuable addition to the Trustees, becoming a member in 1904. He is a man of energy and initiative. He received a thorough academic training in New York and was prepared to enter Rochester University when the Civil War caused him to enlist. The qualities of leadership displayed as a soldier have marked his business career. He has taken a lively interest in Allegheny College as a product of Northwestern Pennsylvania and given his best thought to its advancement.

Mrs. Sarah B. Cochran became a Trustee in 1908, the first woman in the history of the college to have a place on the Board. She had previously expressed her interest in Allegheny in a most kindly and helpful fashion. Mrs. Cochran had experienced a crushing double affliction in the deaths of her husband and only son. She then faced weighty business responsibilities in the control of coal and coke properties in Fayette county. Resolutely mastering the intricacies of the duties devolving upon her, she became a woman of large affairs.

Mrs. Cochran is a generous contributor to educational interests. Chapter houses of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity were erected in memory of her son at the Universities of West Virginia and Pennsylvania, and the chapter at Allegheny liberally aided. A memorial dormitory to her husband was built at Wittenberg College. She was also a large donor to the attractive Methodist church building in Dawson. Mrs. Cochran has a beautiful estate, St. James Park, near Dawson. She is busy with many cares, but her especial concern is for the large force of laboring men under her. She is a rare Christian woman, who is administering a great trust with fidelity.

In recent years Messrs. George Greer, of New Castle; J. A. Huston, of Sewickley; B. A. Walker, of Erie, and H. W. Dunlap, of Pittsburgh, have been placed upon the Board. Under the new system of election, Dr. J. M. Thoburn, of the Pittsburgh Conference, and Dr. C. W. Miner, of the Erie Conference, have become Trustees, while the alumni representatives are Dr. Ida M. Tarbell, '80; Mr. Arthur W. Thompson.



Mrs. Sarah B. Cochran

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

'97, of Baltimore, Md.; Mr. W. N. Ridge, '82, of New York, and Dr. E. B. Heckel, '87, of Pittsburgh. Four additional alumni Trustees are to be elected.

THE CURRICULUM.

President Timothy Alden as a graduate of Harvard College modeled the curriculum of Allegheny College after that of his alma mater. In the early years of the frontier institution, he even employed to designate the classes the terminology of Freshman, Sophomores, Junior Sophisters and Senior Sophisters.

In a statement submitted to the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1823, the entrance requirements were reported to be an ability to construe and parse the Select Orations of Cicero, the Aeneid of Vergil and the Greek Testament, to write Latin grammatically and to solve questions under the fundamental rules of arithmetic, with a knowledge of Latin prosody.

The courses of study prescribed then were soundly linguistic, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French and German coming in the first two years, and other Oriental languages following later. Mathematics with practical applications was not neglected. English composition ran through three years and for the Seniors there were elements of political law, ancient and modern history, natural and systematic theology. But this was the period of the college when the Faculty consisted of one man and students were few.

When Allegheny opened in the fall of 1829 with three professors the courses were somewhat changed and enlarged. The prospectus thus announced them :

FRESHMAN—Latin, Cicero de Officiis, Horace, Latin Prosody. Greek, Xenophon's Anabasis, Homer's Iliad, Greek exercises. Hebrew, Professor Stewart's works. Algebra, Geometry, plain and solid. Natural philosophy (a popular course).

SOPHOMORE—Latin, Cicero de Oratore, Horace. Greek, Xenophon, Homer. Hebrew. Logic. Higher Algebra. Logarithms. Plane Trigonometry. Surveying. Ancient Geography. History, ancient and modern. Chemistry of imponderables. Electricity. Galvanism. Magnetism. Natural Philosophy. Mechanics, hydrostatics, pneumatics, optics, acoustics.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

JUNIOR—Latin, Livy, Juvenal. Greek, *Graeca Majora*, Longinus on the Sublime. Hebrew. Locke's Essay. Paley's Moral Philosophy. Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry. Conic Sections. Fluxions. . Mensuration. Navigation. Perspective Geography with use of globes, construction of maps and charts. Chemistry of inorganic matter. Astronomy.

SENIOR—Grotius de Veritate. Greek Testament. Stewart and Reed on the Mind. Rhetoric. Vegetable Chemistry. Physiology, vegetable and animal. Zoology.

The professorship of natural philosophy and chemistry gave a practical flavor to the instruction of this one year of the full-fledged college in the Alden regime. The chemical and physical apparatus, waiting these years to be utilized, was burnished and adjusted. With no small pride the array of the equipment was set forth in the public prints. There were alembics, tubulated retorts, balloon glass receivers, water hammers, barometers, electrometers, Wollaston batteries, galvanic batteries and a large electrical machine. Also, all the illustrative material of the period, brass cannon to be fired, powder house to be exploded and house to be struck by the electric spark.

When the Methodists pledged their patronage to Allegheny, an ambitious organization of the courses of instruction was announced by the Trustees within the first year. While to start with there were but three chairs of instruction filled, those of moral science, of mathematics and natural philosophy, and of Greek and Latin, four more professorships were eventually to round out the Faculty. These departments of the future were Oriental languages, modern languages, chemistry, mineralogy and geology, and general and constitutional law.

The curriculum of 1833-4 remained in operation with few changes until 1865. Greek, Latin and Mathematics were the backbone of the course, much as in other colleges of this long period. Metaphysics had a place, while moral philosophy, natural religion and evidences of Christianity were essential subjects in Allegheny. There were a few excursions into new fields at times, such as modern languages and civil engineering.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Within a limited area, each administration had its slight variation in the content of its curriculum.

Having a leader of the educational experience of Dr. Martin Ruter, the courses of study in his period show a conformity to the studies as prescribed in other institutions. Compared with Yale, Brown, Rutgers and Dickinson curricula, that of Allegheny shows no extreme variance. Possibly for a few years, it was not so strong in science, but it had responded to that slight liberalization, so general in this era, the introduction of the teaching of political economy and of international law. The translation of the French economist Say held sway on the Hill until 1860.

In 1840, in the presidency of Homer J. Clark, the scientific course was established to divide the field with the arts candidates for a few years. This was due to the presence on the Faculty of R. T. P. Allen, as professor of civil engineering. But the entrance requirements for science students were much lower than for classical. No foreign language was demanded, and after matriculation but a year of French. History and chronology took partly the place of a second ancient language. The work in the Senior class for the two courses was identical, save for the engineering. In this period, the classics were made stiffer in the lower classes. German and French were regularly offered.

The administration of Dr. Barker was a conservative one as reflected in the courses of study. Practically without a variation in the subjects taught, the years came and went. The number was fewer. There were no modern languages. Caesar crept into the Freshman year. A typical curriculum from 1846 to 1865 is as follows:

Freshman—Anthon's Cicero, Cooper's Virgil, Graeca Maiora, Legendre's Geometry, Day's Mathematics; Sophomore—Sallust, Livy, Graeca Majora, Vol. 2nd, Day's Mathematics, Analytical Geometry, Chemistry, Logic, Rhetoric; Junior—Anthon's Horace, Tacitus' Germania, Agricola and Histories, Iliad, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Paley's Evidences of Christianity, Kame's Elements of Criticism, Chemistry, Calculus; Senior—Astronomy, Mineralogy, Geology,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Cicero de Officiis, Intellectual Philosophy, Political Economy and Kent's International Law.

The Biblical department, begun in 1855, supplied the only element of change. A three years' course was offered, upon completion of which a certificate was given. Hebrew grammar and Bible ran through all the terms. Biblical literature, ecclesiastical history and Butler's Analogy of Religion were taught in addition to the various studies of the classical course. "Geology as related to the Bible" was the subject named as it was pursued by the prospective preacher, while for the "non-Bibs" it was Hitchcock's Geology. After 1865 this department of vocational training was more closely coordinated with the college, its first year being identical with the classical, and the completion of three more winning the A. B. degree. Eventually it was abandoned, though not without some friction in 1883.

Allegheny caught the new spirit in education after the Civil War. A strong and aggressive quartette had come into the Faculty in Marvin, Tingley, Hyde and Comfort. Entrance requirements were made more vigorous. A scientific course was restored for which the degree of A. B. was conferred.

Several subjects were added, such as English literature and philology. Art history was introduced by Professor Comfort, he being a pioneer instructor in this field. All the science of the college was better differentiated. Botany, zoology, inorganic and organic chemistry, and physics were appointed for the various terms. French and German had an extensive place in the Scientific Department.

The scholastic advance was promoted by the timely gifts of illustrative material. The Alger, Prescott and Haldeman cabinets greatly aided the work in zoology and mineralogy. Collections of casts, engravings and photographs formed the basis of a museum of Fine Arts. The chemical and physical laboratory was supplied through generous friends with the latest approved apparatus. Complete schedules of hours and subjects for the year, published in the catalogue, indicated the quickening of administrative efficiency in instruction.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

President Bugbee brought in a readjustment of the curriculum. The standard of admission to the Freshman class was raised by requiring two years of modern languages or Greek, more mathematics and an elementary knowledge of science. Collegiate scholarship was helped by the reorganization of the preparatory school. A three years' course was provided and proved a strong attraction, the attendance increasing from 43 to 206 in four years. The college work was conducted in "Schools" now. The Classical was renamed Liberal Arts, the Biblical became Hebrew and Biblical Literature, and besides the "School of Science", there was a new course of study or school, Latin and Modern Languages.

The tendency abroad in the land toward the elective system was expected to be satisfied in Allegheny by the increase of courses offered. The Latin and Modern Language Department of 1877 was really a step in liberalizing the curriculum. Hitherto for the scientific course as well as the classical, both Greek and Latin were a prerequisite. Now for the new department the candidate could offer two years of French and in the college classes substitute German for Greek. The regime of Dr. Bugbee is noteworthy for its emphasis upon cultural studies. The work in literature was more specialized; the history of philosophy became a senior subject.

The elective principle had a curious application in the military department. In order to promote the zeal for war, service being voluntary, and to induce enlistment for instruction in tactics, the student warrior was given college credit, substituting some objectionable subject in the regular course of study. Through the years the antipathy to various subjects shifted, but on the list were zoology, ancient history, French, mathematical astronomy and art of discourse.

The conservatism of Allegheny finally yielded in 1883, when in the classical course German, French and Hebrew were admitted as elective in the Sophomore and Junior years. They could be substituted for Latin, Greek and mathematics, one term of each in the Sophomore, and in the Junior for microscopy, history of civilization and evidences of Christianity. But three years later, the doors were opened more widely to

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

the elective system in the Sophomore and Junior years. Preparation for the Scientific Course could be made in French, instead of Greek. The plan followed was without much relation to the experience of other institutions.

The three college courses were not similarly treated. In the Sophomore year, one-fourth of the subjects of the classical schedule were required, three-fourths of those in the Latin and Modern Language, and no electives whatever to the scientific course. The option granted the Modern Language student was calculus or music. In the Junior year, one-half of the subjects in the Classical and the Modern Language courses were required, while the Scientific Junior could elect two-fifths of his work. Science studies were doubled by dropping language subjects. German was expanded to three years. The subjects especially protected for the two collegiate years were physics and chemistry and the student body did not cease to protest against the compulsory study of these sciences.

Until the end of the Wheeler administration, there was slight change in the list of required subjects, save to withdraw the only option one Sophomore course enjoyed. But there was a healthful expansion of possible electives. Additional courses could be taken in German, literature, classics, history and political science. Some abuses of the elective plan arose, but vigilant supervision was able to correct student vagaries.

The astounding scholastic expansion of the period was in the so-called post-graduate department. The first program in 1887 was to give a degree after two years of non-resident study of the selected course, but later the time was extended to three years and a thesis required. Examinations must be taken in Meadville. There were eight courses of study, political and social science, English literature, mathematics, philosophy, history, physics and chemistry, modern languages, and theism and Christianity. The popularity of the department was great. Several hundred persons were encouraged to home reading by means of it.

The department of civil engineering had a steady growth from a very modest beginning. The course was formally organized in 1885. The preparation for it was one year less than

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

for the A. B. course. The students enrolled in the study were listed separately in the catalogues of 1886-7. The degree of C. E. was first conferred in 1887 on Bruce Davis, F. E. Fenno and W. S. Twining. The practical character of the course brought it much favor and the forceful personality of Professor W. T. Dutton as a teacher led to the building up of a strong department.

A new order in the curriculum was again evolved when Dr. Crawford took the presidency of the college. He profited by the experience of the leading institutions. Recitation periods being made an hour in length, one hundred and eighty term hours were necessary for graduation. The elective system was promptly expanded in 1894 to embrace the Senior year. All courses of study were treated more alike. The required work was increased in the Sophomore year, leaving but one-fourth of the subjects elective. In the Junior year, one-half of the studies were required; also in the Senior until the third term, when all studies were elective with one exception. About two-thirds of the work of four years was prescribed.

The number of elective studies open at first was thirty; it had grown to forty-three by 1900 and to seventy-three by 1906. The tendency was confirmed to have the first two years of college given to required work, reduce the Junior year to one or two compulsory subjects and have the Senior open to electives entirely. The scientific course of study as it had been stressed in the Forties was restored in 1905 with changes. Its completion gave the B. S. degree. This degree had also been awarded to the civil engineers since 1897.

The final adjustment of the curriculum came in 1911. Rather radical changes brought the college into harmony with the new order in education, yet the action taken was not imitative. The new system was evolved after many months' investigation of the experiences and needs of Allegheny. The result is one reflecting the genius and the individuality of the old college. At the same time it has become a pioneer among many modern institutions in the solution of its scholastic problem.

The familiar courses of study were abolished, and eight groups created. The Greek and Latin, Latin and Modern Lan-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

guage, Modern Language, English, History and Philosophy groups lead to the A. B. degree. The Biology, Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics groups lead to the B. S. degree. This new arrangement however is a modified form of the group system as followed at Johns Hopkins University and elsewhere. A student after finally choosing his group as a Sophomore must pursue the principal study of that group for three years, and the minor study two years. He must also take the studies which go with the group, but having the opportunity of work in four departments.

The change as to electives was also material. The system as developed in Allegheny up to 1911 had allowed free choice of about one-half of all the college work, few restrictions having remained in the Junior and Senior years. Now the list of free electives was reduced to less than one year's work. The same number of electives was offered, and they had reached one hundred and forty, but the choice of the student was restricted to be in harmony with the group under which he registered and to have a sequence. He is directed as to his studies within these bounds for three-fourths of his college work. Thus has been gained concentration and definite training for the matriculate.

This program of groups and electives necessitated a surrender by the old classical guard. Mathematics was put on the elective list for certain groups, though its entrance requirements were kept high. Two years and a half of algebra and geometry are demanded. The Latin requirement for Freshmen specializing in modern languages was reduced from four to two years. In fact it is possible to secure an A. B. without Latin. The so-called fifteen Carnegie units were made the condition for entrance into college.

Flexibility was imparted in the range and the amount of credits allowed to students coming to Allegheny. New subjects put on the list were zoology, botany and geology. Increased credits were allowed to the entering candidate in foreign languages, English, history and science; three units to the latter two. However, entrance certificates are accepted from graduates of four-year high schools only. In special cases

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

examinations are given for additional units to students from certain high standard schools of three years' course.

The civil engineering course was strengthened by additional subjects, but was not brought into conformity with the group system until 1913. This action then was taken because Allegheny did not possess the large means needed to equip an engineering department that could compete with the technical institutions. Mr. Arthur W. Thompson, '97, the most distinguished graduate of the engineering alumni, at the Centennial conference of engineers in Meadville, June 23, 1915, thus expressed his conviction as to this policy:

"The course now given in Allegheny will prepare young men in such a manner that they may enter engineering schools and receive the degree of civil, electrical or mining engineers and reflect credit upon the old institution. I believe today too much attention is centered upon special subjects. This plan has turned out a number of needed specialists, but its foil is found in its failure to produce a sufficiency of managers, men capable of handling big work in all of its various and difficult phases, men who can initiate, prosecute and bring to successful termination projects in the several lines of business.

The general knowledge to be gained in Allegheny under present conditions, and especially in view of the intimate personal association with the president, professors and tutors that belongs to the atmosphere of the college, and which is so stimulating and invigorating and helpful, makes possible a promising career for young men who are painstaking, assiduous, energetic students."

The new system of the groups of study has worked well in the main and undoubtedly advanced the standard of scholarship. For the growth of Allegheny educationally has been the truly significant fact of its history in the Twentieth Century. It is the chief distinction of the administration of President Crawford. In the decade of 1902-12, the number of graduates increased 80%. In the United States, the large increase has been in technical schools and State universities. But only 13% of these had a higher percentage of growth in the decade than Allegheny. This advance in many institutions has come because of new departments or sweeping modifications of curricula. Allegheny has merely developed the departments of twenty years ago and maintained its policy of concentration

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

of emphasis on the cultural functions of the college. Eighty per cent of its graduates in the decade received the A. B., while in twenty-three other colleges only 24% took the A. B. Its increase has not been due to any change of ideals or bread and butter policy. If in future years the number of graduates receiving the B. S. shall largely increase, the traditions of the institution as a liberal arts college will nevertheless not have been lost.

The choice of departments by students in the past seven years has been as follows:

	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
English	268	259	327	299	335	326	280
Romance Languages . . .	123	94	111	169	193	188	214
German	84	111	122	156	202	215	217
Bible and Philosophy . . .	189	206	189	264	233	318	318
History and Economics .	188	196	181	193	250	253	259
Biology and Geology . . .	98	133	89	104	135	157	184
Mathematics	143	145	107	119	95	96	85
Physics	56	80	78	70	77	75	72
Latin	111	177	185	155	137	127	133
Greek	53	62	44	59	50	60	53
Chemistry	66	115	150	181	240	224	216
College Enrollment . . .	322	339	357	369	406	418	400





Queen Elizabeth National Park

CHAPTER XIII

STUDENT LIFE



UNFAILING interest attaches to the unconventional in college relations. Rules and regulations are concerned with the obvious and the compulsory. The college life that makes the popular appeal has for its theme the student outside of the class-

room, his enterprises, pranks, schemes and conflicts with authority and his fellows. The true story of the undergraduate is the record of his voluntary activities and associations.

The pursuit of learning was a rather solemn thing to the youth who came to Allegheny in the first quarter century of its history. The interests of the class-room dominated the college life to an extent incomprehensible to a modern student. Only the literary societies received outside attention. The talent and zeal developed in their management and programs were deemed as valuable as the discipline of the course of study.

Not until the Methodist regime was there any problem as to the housing of the students. Meadville extended but a block north of the Diamond. The "red mill" was on the outskirts, likewise the residence of President Ruter who was accustomed to take his morning path through the fields to Bentley Hall. Then there was built on the present site of Ruter a structure described as "seven stories long and one story high", and dubbed "Starvation Row". Another building of two stories was placed later north of the first wooden dormitory. Many of the students from these days on to the Civil War period "batched", boarded themselves. The college sup-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

plied stoves in the basement of Bentley. Others roomed in the distant village or out at the farm houses.

Meadville was early on the chief stage coach lines. Though later it was slow in getting railroad communication, many distinguished persons were its visitors, such as Harriet Martineau, Audubon, James Buchanan when a senator, and President Taylor. Allegheny takes pride in an inspection of its campus and Bentley Hall, then in process of erection, by Marquis de Lafayette, on June 2, 1825, who, touring the west, passed from Meadville over the Waterford and Erie turnpike. The great French patriot and friend of the United States inscribed his name graciously in the guest book of the college.

Lafayette
G. W. Lafayette
Swasseur
J. Alph. de Syon
Chas. I. Irack
Harmon Denny

The first fatality in term time came Saturday, Dec. 31, 1837. Archibald McElroy, a student, while skating on French Creek, three miles north of Meadville, was drowned. His fellow students expressed their grief by wearing crepe thirty days and drafting resolutions of sympathy, published in the PITTSBURG CONFERENCE JOURNAL. A poem of some thirty lines upon the untimely death of McElroy appeared in the Pittsburgh paper also. These called forth a curious criticism by Rev. Robert Boyd. He complained in print that the resolutions had not included disapproval of the worse than useless

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

practice of skating on ice. He also regretted that so influential a body, as the Allegheny students, had publicly sanctioned the wearing of mourning badges.

Mr. James Reynolds, of Meadville, a Trustee, replied in the JOURNAL that the article of the Methodist preacher was an officious interference that had done no good. The meeting of the students had expressed a natural, profound feeling of grief; had it passed resolutions as to skating, "it might have pleased some Pharisees, but it would have been an ill timed effort to subserve the interests of a doubtful morality". The student body of the period did maintain a high reputation for character, but it was not the last time that the public has been willing to misinterpret college incidents and attempt to draw unfavorable inferences. McElroy is buried in the college lot in Greendale Cemetery.

There entered the Faculty in 1838 a man of different type from the other ministerial professors. R. T. P. Allen, a graduate of West Point, retained the flavor of his military training. He formed a number of the students into a military company for drill without arms and the movement was highly popular, besides bringing to the boys a better carriage and physique. He also introduced voluntary French classes at his home to which the young women of the village were admitted, thus making the earliest venture in coeducation. Mrs. Allen was a relative of General Andrew Jackson and with true southern hospitality her home was a favorite gathering place for the students.

The wife of President Homer J. Clark was an especially cultured lady. She had graduated at a seminary of distinction and was a writer of merit. She was also gifted as a public speaker and was one of the earliest women of the time to make addresses on missions, temperance and kindred themes. The Clark home was freely open to the students and most congenial relations were maintained with the townsfolk. In fact, the matrimonial alliances contracted by the Allegheny men with the Meadville belles were fully as numerous over a period of a half century, as in proportion they have been in these latter halcyon years of Hulings Hall.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

A strict observance of the Sabbath in the Thirties did not save the day from all disorder. The Brick Church was well filled for an evening service one June in the interest of the Colonization Society. Suddenly through the open windows above the voice of the speaker broke the shrill cries, "fire, fire," the "college". The sanctuary was quickly emptied and the breathless congregation arrived on the Hill to find a worthless outbuilding in flames. The famed library was kept on the third floor of Bentley, seldom revealed to student gaze. Curiosity got the better of two fresh matriculates. Scaling the wall by the lightning rod, they gazed at midnight upon the treasures. But their lighted candle brought the janitor and a shoe left behind in flight revealed the marauders. The culprits next morning in chapel received reprimand before their fellows.

Militia training day at the last of June in Meadville was the grand occasion of the year. Certain companies of Crawford County were uniformed, following their fancy as to costume. The Meadville Grays, the Cussewago Rifles, the Meadville Dragoons and the Meadville Artillery made a brave showing on the Diamond as parade ground. But the usual citizen soldiery was a nondescript lot as it assembled by law on muster day. Finally in the late Forties the system fell into such inefficiency, that the Allegheny boys decided to break up the annual review. They hired horses and from the by-streets charged the awkward lines trying to march. A general melee ensued, the charge was repeated, clubs freely used and heads cracked. But this was the end of training day in Crawford.

The relations between the students and town youth were sometimes strained. In the spring of 1853, the boys led by little Jimmy Thoburn went to Guinnup' on Water street and fitted out with black straw hats. The wholesale demand lowered the price from fifteen cents to a York shilling. Then the crowd in its new headgear started to parade the street. This aroused the local ire and a half-witted lad was fitted with a black straw and sent to march ahead of the Allegheny company. Trouble started at once and several town fellows were rolled in the dirt of the Diamond. The cry of police sent the students on a run up to the campus. Faculty action was

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

feared next day, so the leaders in the fracas bought a large straw hat for Professor Williams, who lived remote on a farm, and waylaying him en route to chapel asked him to don the new college attire with the boys' compliments. When the professor appeared at the chapel door thus hatted, a frenzy of applause greeted his amazed entrance. With such a recruit for the new fashion, Dr. Barker made no reference to hats or riots.

This episode of college life started at Fort Black. This was the most noted of the boarding houses of the decade. It still



Fort Black

stands a mile north of the campus in the rear of the school-house on the suburban trolley line. Here lived James M. Thornburn, Harvey Henderson and a score of their college mates. There was an intimacy, a give and take that helped much to character foundation. The boys had nicknames for each other, selected from the popular books of the day. Our good bishop of India was known as "Doctor Billy". Another famous boarding center was Frew's. The distance from the college regulated the price of board, a shilling more or less per week.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Two miles away with a farmer, lodging and table cost one thirty-seven and a half.

In 1858, Dr. Goe's, at the site of the Odd Fellows' Home of today, enjoyed much popularity. Here young William McKinley and William Osborne lived. Board alone could yet be had for nine shillings. Culver Hall was built to aid in reducing the high cost of living after the Civil War. But in a few years it was more expensive than the private boarding places. In the early Seventies a well-known lodging house was "Callahan's Ranche" on Liberty street, south of Arch. Culver from a patronage of forty rose to one hundred under the supervision of Professor Reid. In the Hall's early years there was little discipline; much pillaging of rooms prevailed and table manners were not the best. With the larger attendance under Dr. Bugbee, conditions improved. But student fun yet ran a lively pace inside its walls, Billy Austin as factotum being a shining mark.

Culver Hall was the college in microcosm. It was an imperium in imperio. Its lodgers felt that it was a part of the college training to live there a few terms at least. The one on the inside could see how student lines were drawn. If a matter were broached on the Hill, the sentiment in Culver would settle it. All projects good, bad and indifferent here arose. It was the headquarters of Hallowe'en marauders, military devotees and future missionaries. Followers of baseball and the grinds sat cheek by jowl. The commingling of the diverse elements made up the corporate opinion of Allegheny. When Culver burned, many had recourse to the Hulings Hall tables, a practice ended in 1894. The fraternity houses after 1889 brought a new social life. Those not Greeks ate for a score of years at various clubs, such as Kelly, Farrelly, Hanks, Chautauquan, Brown and Colonial. Then the Cochran Commons came to furnish a college home.

The students were not inclined to fall into partisan groups, save for the literary society demarcation. It was said that the Alleghenians were likely to be Democrats and future lawyers, while Philo-Franklin men were Whigs mostly and preparing for the ministry. A flag raising on the Bentley

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

tower in the Fifties was an outstanding incident in the student memory for long years. It was a Democratic banner and Professor Kingsley drove its defenders down the stairs. The Whig janitor, T. H. Hagerty, had the duty of removing the cause of the commotion, but bits of the flag were worn to church by those who seized it. A student on crutches, Joseph McCarty, was a pronounced abolitionist of the time, but in the main there were few agitators in college on either side.

In the days of President John Barker compositions and declamations were required throughout the college course. At morning chapel, after the roll call and prayer, there would follow declamations by four students. The Seniors four times in the year must pronounce original orations. Dr. Barker had the practice of reading the speeches in advance and he would announce the orators after his estimate of their excellence, the best composition coming last. Honors upon the Commencement stage were indicated in the valedictory, the Greek salutatory and the Latin salutatory.

These three scholastic prizes were sought eagerly by the graduates, since they were conferred upon the basis of class standing, while the oratorical honors in the literary societies were gained by election. For more than two decades the custom prevailed. In 1875, the first honors were won by Miss Annie M. Warner, now Mrs. E. A. Hempstead of Meadville, and the second by Miss Julia Morum, now Mrs. H. E. Bligh, of Warsaw, N. Y. No awards were made in subsequent years. The "Mosaic" of the Ossoli Literary Society in 1876 had the following sentiment:

"Jack and Gill went up the Hill to Allegheny College;
In days gone by Jack went alone,
And down came tumbling honors.
But now, alas! for fear of Gill
His honors all are "goners".

The campus of Allegheny from earliest times was esteemed for its superiority of location. The desire to improve it and enhance its natural beauty has been perennial. Notwithstanding orders by the Trustees in 1836 to plant trees, it was Dr.



Large Tree

Circle of Pines

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Barker who had a successful series of arbor days on the Hill. The fruits of the labors of love of many students in the Fifties are the glory and the pride of the college grounds of today.

The earliest tree of record that is known and the noblest of them all is the elm planted by Dr. Jonathan Hamnett, '39, when he was a student. The fantastic shape of its great limbs has caused some to call it the Lyre Tree. Its location is most prominent, near Ruter Hall doorway, which is so beautiful in classic simplicity of architectural detail. It stands a sturdy sentinel, guarding the building which for half a century housed the student body in its daily chapel gathering.

The hickory in front of the east portico of Bentley was planted by Rev. J. C. High, '53, who in the centennial year of the college recalls the occasion vividly. The pine out from the northeast corner of Wilcox Hall was placed by Bishop Thornburn, '57, and the pine directly in front of Hulings by Col. J. W. H. Reisinger, '56. J. D. Stevens, '59, planted the pine in the center of the inner campus, south of the walk. The row of elms along Main street opposite Cochran Hall makes an appropriate scholastic setting. One of them, planted by W. P. McElwain, '85, bears a silver plate high up on its trunk, embedded in the bark.

An ancient broad chestnut tree was removed from the knoll on the campus that the library now occupies. The several splendid chestnuts along the ravine were wisely located by now unknown hands. The Circle of Pines between Ford Memorial Chapel and the Observatory was planted by the class of 1873, one tree for each member, fifteen in all. It is still complete, but for one tree which died and was removed. Tradition would have had it that with the circle of '73 entered by death, there followed a loss in the group of pines.

Student fancy of today traces odd resemblances in the trees that grace the lawns and shade the walks. Between Bentley and Hulings Hall grows a great silver poplar. In outline it presents the form of a hand. Seen from the walk near Bentley, the hand is opened with palm facing, the thumb extending out, pointing over the walk; the symbolism is evident. It is the



The Seven Sisters



Hand of Knowledge

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

mighty Hand of Knowledge, reaching outward and upward, embracing all.

By the circling walk to the library stands the Seven Sisters, another poplar of singular beauty. The cluster of six trees from a single root is in the summer time like a huge spray of grey, silvery stems and shimmering foliage. Feminine invention in Allegheny has a tale of a maiden, an Hamadryad, the dweller in the seventh tree, who, drawn from her home by love of a student, that passed by chance, forgot to return before the first ray of dawn to her sisters. The spirit of this seventh sister wanders homeless, so they say, on the moonlit campus, while the tree that sheltered her was blighted and died years ago.

Distinctive class performances on the Hill seem in the early instances to have been in the main the work of the Sophomores or the Freshmen. The "dead languages" were buried Monday evening, June 22, 1874. The procession started from Culver Hall at 9:30 p. m. The Sophomores were in costumes, Freshmen and "preps" were in the ranks. The funeral exercises were given in Greek and an oration was pronounced in Latin. The interment of the texts was on the campus, which had been brilliantly decorated with lanterns.

The program in June, 1875, was more elaborate and was changed. It was the unveiling of a monument on the campus to the dead languages. The procession started from the Stone Church and was headed by the College Band, the students singing "Marching Through Meadville". A large company gathered on the Hill. Bentley was illuminated with many lanterns. The Meadville Silver Cornet Band rendered selections. The officiating parson read extracts from the classics and the Ghost of Cicero appeared in the person of Andrew C. Ellis, '78, who made so erudite and witty an address, that it also was hailed as a classic.

The Sophomores varied their program again in June, 1877, when Calculus was cremated in the presence of a Meadville and college assembly. The next year Matthew Matics was tried and executed. The Sophomore performance of 1879 was transferred to the opera house and an admission charged.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

The nature of the exercises had changed, becoming personal, and was largely a burlesque of members of the Senior class. "Beelzebub Let Loose" or the "Vagaries of Allegheny College", a play in verse by C. M. Snyder, '82, held the stage next commencement. It ridiculed the Faculty as well as the Seniors.

Prohibition of similar class exploits followed, but the Sophomores in 1881 by a ruse rented the opera house and gave an entertainment aimed at the Seniors alone. There was a minstrel show, an impersonation of S. M. Decker, the all-round athlete, and a portrayal of the Class of 1883, twenty years later. The Sophs pocketed the proceeds of a crowded house. A farce of some merit, entitled "When the Cat's Away, the Mice Will Play", was written by C. M. Snyder in 1882. The scene was Hulings Hall, but the dramatic presentation was at the Exchange Hotel, Franklin.

The first class day exercises by the Seniors occurred in 1879 and the custom was continued three years, when a political deadlock caused no speakers to be chosen. The Class of 1887 in its Freshman year conducted an ambitious enterprise with much credit. It published THE OWL, a monthly paper appearing from November, 1884, to June, 1885. It was a spirited rival to THE CAMPUS. Its editors were H. E. Smith, O. J. Mason, F. H. Shaw, E. B. Bodley, J. B. Ford, Jr., Homer J. Clark, Harriot Reitze, Lillian Fradenburgh, Gertrude Douglas, Ernest Merrick and W. M. Yard.

But the most notable achievement of any of the lower undergraduate classes in Allegheny was the writing and the staging of "Captain Dutton" by the Class of 1890 in its Freshman year.

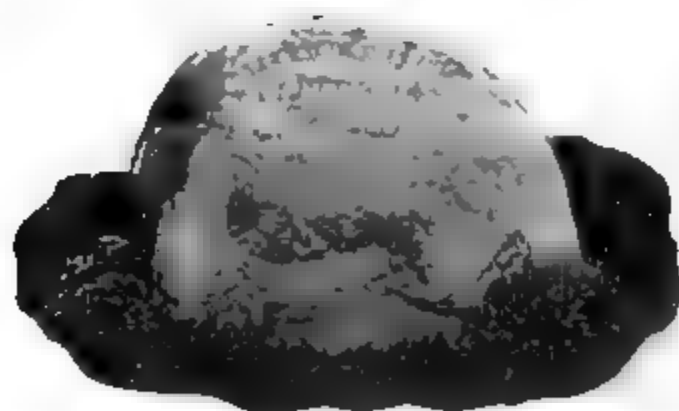
The play created so great a furore because it was founded on local college facts, cleverly dramatized, and put on the boards with amazing skill and accuracy. Captain Dutton, purporting to be of the U. S. army and an expert in geology, came to Meadville in January, 1887. He completely deceived Major Fuller, the officer detailed at Allegheny. He lectured to the science classes, talked in chapel, was feted by the citizens, and then suddenly moved on, leaving some financial

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

losses. The cast was: Captain Dutton, F. C. Bray; Major Fuller, Wm. McNair; H. L. Richmond, Dr. Hamnett and Jack Rogers, J. A. Wakefield; Sincie Sawbuck, B. E. Williamson; Professor Montgomery, J. R. Anderson; Dr. Wheeler and Harry Dick, N. A. Flood; Dr. Williams and Col. Dick, G. H. Fuller; Dr. Luccock, E. A. Hersperger; Mr. Roschi and Dr. Stillwell, C. L. Howe; Professor Newlin, D. H. Dunn; Bellboy, Harry Barrett.

College pranks run a certain cycle. There were a few main tricks in Allegheny often repeated. The belfry of Bentley has been the frequent goal of the fancied daring of the fledgling on the Hill. The number of purloined bell clappers through the student generations is legion. The tying of a calf or a dog in the professor's chair, putting a cow in the tower, tearing up the board walks, and filling the chapel in the night time with hay or oats seemed doubtless at the time deeds of mighty prowess. But the lettering of the front of Ruter with the legend "Megatherium Stable, J. Tingley, Hostler", smacks decidedly of the vandal, whether perpetrated on college or other property. Modern athletics has become happily a convenient safety valve for the excessive vitality and ingenuity of the undergraduate.

The strategy of class against class afforded a fertile field for enterprise and enthusiasm. In the spring of '78, the Class of 1880 placed on the campus, near Bentley, a great boulder and had it graven with "Spes sibi quisque Sophomores of 1880." The Freshmen took this as a challenge and one dark night rolled the rock of offence into the deep ravine across the driveway. The chapel procession of the morning noted the vacant site by the walk, but on the following day there the



Sophomore stone stood as if by magic on the former spot of vantage. Block, cable, greased planks, and sturdy fellows had performed the labor while the enemy slept. Thereafter an armed guard held the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

adjacent office of President Bugbee until the peril of a second removal had passed.

An unusual class fight was that of '90 with '91, the Freshmen. The scene of the encounter was on French Creek at the Twin Sisters islands, which were fortified by the Sophomores. Many of the contestants were thoroughly immersed. The Senior-Sophomore banquet with its conditions of secret preparation was the occasion of many stirring quests and encounters with rival classes. Serious hazing never took place, but a practice of many years was "bouncing", in which the Freshman or objectionable party was tossed in a blanket or the cannon tarpaulin.

An exploit that was well executed was the appearance at a chapel service in 1889 of the young women in the attire of nuns. This was the feminine reply to a stricture passed upon Hulings Hall. The incident had extensive publicity in the press. In recent years the men of the Senior Class of 1911 gained some notoriety by growing beards; then they conducted a periodical, "Whiskers", to apprise the college world of their success.

A phenomenon of college life often recurrent from an early period was the anonymous publication, attacking students, Faculty and townsfolk. The first appearance in 1855 was a burlesque on the graduation program. In the first issues there was an attempt at wit, but the fact of the secrecy of the sheet tended to make it scurrilous and flagrantly obscene. The paper purported usually to be published at the office of the PITTSBURG CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. Before the Civil War there appeared the "Comet" and the "Comet's Tail"; later the "Hornet", the "Thunderbolt", the "Wasp" and the "Kangaroo"; in the Bugbee regime "Tutor et Ultor" and later, the "Nighthawk" and the "Tarantula". Dr. Bugbee made a vigorous effort to break up the practice. Rewards for detection were offered, a consignment seized and a prosecution made in the courts at large expense.

College journalism began in 1876. The CAMPUS was issued monthly as a private enterprise by a senior, a junior, and a sophomore. When Maxwell, '79, was graduated, an

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

editorial corps with a chairman and four heads of departments took charge. The profits or loss went to the manager and the paper ran through eight volumes on this basis. In this period the *CAMPUS* maintained a high standard. The editorials of Wayne Whipple, '77, A. C. Ellis, '78, W. C. Wilson, '80, W. F. Oldham, '83, J. A. Vance, '83 discussed ably and freely all phases of college interests. The Faculty did



Campus Stockholders of 1887-88

Bray,	Mattern, Nutt, Silling, A. C. Lindsay, Varner,	W. Z. Smith.
	F. C. Lindsey,	H. E. Smith,
	Wood,	Proper, Gibson,
Stabbs, Anderson, McNair, Laffer, Cattern, Grove, Brown, Deming, Howell,		
	Dunn,	
Couse, Flood,	Jason, Crowthers.	

for a time supervise the editing, but in 1880 entire responsibility for the contents was lodged in the chief editor.

When volume one of the new series was begun in 1884, a stock company of students had assumed control. Fifty shares at one dollar each were issued and the holders elected the board of editors. Fraternity lines being so strictly drawn in the college, it was inevitable that certain groups strove for a controlling interest. The nominal value of the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

shares had been increased to two dollars, but the market value mounted to fifty in the spring of 1887, when a deadlock of six weeks prevented a choice of an editor in chief. The legal ownership of one certificate was the bone of contention and the college Trustees had to adjudicate the dispute.

Through these years the periodical, now a bi-weekly, reached the highest pitch of excellence. The literary work of C. W. Proctor, '85, F. H. Shaw, '87, H. E. Smith, '88, W. L. Siling, '90, S. S. Marquis, '90, J. A. Gibson, '91 and B. C. Heydrick, '93, with their associates has not been surpassed. Two noted associates were F. C. Bray, '90, of the INDEPENDENT, and Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent. The stock of the CAMPUS came to be exclusively held in the fraternities, so that the assignment of editors was a matter of rotation and the benefit of a limited competition was lost. By the protest of the non-fraternity men in 1902, the old order was displaced and a new staff yearly chosen on the basis of merit and literary contributions for nine months. A few men of sterling worth have been developed each season by this plan. The chief editors chosen were: J. G. Nelson in 1903-4, F. E. Baker, 1905, J. R. Crawford, 1906, F. L. La Bounty, 1907, H. K. Dennis, 1908, W. L. Stidger, 1909, J. W. Barkley, 1910, P. M. Hillman, 1911, T. Hughes, 1912, C. S. Miller, 1913, P. W. Johnston, 1914, C. L. Mulfinger, 1915, and W. A. Ellis, 1916.

The ALLEGHENY LITERARY MONTHLY was launched in October, 1896. The CAMPUS had come to be the organ of the fraternities and many felt it did not represent the best literary ability of the college. Plans had been made in the spring; active encouragement was received from Miss Ida M. Tarbell and Dr. John W. Perrin, the professor of History and Politics, stood sponsor for the periodical. He predicted that the editors in future years would return to find the "Lit" a power in Allegheny life. Charles C. Taylor, '97, was made editor in chief and D. S. Swaney, '97, the business manager. The first year was not a financial success, but the standard of the monthly was high.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Its two fold purpose had been to foster literary ability in all the students, and to arouse the alumni to an interest in their *alma mater*. Many articles came from the alumni; the poetry was commendable, but there was a lack of fiction. Mr. Taylor was a practical printer, who has become the proprietor of the Chautauqua Print Shop. Mr. Swaney is now with Ginn & Co. For the second year of the "Lit", T. Ivan Bordwell, '99, Y. M. C. A. Secretary at San Paulo, Brazil, was editor in chief and C. R. Davis, '99, a successful lawyer of New Castle, was business manager.

The competitive plan for the choice of editors was extended to the MONTHLY after it was adopted for the CAMPUS. The periodical has never had a large circulation, but its typographical appearance has always been especially attractive. The alumni feature has been abandoned in late years, possibly because of the small support by the graduates. The "Lit" has encouraged in the student body very commendable short story writing. One of the most novel of its issues was that of June, 1909, containing a collection of the early poems of W. L. Stidger, the rival editor of the CAMPUS.

The first year book was published in 1880 and was called the Alleghenian. It was a modest volume bound in paper. The Greek Letter societies were the editors, but as not all were represented the plan was abandoned after four numbers. The first "Kaldron" made its appearance in 1888 and then the fraternity men of the Junior class supplied the editorial board. The secret societies kept control until 1908. Later, an electoral board, chosen yearly by the subscribers to the volume, selects the staff of editors.

An attractive volume of Allegheny stories was edited in 1902 by C. H. Slease and B. B. Whitehill. Some of the contributors were Frederick Palmer, Ida M. Tarbell, Alice Crittenden Derby and others. Lecture courses have been given under student auspices at intervals. One in 1860 by the Allegheny Literary Society brought to Meadville Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher, Bayard Taylor and John G. Saxe. Talent then was fifty dollars a night and the boys realized that amount tenfold on their season. The Ossili So-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

ciety gave a course in 1878 and a group of upper classmen conducted a course in 1888.

Athletics were tardily developed in Allegheny. Inter-collegiate contests were difficult to arrange because of the location of Meadville. The baseball epidemic of the Sixties reached the college. There were first and second nines, but all contests were with local or neighboring city clubs. In the game of June 22, 1867 with the Mutuals of Meadville, the score was 51 to 41 in favor of the town team. Allegheny caught twenty fly balls, the Mutuals ten; each missed five. In 1873 a series of three games was played with the Oil Stockings of Franklin, the college winning. The pitcher and catcher were McKelvey and McClintock.

Being one of the first colleges to have the detail of a U. S. officer, the introduction of military tactics at Allegheny deeply impressed the student life. The uniform was seen in the class room as well as upon the drill ground. But the change of commandant every three years did not work well for the battalion. The plan to base official promotion on scholastic standing also caused friction. The lack of an armory on the Hill was a serious handicap. Yet the Commencement review, the outing at Conneaut Lake, the experiences of a Camp Ayer and various other incidents make the military service of very many alumni one of the most prized recollections of their college days.

The earliest athletic association of the college was organized in 1880 and held a field meet of twelve events on May 27th at Island Park. Sport and learning were happily combined by giving the winner of the mile walk a volume of Shakespeare. Baseball still enjoyed favor and grounds were secured and graded. In 1886, the interest centered around the rival clubs of the Allegheny, Philo Franklin and Athenian Literary Societies. The athletic organization had an erratic career. The CAMPUS in 1890 said in disgust, "This is a college without sports, leading so far as the student's life is concerned a dreary attenuation of a dismal spark of existence."

The coming of Lt. Cree to the battalion led to a sharp

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

revival in athletic interest. A baseball trip was taken to the colleges of Western Pennsylvania in 1891. Washington and Jefferson, who had cancelled a game in May, challenged to football in November, but it was to be several years before an eleven was put in the field. The seasons of 1892 and 1893 brought the best ball nines the college had known. D. S. Darragh, a stalwart of six feet four, and W. R. Murphy were the almost invincible pitchers and F. H. Sisley, the reliable catcher.

The college body was welded into a real enthusiasm and for the first time in many years every student felt and took a common interest in an Allegheny cause. The athletic association bought the grandstand and the fence of the Island Park grounds down town and student energy removed them to the site back of the present gymnasium. The structure erected by the boys, dubbed the "Baldhead grandstand," was not architecturally handsome, but highly serviceable. It was the brave forerunner of the well-appointed Montgomery Field of today.

In the keen desire to produce winning teams, the professional element had to be resisted. Whatever success has come to Allegheny in athletics is largely due to the rigid insistence upon the amateur standing of all who represent the college. Before this policy was entirely adopted, a questionable hoax was worked on the president of a neighboring college, who asked if any of the visiting ball club would lead in prayer at chapel. There was pointed out to him the hired catcher, who always wore a white tie, and when in Meadville a white apron. The pseudo-Alleghenian was too overwhelmed when he was named to lead the devotions to make any sort of a reply, while his companions were scarcely in the proper spirit of the hour.

Football teams existed on paper and the students practiced against each other some years before a full inter-collegiate schedule was played in 1899. Games were for a time had with Ohio institutions, but the College Conference relations limited outside contests and the area within which Allegheny is able to arrange a schedule is circumscribed. Its

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

doughtiest battles have been with Carnegie Technical Institute. Baseball has not realized the promise of earlier years, though at intervals creditable teams have been turned out, a notable example being that coached by Branch Rickey in 1906.

It is basketball in which the fame of Allegheny has been preeminent. The opening of the gymnasium saw this sport at once take a lead it has kept for fifteen years. Most of the "stars" of the teams were developed in college. The game



Squad of 1915

is very popular with class fives. S. C. Lampe, '03, of Pittsburgh is commonly known as "the father of basketball." Allegheny has produced not a few excellent, all-round athletes. In an incomplete list of these are, W. H. Pratt, '96, in baseball, W. S. Borland, '00, of Oil City, baseball, football and basketball, captain in three sports, J. M. Griffith, '02, baseball, A. S. Frazier, '02, football and basketball, R. N. Taylor '02, basketball, W. H. Taylor, '03, baseball and football, A. G. Williams, '03, football and basketball, F. M. McArthur,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

'05, basketball, A. W. Comfort, '05, baseball, football and basketball, E. M. Gieseey, '08, basketball, W. J. McQuiston, '09, football, C. D. Baker, '10, basketball and baseball, E. P. Kennedy, '11, football, H. D. Firestone, '11, basketball, H. T. Lavelly, '12, football, W. D. Dotterer, '13, football, L. L. Hawk, '13, football, basketball and baseball.

Track athletics have made the largest progress of recent years. The facilities are now adequate to develop excellent teams for all events. More students are entering the inter-



A Field Meet

class contests yearly. An interscholastic meet for the high schools in a radius of sixty miles is an important annual event at Montgomery Field.

Student life exhibits the tendency of social structure outside the college to have many organizations. Several groups in Allegheny are associated with the departments. They serve both a social and a scholastic purpose and the interest given to them is vigorous and wholesome. The Scientific Club flourished in 1874 in the time of Dr. Tingley. It was

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

revived under Dr. Montgomery and since 1913 is known as the Tingley Biological Club. The Classical Club began in 1896 and is a strong adjunct to the work in Greek and Latin. The Quill Club was formed in 1899 to promote college journalism and press correspondence. It later took a broader literary purpose.

The German Club began in 1906 and Le Petit Salon in 1909 and each is aggressively maintained. The Modern Problems Club originated in 1913 for the study of social questions and is open to the history department students. The prospective clergymen started the Thoburn Club in 1907 and dramatic interests are fostered with the men by the Duzer Du Society of 1908 and with the women by the Klee-o-Kleet of 1911. The chemical men have a chapter of Alpha Chi Sigma, the honor secret society of the chemists in a score of American universities and technical schools. The inter-collegiate debaters are found in the national society of Delta Sigma Rho. Glee clubs and brass bands have been intermittent features since the Seventies.

The Christian Associations play an important integral part in the college life. They occupy attractive rooms and carry on many helpful activities. They have promoted the voluntary mission study classes and presented the needs of the foreign fields. Several students are now missionaries because of the work of the two associations.

It is a moot question whether there is such a thing as the Allegheny spirit. Possibly it is yet in the making. Coeducation gradually in the Eighties had a distinct influence upon the life on the Hill. In the main, there has been a sanity in the relation of the sexes. The old grad will insist there never have been days like those of the canal with its frequent boating parties of the springtime. Feminine scholarship has not declined in these latter years, while the masculine mind provides a worthy rival. Self-government by the young women of Hulings Hall is a well established system.

The charge has been frequently made that the intensity of the fraternity spirit in Allegheny has been an injury to the place. For not a few students the secret society was bigger

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

than the college. When new educational ideals were arising and the response was slow, the future of Allegheny uncertain, there was often a sad lack of unity of sentiment and a lapse of sturdy loyalty to the old college under all circumstances. A visitor from Cornell in 1889 commented, "so many of you here seem to delight in depreciating the merits of your own institution." The CAMPUS was forced to admit that the average Alleghenian of that time was a "constant growler."

In the new "old Allegheny," the college has been put first. Recent classes have expressed their devotion in some gift that is for the good of all, indicating a genuine love for *alma mater*. Instances are the artistic sundial, presented by 1899, the gateway pillars on Main street by 1903 and on Park avenue by 1905, the portal to Montgomery Field by 1910 and 1911, the fine memorial tablet to Timothy Alden by 1908 and the centennial one to the Founders by 1915. Cochran Hall breeds a singleness of feeling by its intimate association of the freshmen as its guests during the initial year of their student life.

The all-college banquet on Feb. 22, has been a large factor in nurturing college enthusiasm and spirit. Founders' Day has brought instructive messages about the past to the present generation. Precedent and tradition have been zealously encouraged by the senior and upper class organizations. Moving-up Day and procession, class day exercises and farewells are fixed customs. College singing is a feature of value, but the distinctive Allegheny airs are few, considering the century of history that has elapsed.

When there is such a basis for jubilation as the abounding material prosperity of Allegheny, a quickening of college zeal is a natural consequence. The enlarged athletic activities have meant a deeper common interest. The Allegheny spirit is in process of evolution. It takes a new pride in the past of the college. It includes an intense love of country, for the sons of Allegheny have demonstrated their patriotism. It has a genuine sympathy with democracy. It estimates a man by his individual worth rather than his social standing. It recognizes the increasing call of the age to the service of one's fellowmen.



Sun Dial of '99

CHAPTER XIV

ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS



HATEVER the religious auspices dominant in Allegheny, the training of its students through the century was not markedly vocational, that is, looking toward the pulpit as a career. The reiterated idea of the function of the college was the forming of intellectual character fitted for usefulness in the world.

Allegheny alumni have gained distinction in many fields of endeavor and in widely separated areas. From 1835 to 1860 one-half to two-thirds of the members of each graduating class made their careers outside of Pennsylvania. In the earliest years of the college the profession of law was the favorite choice of the alumni; also after the Methodist patronage began, the percentage of those who became attorneys was large. With this training it was natural that many went into public life. The profession of education attracted also not a few of the best graduates, who have come to posts of distinction. In latter years the number is increasing of the alumni who specialize for teaching by graduate work in various universities. Medicine, business, engineering and social service have many worthy representatives from Allegheny's ranks.

ALUMNI IN THE STATE

In the Hall of Statuary at the Capitol in Washington for the group of the illustrious of the nation, West Virginia made as its choice Francis H. Pierpont, '39, its war governor. As a

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

citizen of the section of the Old Dominion that was free from slavery in 1861, Pierpont had taken a leading part in resistance to the secession of Virginia, voted April 17 at Richmond.

A union convention was called May 11th at Wheeling, and here he devised the plan which was closely followed by a state



Gov. F. H. Pierpont

convention that met July 12. This body declared the office of governor vacant and decreed that the state be ruled by loyal men.

Pierpont was chosen governor of the "restored government of the State of Virginia". He at once notified President Lincoln of the rebellion within its borders, asking for

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

aid. General McClellan was sent to Western Virginia and the new executive had Wheeling for his capital until 1863. Then he removed to Alexandria until the close of the war. He was re-elected by the Union people for a term of four years.

It was a trying time and the member of the Class of 1839 acquitted himself with high honor. He stood firmly for efficient administration and political righteousness. He was later a member of the state legislature and took Federal office in 1881 as internal revenue collector. He early became a communicant of the Methodist Protestant Church and held many positions of trust in it as a layman.

Hon. James A. Gary, LL.D., '54, was Postmaster General of the United States under President McKinley, 1896-98. He had long been a prominent figure in Maryland and was the



Hon. James A. Gary

leader of the Republican party in the state. Mr. Gary prepared himself for a business career and soon became extensively occupied in manufacturing and in banking. He espoused the cause of Republicanism in a southern state, an act of much courage, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the Maryland Senate in 1858.

He was a delegate to the Union Convention at Baltimore in 1861, and several later national Republican Conventions. He

ran for congressman and for governor on losing tickets. He was the president for sixteen years of the Board of the Enoch Pratt Library of Baltimore. For forty years he has been chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Brown Memorial

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Presbyterian Church. One seeing Mr. Gary for the first time is deeply impressed with the strength and the courtesy of the man. He has been characterized at his home city as "a big lion". He has ever lent his influence and ability to all measures that he felt conserved the interests of good government. He is universally acclaimed as one of Maryland's most honored and useful citizens.

Hon. Thomas W. Tipton, '40, was born in Cadiz, O., in 1817. He entered Allegheny in the preparatory department and continued through the sophomore year. He then finished his course at Madison College, having removed to Uniontown. He was admitted to the bar in Ohio and served in its legislature in 1845. He then went to Nebraska where he had a leading part in the constitutional convention. He studied theology and was a chaplain in the Union army. He was elected U. S. Senator from Nebraska in 1867 and then chosen for a second term. He died in 1899.

Hon. William B. Allison, '52, came to Allegheny from Perry, O., in 1848. After two years he transferred to Western Reserve College. He began the practice of law in Ohio, but removed to Iowa. He was an influential delegate to the Republican convention in Chicago which nominated Lincoln. He was elected to Congress in 1863 and served four terms. In 1873 he became U. S. Senator from Iowa and had the exceptional distinction of five re-elections to the high office, death claiming him after thirty-five years' service, on August 4, 1908. Senator Allison is best known for the Bland-Allison act of the silver purchase legislation. He was a foremost authority on financial matters. He was strongly supported in 1888 and 1896 as a candidate for nomination to the presidency by the Republican national conventions.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY IN ALLEGHENY.

In July of 1859 three youths were passing a week in the home of one of the number, William McKinley, of Poland, Ohio. The guests were William M. Osborne, later consul-general at London, and Robert B. Murray, of Youngstown. Poland possessed a seminary; because of it the McKinleys had

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

removed from Niles to the village and William, the bookish younger son, had made the most of its advantages. But the mother nurtured a hope that he might in some way gain a college education antecedent to the study of law.

Young Murray was already a year-long collegian with enchanting tales of a worthy fount of knowledge, over in Western Pennsylvania on the historic French Creek of colonial days. To these eager outpourings an older listener sometimes lent an ear and now and then a shrewd question of practical bearing showed the trend of Nancy McKinley's thoughts. There was some quiet talk of family finances in the twilight of those summer evenings and sister Annie's



Where McKinley Lived.

offer of her school-teaching savings made possible the decision that William McKinley with Osborne should enter Allegheny that fall.

The September journey to Meadville was made by stage from Youngstown and the travelers found a home at the student boarding-house kept by Dr. Goe, now remodeled into the Odd Fellows' Home. Here to this day is preserved "McKinley's Room", with appropriate legend and portraits. In the classroom a retentive memory and easy mastery of difficulties won the Ohio freshman creditable rank without a sacrifice of his social instincts. Hence we hear of him as a sought-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

for participant in the frequent bouts of "town-ball", the one athletic sport of the period.

That judicial bent of mind which became a striking attribute during his public career showed itself in these days by a keen estimate of his fellows, based upon an acquaintance, surprisingly minute and accurate, with their history, home environment, and individual aims. In the time it takes the average raw collegian to become adjusted to his own identity young McKinley had learned every student by name and catalogued him for future reference.

The young men of this last ante-bellum year had decided convictions on many matters and were pleased to voice them upon occasion. Especially upon political themes lads under twenty talked well and William McKinley, of strong abolition forebears and naturally gifted in debate, was often the center of a controversial group. Here his clear sense of justice and well-poised temper usually availed to preserve mutual good-humor, but once a zealous Virginia youth cheering repeatedly for Jefferson Davis as the next president, McKinley turned sharply upon him with a retort that before that came to pass Osborne and himself would fight the Southerner on his native soil.

The shadow of war did fall soon upon the land, but before that, even the next term found the two Ohio students absent from the College Hill. Later, a soldier yet in his teens went forth from the McKinley household. Many years passed and the Governor of Ohio came to Allegheny to deliver the commencement address of 1895 and receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Only one of those whose faces had been familiar in the early days came forward to greet him; it was his Latin professor, Dr. Hamnett. City and college vied in swelling the ovation to the distinguished statesman and the prospective presidential candidate of a great party.

Governor McKinley graciously bore witness to his "supreme pride and satisfaction in the past of Allegheny" and declared his "hope and exultation for her future". Once again, in the too brief afterwhile, old Allegheny was called sadly to do him honor. It was in the night, after a day of

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

much foreboding, there rolled over the silent, waiting city the solemn tolling of a bell, and they who heard knew it for the last tribute to the passing spirit of William McKinley, the martyred president, paid by the ancient chapel bell which in boyhood had summoned his soul to prayer.

Doubtless Allegheny's president, groping his heavy-hearted way to the belfry that night, felt that the man who lay dead had long since richly repaid the old college for whatever debt her transient tutelage had imposed. And the alumni today with reverence and pride recall the fact that by a fortuitous relationship to which no other institution can lay claim, Allegheny is and will remain "the college of McKinley".

—ALICE CRITTENDEN DERBY, '92.

Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, governor of Maryland 1895-8, entered Allegheny College when he was eighteen years of age, having spent two years in Washington College. After his graduation in 1865, he took the law course in the University of Pennsylvania. Soon established in a large practice at Cumberland, Md., he went into politics and was elected to Congress in 1872 on the Republican ticket in a district strongly Democratic. He was the youngest member of the Forty-third Congress and served on several important committees. He failed to be re-elected, but continued to be a state leader in his party. He had extensive banking and industrial interests and was active in the Protestant Episcopal Church. More than once mentioned as the Republican candidate for governor, in 1895 he headed the ticket and gained the support of all the reform elements, overthrowing the Gorman Democratic machine. His administration brought a new epoch in Maryland. Governor Lowndes died in 1905.

Hon. John W. Farrelly, '26, was the son of Patrick Farrelly, an original Trustee of the college, and the representative from the Meadville district in the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Congresses. He was admitted to the bar in Meadville and elected to the State Senate in 1828, and again in 1838 and 1841. He was sent by the Whigs to Congress in 1847. He was appointed sixth auditor of the U. S. Treasury

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

by President Taylor, serving from 1849-53. Mr. Farrelly was a Trustee of Allegheny from 1846 to 1860. He was one of the eminent lawyers of the state. He died at Meadville in 1870.

Hon. Amos Myers, '43, was admitted to practice law at Clarion. He was elected to Congress in 1863 as a Republican from the Clarion District of Pennsylvania.

Hon. Darwin A. Finney, '40, came to Meadville from Vermont as a lad. After graduation from college he studied law and practiced in his adopted city. He served two terms in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and in its Senate 1850-61. He was sent by the Republicans from the Meadville District to the Fortieth Congress, serving from March 4, 1867, until his death while traveling in Europe, Aug. 25, 1868. He was a Trustee of Allegheny from 1846 to 1868.

Hon. Hiram L. Richmond, '39, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., and came to Meadville in 1835, where he studied two years in Allegheny. He read law with David Derickson, '21, and began its practice in 1838. He was originally a Whig and active on the stump and platform. He joined the Republican party at its formation and was elected to the Forty-third Congress in 1872. He declined a renomination. He purchased in 1848 the well-known property on the Diamond, yet kept in the family. Mr. Richmond was a member of the Methodist Church in Meadville for forty-five years. He became a Trustee of the college in 1838 and served until 1885. He was secretary of the Board from 1840 to 1859.

Hon. Aylett R. Cotton, '48, was born in Austintown, O., in 1826 and moved to Iowa in 1844. He came thence for two years in Allegheny College. He taught school in Fayette County, Tenn., and was admitted to the bar there. He was in California in 1849-51. Returning to Iowa he was judge of Clinton County for two terms. Cotton was an active member of the Iowa constitutional convention of 1857, and a member of the State legislature in 1868, being speaker of the House in 1870. He was sent as a Republican to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses.

Hon. Jasper D. Ward, '54, was elected to the Forty-third

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Congress from Chicago on the Republican ticket, but was defeated for re-election in 1874.

Hon. James S. Biery, '59, was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1869. He was sent to the Forty-third Congress by the Republicans of the Allentown District.

Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, '65, was a member of the Forty-third Congress from the Cumberland District, Maryland.

Hon. William McClelland, '68, entered Allegheny in 1865 after a brave record as a soldier. He studied law and began practice in 1870. He was elected to Congress the same year from the New Castle District of Pennsylvania on the Democratic ticket. He was defeated for the Forty-third Congress.

Hon. B. F. Martin, '54, was born in Marion County, Va., in 1828. After graduation from college he taught school at Fairmount and then became a lawyer. He was a member of the constitutional convention of West Virginia in 1872, being a leader in the Democratic party. He sat in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses as the representative from the Third District. He was a Trustee of Allegheny from 1887 to 1895, the time of his death.

Hon. Samuel B. Dick, '58, was born in Meadville, Oct. 26, 1836. He left college to engage in business. He served with distinction in the Civil War. He became mayor of Meadville in 1870. He was elected in 1878 to Congress as a Republican from the Meadville District. He was president of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad until 1900. He was thirty years a Trustee of the college until his death in 1908.

Hon. N. E. Worthington, '54, came from Brooke County, Virginia, to college. After graduation he lived in Illinois. He was superintendent of county schools in Peoria. He was sent as a Democrat to the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses.

Hon. Thomas Wilson, '52, was a native of Ireland. After graduation from Allegheny he went to Minnesota. He was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1880, and of the Senate in 1882-5. He was the Democratic nominee for

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

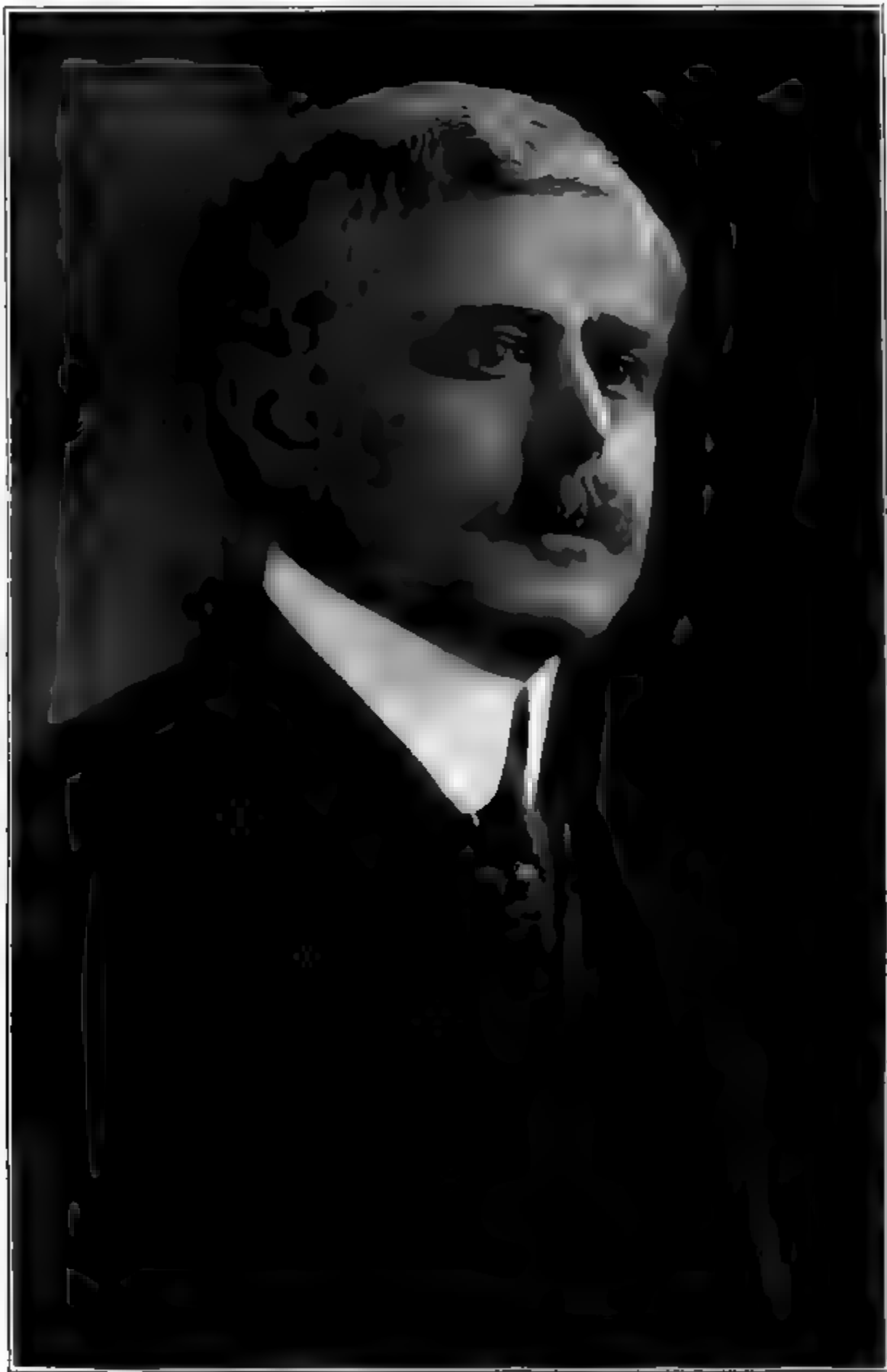
U. S. Senator from Minnesota in 1886. He was elected to Congress in 1886 from the Winona District.

Hon. Daniel B. Heiner, '79, was admitted to the bar in Armstrong County, Pa. He was elected as a Republican in 1893 to the Fifty-fourth Congress and re-elected to the Fifty-fifth.

Hon. Arthur L. Bates, '80, was born in Meadville, June 6, 1859, the son of Professor Samuel P. Bates, LL.D., a noted educator and author. Mr. Bates was admitted to the Crawford County bar in 1882. He has been an ardent Republican and was elected from the Twenty-fifth District to Congress in 1900. He has had the unusual record of being chosen five times to succeed himself at Washington, serving from the Fifty-seventh through the Sixty-second Congress. He became a ranking member of the Committee on Naval Affairs. After an official visit to the Hawaiian Islands in 1907, he introduced the bill in Congress which made Pearl Harbor the naval base of the Pacific. He was especially interested in the extension of the postal service. He was sent by the United States as a delegate to the International Peace Conference at Brussels. Mr. Bates has been a loyal alumnus of the college serving as president of the alumni organization in the Nineties. He became a Trustee of Allegheny in 1907, and is a member of the executive committee.

Hon. Milton W. Shreve, '84, was born in Venango County and after preparing for college at Edinboro Normal School entered Allegheny. After two years he completed his work at Bucknell University. Entering the practice of law in Erie, he represented his county three terms in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, 1906-1912, finally being advanced to the speakership. He was elected to the Sixty-third Congress as a Republican from the Twenty-fifth District.

Hon. J. C. G. Kennedy was born in Meadville April 1, 1813, and educated in Allegheny College, which conferred on him the degrees of A. M. and LL. D. He became the editor of the CRAWFORD MESSENGER in 1833. He studied law. In 1849 he was named by President Taylor as secretary of the board to prepare a plan for taking the national census of 1850. In



Hon. Arthur L. Bates, '80

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

1851 he visited Europe as U. S. commissioner on the census and postal matters. He helped organize the first statistical congress, which met in Brussels in 1853. He was superintendent of the Eighth U. S. census. He served as corresponding secretary of the National Institute at Washington, dying there in 1887. Mr. Kennedy was a member of many American and foreign scientific and historical associations. He had international recognition as a statistician.

Among the alumni who attained political distinction within various state borders, a few are Hon. H. D. Cooke, '44, governor of Washington, D. C.; Hon. J. F. Duncombe, '52, State Senator in Iowa; Col. C. W. Holiday, '52, Kansas Convention; Hon. A. M. Randolph, '53, member of Kansas legislature; Hon. S. G. Nye, '58, State Senator in California; Hon. J. W. Lee, '68, State Senator in Pennsylvania; Hon. H. J. Hume, '69, State Senator in Pennsylvania; Hon. George W. Delamater, '69, State Senator in Pennsylvania and Republican nominee for governor in 1890; Col. J. M. Williams, '73, president of the Ohio Senate; Hon. F. M. Currie, '84, member of Nebraska legislature; Hon. W. P. McElwain, '85, member of Washington State legislature; F. C. Howe, Ohio Senator; Hon. W. C. Deming, '90, member of the Wyoming legislature; Hon. W. H. Gibson, '93, Secretary of State of Idaho; Hon. B. F. Beals, '95, member of the Oregon Assembly, and Hon. Lowry Humes, '99, member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and U. S. District Attorney.

ALUMNI ON THE BENCH

Of the earliest graduates of Allegheny, David Derickson, '21; James M. Ellis, '34; Thomas Van Horne, '34, and O. W. Bennett, '39, passed from the practice of law to the position of judge. Samuel Woods, '42, was born in Beaver County in 1822. After his graduation from college he studied law in Pittsburgh under T. J. F. Alden, '21. He removed to West Virginia and was appointed in 1883 judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals. He was afterwards elected for a term of five years, serving with high honor. He died Feb. 17, 1897.

Judge William A. Galbraith, '41, did not complete the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

course in Allegheny, but graduated from the Dame Law School of Harvard University. He was elected Judge of Erie County, Pennsylvania, in 1876. He was prominent in the business and public enterprises of the City of Erie. He died in 1897.

Judge J. W. F. White, '42, came from Washington County to Meadville and worked his way through college. He removed to Pittsburgh in 1851 and came to prominence quickly, being city solicitor in 1861. He was elected in 1873 judge of the District Court of Allegheny, later, Court of Common Pleas No. 1. Here he remained on the bench until his death in 1900. Honest, fearless, impartial, yet benevolent, Judge White was a man to be feared and to be loved. He was a leader in the Methodist Church. He became a Trustee of Allegheny College in 1872.

Judge Christopher Heydrick, '52, made a reputation in college as a scholar. In the practice of law in Venango County and Western Pennsylvania he was systematic and accurate. He was appointed by the Governor in 1891 to the Supreme Court of the State to complete an unexpired term. He was engaged in various enterprises and was president of the Exchange Bank of Franklin many years. Judge Heydrick was a generous supporter of educational interests. Being a descendant of the early Reformation sect of Silesia, the Schwenkfelders, he had a lively concern and a vital part in the extensive researches into their records. He was the author of the historical sketch of the Genealogical Record of the church and a leading patron of the publication of the *Corpus Schwenckfeldianorum*.

Judge Thomas Wilson, '52, was born in Ireland in 1827. After graduation, he studied law in Meadville. He went to the territory of Minnesota in 1855 and became a man of wide influence in the Northwest. He served as district judge from 1857 to 1864, when he became chief justice of Minnesota, an office he held until 1869. Judge Wilson lived in St. Paul and was general counsel of a large railroad. He kept up an active interest in Allegheny and was present at the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation. He was much esteemed for his philanthropies. He died April 3, 1910.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

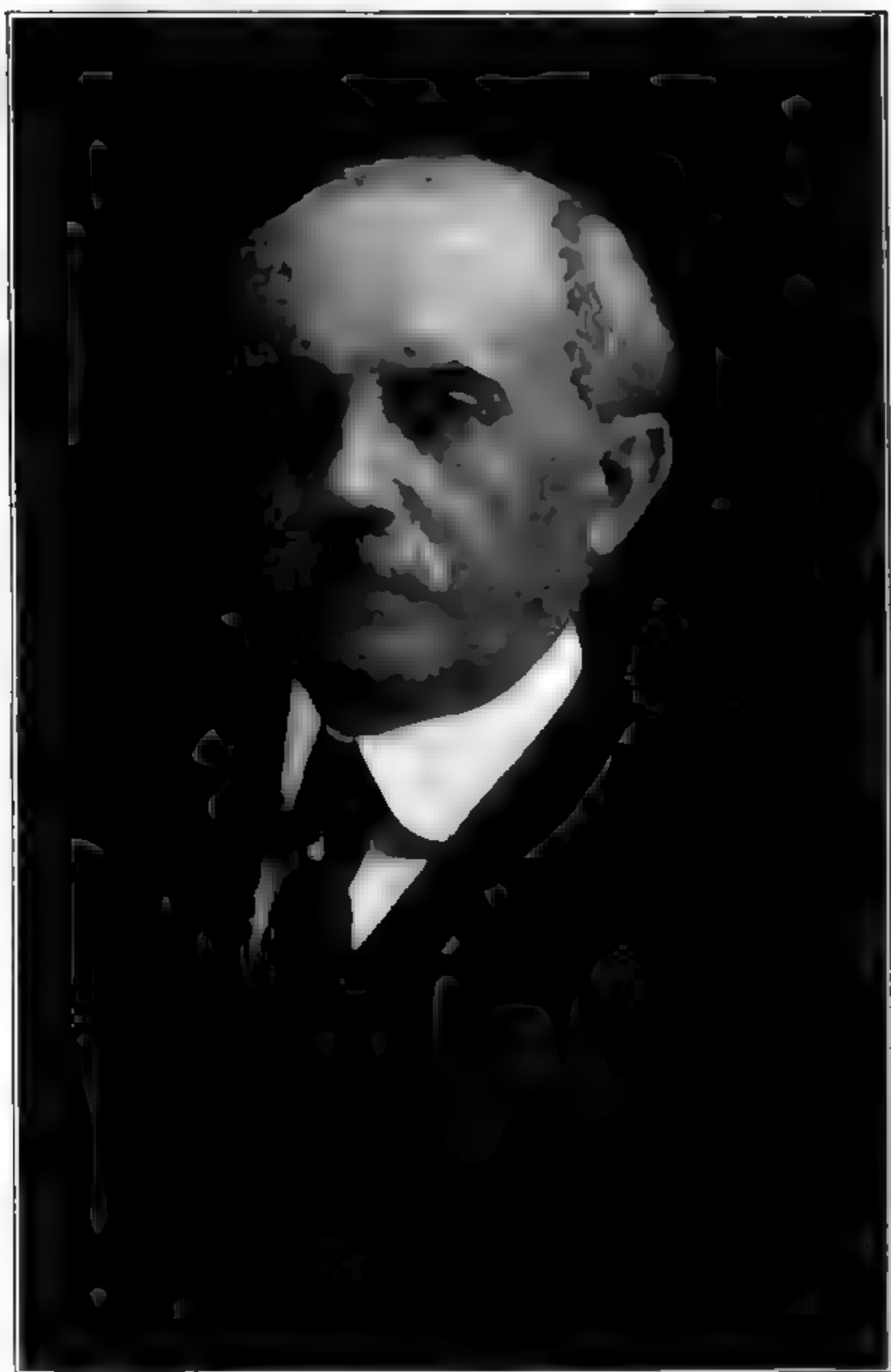
James M. McKelvey, '54, was judge of the District Court of St. Cloud, Minn., from 1872 to 1882. Henry T. Patten, '57, was judge of Probate Court in Benton County, Mo., in 1880. Col. J. W. Phillips, '60, a Tennessee judge, later lived in St. Louis. Hon. T. A. Osburn, '60, was governor of Kansas. Judge Albert A. Brooks, '71, has presided over the City Court of Kansas City. S. S. Ford, '81, is judge of the Common Pleas Court of Cleveland, and F. L. Hay, '82, judge of Defiance County, Ohio.

Judge Nicholas E. Worthington, '54, came from Clarksburg Academy, Virginia, to college. He was the valedictorian of the class and studied law with Senator W. T. Willey of West Virginia. He removed to Peoria, Ill. In 1891 he was elected judge of the circuit court and was kept by popular choice on the bench for four terms, completing twenty-four years of service upon his retirement, July 1, 1915, at the age of eighty.

Judge Worthington was named by President Cleveland a member of the Chicago Strike Commission of 1894, whose report was of much economic significance to the nation. He has been ranked by his contemporaries as a jurist without a superior in Illinois. He is praised by all for his absolute impartiality. As a public speaker he was placed by his townsmen second only to Robert Ingersoll. It was said of him, had he been less modest he would have been one of the greatest public men of the state. The Judge was the alumni orator at the eightieth anniversary of the founding of Allegheny.

Judge Pearson Church, '56, was graduated from Allegheny at the age of eighteen and entered the law office of his father, Judge Gaylord Church, in Meadville, to prepare for the admission to the bar which followed in 1858. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1873. He became the president judge of Crawford County in 1878 for a term of ten years, having a notable record as a jurist. He died in 1898.

Judge Stephen G. Nye, '58, after graduation studied law in Dunkirk, N. Y., and then removed in 1861 to California, where he was a leader in its public and political life until his death in 1906. For eleven years of this time he was judge of Alameda County. His career is appropriately set forth in a vol-



Judge John J. Henderson, '92

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

ume entitled, "The Addresses and Letters of Travel of Stephen G. Nye."

Judge John J. Henderson, '62, was born in Allegheny county, and entered college at the age of fifteen. He was an excellent student, distinguishing himself for his literary ability. He also acted for a time as instructor in Greek. He enlisted as a Pennsylvania volunteer and had three years' service in the Civil War. He studied law in the office of his brother, Hon. Harvey Henderson. He became district attorney of Crawford County in 1872, and was elected Judge of the Thirtieth District of Pennsylvania in 1887, presiding for ten years with marked distinction.

Judge Henderson was appointed by the governor of the State, March 9, 1903, to complete an unexpired term upon the Superior Court Bench. He was nominated by the Republicans and elected to a term of ten years in November, 1903, to succeed himself and again in 1913, having received the nomination in the State primaries, he was chosen to serve a second decade upon the Superior Bench.

The Judge is universally admitted to be a jurist of great strength. He is a close student and has a mind of logical acumen and penetration. He has long taken high rank as an eloquent and forceful public speaker. He possesses broad scholarly attainments. He is a conservative in principle. He is noted for his genial temperament. Judge Henderson became vice-president of Board of Trustees of Allegheny College in 1896, and has given much of his time and talent to the service of his *alma mater*. He is among the worthiest of the alumni of Allegheny.

Judge George S. Ferris, '69, began the practice of law in Pittsburgh, where he gained distinction as a corporation attorney. He later removed to Luzerne County, where he was elected judge in 1900, becoming president judge and serving until 1912. He died in April, 1913.

Judge S. B. Craig, '71, prepared for college at Western Reserve Seminary. He was admitted to the bar in 1873, at Warren, Ohio, where he continued the practice of his profession. For six years he held the office of probate judge and he was

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

long a leader in Trumbull County affairs. He was an active member of the Methodist Church until his death in 1915. Three of his children are graduates of Allegheny.

Judge L. L. Davis, '78, was admitted to the practice of law at Pittsburgh in 1880. He was appointed in 1908 to be judge of the Common Pleas Court, No. 3, Allegheny County, to fill an unexpired term, and was subsequently elected to succeed himself. His ability and fairness on the bench have won high praise.

Judge Frank S. Christ, 80, was admitted to the bar at Warren, Ohio, and served his county one term as probate judge. He is engaged now in the successful practice of his profession.

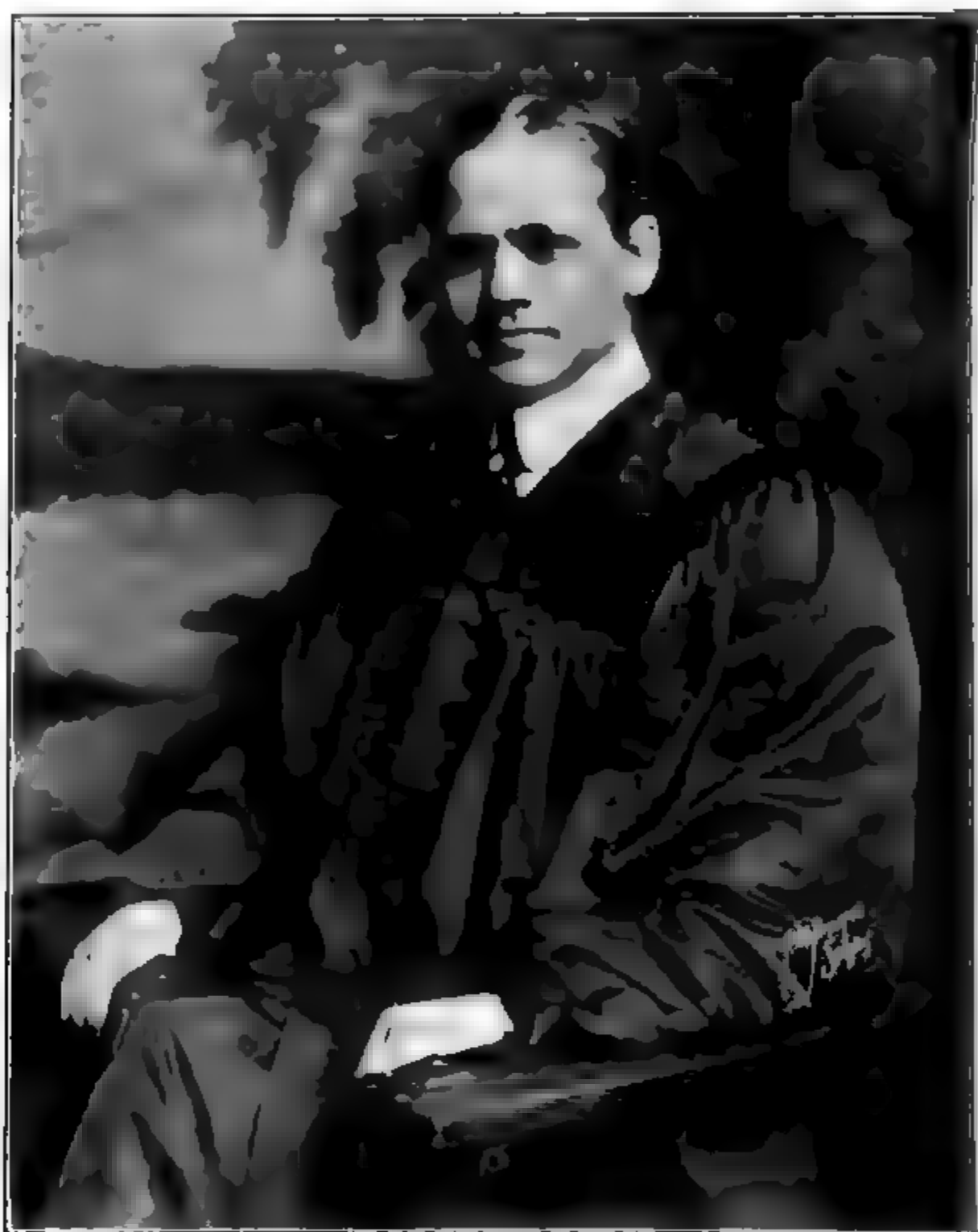
Judge Frank J. Thomas, '85, before entering college taught school three years. He studied law under Judge John J.



F. J. Thomas, '85

Henderson and Hon. H. J. Humes, being admitted to the bar in Meadville in 1889. He took an active part in political life, becoming a leader of the Democratic party in Crawford County. He was elected in 1897 to be president judge and served ten years with general satisfaction. He declined to be a candidate for re-election. Judge Thomas is an energetic, conscientious lawyer and deeply interested in all causes that promote the public welfare.

Judge Paul A. Benson, '91, prepared at Waterford Academy for entrance to Allegheny. He was admitted to the prac-



Judge John W. Kephart

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

tice of law at Erie in 1893. He served as district attorney, 1897-1900. He was appointed as additional law judge of the Sixth Judicial District of Pennsylvania in 1911. He was later elected for a term of ten years, which was cut short August, 1915, by his death after a brief illness. His record on the bench was praised by all the legal profession.

Judge John W. Kephart was born in Cambria County in 1872. He was graduated from McAllisterville Academy and shortly afterwards entered Allegheny College. He left before his Sophomore year to become a law student in Dickinson College, completing the course with distinction. He began the practice of law in 1895. He was for several years solicitor of Cambria County. Under the new primary law of Pennsylvania in 1913, his candidacy for the Superior Court Bench had very popular support and he was triumphantly elected to the high office in November, along with Judge John J. Henderson, '62.

Judge Thomas J. Prather, '96, was born in Troy Township, Crawford County, and after preparing for college at Edinboro



Judge T. J. Prather, '96

Normal, with several terms experience in teaching school, he entered Allegheny. He did not complete the course but began the study of law, being admitted to practice June 2, 1896. He was elected president judge in Crawford County in 1907, for a term of ten years, being the fifth alumnus of Allegheny to occupy this position of honor. Judge Prather has presided on the bench with much dignity and eminent fairness. He has won esteem far beyond the borders of his own district, being invited to sit

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

in a large proportion of the courts of Western Pennsylvania.

The alumni of Allegheny who are attorneys-at-law are the following:

M. S. Bonnifield, '55, Carson City, Nev.
L. B. Duff, '57, 1422 E. Michigan Ave., Lansing, Mich.
Harvey Henderson, '57, Berger Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
John Glover, '58, 1505 R. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
S. G. Brock, '59, Macon, Mo.
F. W. Hays, '61, Oil City.
George Norris, '61, 43 Union St., Jersey City, N. J.
T. J. McKean, '62, Franklin, Pa.
T. J. Wells, '62, Washington, D. C.
G. A. Chase, '65, Titusville, Pa.
Newton Chalker, '66, Akron, O.
W. S. Bonnifield, '66, Winnemucca, Nev.
J. W. Taylor, '66, 1016 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, O.
J. Calvin Sturgeon, '66, Erie, Pa.
S. J. Bonnifield, '67, Winnemucca, Nev.
M. R. Freshwater, '67, South Haven, Mich.
Alfred S. Moore, '67, Saluda, N. C.
James P. Colter, '68, Meadville, Pa.
George F. Davenport, '68, Meadville, Pa.
W. M. Dight, '69, Grove City.
T. A. Lamb, '69, Erie, Pa.
G. W. Plummer, '69, Tribune Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
A. G. Richmond, '70, Meadville, Pa.
H. A. Barclay, '70, Los Angeles, Calif.
C. D. Davie, '71, Salamanca, N. Y.
L. S. Fawcett, '71, Holdenville, Okla.
E. B. Flower, '71, Meadville, Pa.
J. O. McClintock, '72, Meadville, Pa.
J. B. Brawley, '72, Meadville, Pa.
A. H. McElrath, '72, Mercer, Pa.
G. J. Wolf, '73, Trees Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. W. Henderson, '73, Meadville, Pa.
James George, '75, Bradford, Pa.
L. H. Lauderbaugh, '76, Meadville, Pa.
J. N. Apple, '76, Smethport, Pa.
Lewis Walker, '77, Meadville, Pa.
James Doughty, '78, Los Angeles, Calif.
F. C. Pifer, '78, Charleston, W. Va.
Clarence S. Darrow, '78, Chicago, Ill.
W. M. Beyer, '79, Altoona, Pa.
James F. Cree, '79, Wellsburg, W. Va.
Austin Wilson, '79, Fairmount, W. Va.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Arthur L. Bates, '80, Meadville, Pa.
F. S. Chryst, '80, Warren, O.
G. A. Nodine, '80, Ambridge, Pa.
W. H. White, '80, 509 Bailey Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
W. C. Wilson, '80, 90 West St., New York City.
J. S. Beacom, '81, Greensburg, Pa.
C. E. Everett, '81, Alta Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
L. D. Tyler, '81, Syracuse, N. Y.
M. J. Hovis, '82, Clintonville, Pa.
J. K. Cubbison, '82, Portsmouth Bldg., Kansas City, Kan.
George M. Anderson, '82, Akron, O.
J. W. Kinnear, '82, Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
S. E. Foster, '82, Jacksonville, Fla.
Irving H. Blythe, '82, Carrollton, O.
W. P. Warne, '82, 4166 Beau St., Washington, D. C.
Wesley B. Best, '83, Meadville, Pa.
G. O. Calder, '83, Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
S. F. Ferree, '83, Artesia, N. Mex.
E. L. Frisbee, '83, Prudential Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.
J. A. Guinyon, '83, Berger Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
C. W. Hollister, '83, American Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
M. F. Laughlin, '83, Dakota City, Neb.
C. P. Robinson, '83, Bakewell Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. T. Cooper, '83, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
E. E. Baldwin, '84, 71 Broadway, New York City.
W. J. Guthrie, '84, 1862 Frick Annex, Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. W. Plummer, '84, 108 S. LaSalle, St., Chicago, Ill.
E. C. Alvord, '84, Washburn, Wis.
W. W. Moore, '84, Mercer, Pa.
Otto Stolz, '84, Meadville, Pa.
E. C. Randall, '84, 620 W. Ferry, Buffalo, N. Y.
J. G. Reeder, '84, Columbus, Neb.
W. M. Everett, '85, Empire Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
R. T. Herrick, '85, 5424 Main St., Kansas City, Nev.
W. P. McElwain, '85, Hinckley Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
F. J. Thomas, '85, Meadville, Pa.
Isaac Mondereau, '85, Meadville, Pa.
R. C. Bole, '86, Jackson, Col.
C. W. Fuller, '86, Society for Savings Bldg., Cleveland, O.
W. C. Lindsey, '86, Morgan Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.
Lafayette Perkins, '86, Indianapolis, Ind.
S. B. Smith, '86, St. Nicholas Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
F. L. Wells, '86, Wellsville, O.
W. E. Rice, '86, Warren, Pa.
P. M. Speer, '86, Oil City, Pa.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

E. B. Bodley, '87, Salt Lake City, Utah.
B. B. Pickett, '87, Meadville, Pa.
W. J. Whieldon, '87, Mercer, Pa.
M. R. Stevenson, '87, Jamestown, N. Y.
Willis Jordan, '87, Lisbon, O.
W. W. Ellsworth, '88, Binghamton, N. Y.
J. T. Petty, '88, New York City.
John H. Henderson, '88, Berger Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
F. A. Cattern, '89, Los Angeles, Cal.
J. J. Rudkin, '89, Kennewick, Wash.
C. D. Higby, '89, Erie, Pa.
H. G. Rowland, '89, Tacoma, Wash.
D. S. Horn, '89, Ingram, Pa.
J. Robert Anderson, '90, Parkersburg, W. Va.
E. L. Mattern, '90, 230 Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Ned Arden Flood, '90, 44 W. 44th St., New York City.
James A. Wakefield, '90, Berger Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Curtis L. Webb, '90, Meadville, Pa.
Manley O. Brown, '91, Meadville, Pa.
Howard A. Couse, '91, Leader-News Bldg., Cleveland, O.
William B. Griffin, '91, Franklin, Pa.
E. E. Miller, '91, Youngstown, O.
H. C. Dorworth, '92, Oil City, Pa.
V. L. Johnson, '92, Mercer, Pa.
J. L. McBride, '92, Franklin, Pa.
W. C. Leffingwell, '92, Sharon, Pa.
E. S. Nickerson, '92, Papillion, Neb.
J. C. Spencer, '92, Meadville, Pa.
S. J. Christley, '92, Butler, Pa.
J. A. Wallace, '92, Bakewell Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
R. W. Darragh, '93, Beaver, Pa.
A. J. Eckles, '93, Bakewell Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
M. J. Echols, '93, Erie, Pa.
F. H. Murphy, '93, Butler, Pa.
R. H. Patchin, '93, Chardon, O.
W. R. Murphy, '94, Berger Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
R. F. Pickard, '94, Jamestown, N. Y.
D. L. Starr, '94, First National Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. H. Tuttle, '94, 7 Wall St., New York City.
J. Merrill Wright, '95, St. Nicholas Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. L. Nesbit, '95, Franklin, Pa.
O. Clare Kent, '96, Meadville, Pa.
N. B. Madden, '96, 228 Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. H. Pratt, '96, Berger Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
C. E. Bordwell, '97, Warren, Pa.
Gerry T. Kincaid, '97, Corry, Pa.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

C. V. Johnson, '97, Meadville, Pa.
Charles H. Miller, '98, Butler, Pa.
J. O. Wait, '98, District Attorney, Erie, Pa.
A. O. Chapin, '99, Erie, Pa.
C. R. Davis, '99, New Castle, Pa.
M. A. Copeland, '99, Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, O.
Oliver K. Eaton, '00, 1059 Frick Annex, Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. B. Secrist, '00, 1067 Frick Annex, Pittsburgh, Pa.
B. R. Williams, '00, Butler, Pa.
F. W. McFarlin, '00, Ridgway, Pa.
F. G. Moorhead, '00, Beaver, Pa.
H. A. Porter, '00, Crafton, Pa.
S. J. Morrow, '01, District Attorney, Uniontown, Pa.
A. C. Waid, '01, Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, O.
J. G. Allee, '01, Miles City, Mont.
Don. M. Larrabee, '01, Williamsport, Pa.
E. D. Leach, '01, Engineer's Bldg., Cleveland, O.
J. H. McCloskey, '01, Berger Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Albert L. Thomas, '01, District Attorney, Meadville, Pa.
John Clayton Barkley, '02, 1015 Garfield Bldg., Cleveland, O.
Clyde H. Slease, '02, 100 Broadway, New York City.
E. Lowry Humes, '02, U. S. District Attorney, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Earle V. McDonald, '03, Warren, Pa.
Harry A. Dunn, 824 Sheridan Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Roy W. Hazen, '04, New Castle, Pa.
Blaine S. Kincaid, '04, Corry, Pa.
Paul Mitchell, '05, Birmingham, Ala.
George H. Rowley, '05, District Attorney, Greenville, Pa.
R. B. Whitehill, '05, Brookville, Pa.
A. W. Robertson, '06, 435 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
F. A. Shaffer, '06, Globe, Ariz.
W. P. Sturtevant, '06, 90 West St., New York City.
W. G. Powell, '06, Homestead, Pa.
G. E. Shaffer, '06, Hugo, Okla.
Harold H. Hull, '07, Youngstown, O.
W. J. McClintock, '07, Meadville, Pa.
R. G. McKinney, '07, Bartlesville, Okla.
L. G. Chorpenning, '07, Uniontown, Pa.
C. L. Christie, '07, 610 Hammond Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
A. D. Andrews, '08, Meadville, Pa.
R. A. Lyon, '08, Berger Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. D. P. Miller, '08, 1064 Frick Annex, Pittsburgh, Pa.
R. R. Russell, '08, Exchange Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal
J. C. Fisher, '08, Engineer's Bldg., Cleveland, O.
O. A. Ottaway, '08, Brockton, N. Y.
H. F. White, '08, Duluth, Minn.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Samuel Wilson, '08, Clarion, Pa.
Charles W. Johnson, '09, Youngstown, O.
John D. Kiester, '09, Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. H. McKinney, '09, Franklin, Pa.
S. G. McNees, '09, Apollo, Pa.
W. L. Mould, '09, 45 Public Square, Cleveland, O.
C. C. Douthitt, '09, Spencer, W. Va.
W. E. Ferrall, '09, Lisbon, O.
W. F. Knoell, '09, Berger Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. C. Seidel, '09, Sharpsburg, Pa.
Clarence D. Baker, '10, Butler, Pa.
G. S. Criswell, Jr., '10, Franklin, Pa.
J. R. Gahan, '10, Titusville, Pa.
S. Y. Rossiter, '10, Erie, Pa.
R. R. Yost, '10, Johnstown, Pa.
H. D. Firestone, '10, McKeesport, Pa.
R. J. George, '11, New York City.
D. S. Carroll, '11, Buffalo, N. Y.
R. W. DeLancey, '11, Meadville, Pa.
Charles L. Lore, '12, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Donald C. Thompson, '12, Meadville, Pa.
E. J. Stetson, '12, Cambridge Springs, Pa.
H. M. Weiss, '13, McKeesport, Pa.

IN THE CHURCH

The extension of the Christian religion has been a dominant purpose of the college from the beginning. Timothy Alden under his commission from the eastern Society, visited repeatedly the Seneca Indians on the upper Allegheny. Martin Ruter abounded in missionary zeal. The calls to evangelization have been answered again and again through the years, constituting a notable record of service rendered by the alumni in the spread of the Gospel.

BISHOP CALVIN KINGSLEY came to Allegheny in 1836, at the age of twenty-four from Chautauqua County, N. Y. His means were limited and he was employed as janitor, being as he said, "the professor of dust and ashes." As a student he showed aptitude in mathematics and science, rather than the classics. His studies were discontinued twice by periods of teaching school. He became a college instructor in mathematics in 1840 and was graduated in the scientific course in 1841. He succeeded Professor R. P. T. Allen in the chair of mathematics and civil engineering.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Professor Kingsley was a popular and able member of the faculty. In his teaching he had a peculiar power of elucidation. His impress upon student life was profound. He had been admitted to the Erie Conference in 1841 and was a highly successful pastor in the interval of the closing of the college. He returned to his place in Allegheny out of a sense of duty. In 1852 he led the delegation of Erie Conference to the General Conference of Methodism at Boston. Again in 1856 he sat in the high ecclesiastical body which elected him to be editor of the *WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE*, of Cincinnati.

The editor had been the vigorous opponent of slavery, so that being a member of the General Conference of 1860 at Buffalo he was made the chairman of the committee on slavery. His recommendations on the evil at this national crisis were accepted as the attitude of Methodism upon the issue. Con-

tinuing as church editor, his championship of the Union exerted a large influence in stimulating the loyalty of the Ohio Valley region. He was elected a Bishop in 1864, having a short but brilliant episcopal career. He was untiring in his labors, serving in the western conferences and in Europe.

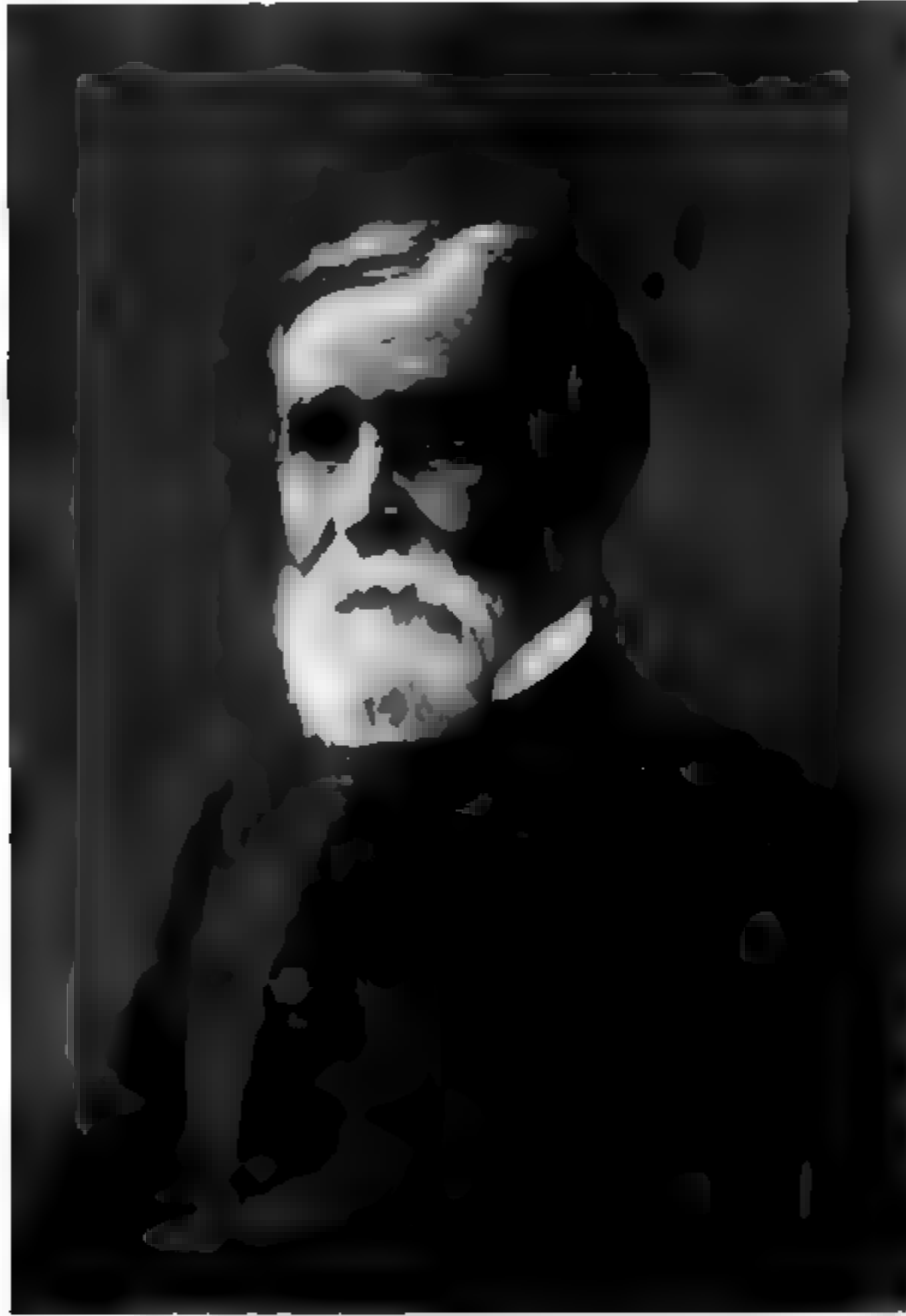
Bishop Kingsley was assigned in 1869 to make the first episcopal tour around the world for Methodism. Having completed the work in Asia and about to enter Europe, he fell suddenly ill at Beyrout, Syria, and died April 6, 1870. His remains were placed in the cemetery at the foot of snow-crowned Lebanon and the General Conference of 1872 provided for a monument to his memory. The Bishop was a man of vast energy and strong intellectual powers. He was



Grave of Bishop Kingsley

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

tensely devoted to missions. Cut off in the climax of his career, the Church lost one of whom yet larger achievements had been confidently expected.



Bishop J. M. Thoburn, '67

BISHOP JAMES M. THOBURN was born at St. Clairsville, O., March 7, 1836. His mother had in her migration from New York passed west through Meadville, approaching the village by the site of Allegheny College. Bentley Hall made such an impression upon her, that she resolved that of all colleges, Allegheny should have the preference in the education of her son. The lad in his teens entered in 1852, discon-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

tinued his course for one year to teach and was graduated the valedictorian in 1857.

After a year and a half in the ministry in his native state, he offered himself as a missionary to India. He sailed from Boston, April 12, 1859, to a field just opened three years before, where later he was to witness an ingathering of hundreds of thousands of communicants. Stationed first in north India, he preached in a single Hindustani dialect. Now more than forty are employed. In the fall of 1861, a native youth was converted, whom he baptized as John Barker, later a preacher in the North India Conference.

The Allegheny missionary after 1870 was in Lucknow, Calcutta and Bombay. The evangelist, William Taylor, was brought by him to do a great work in the large cities. He was the first editor of the *INDIA WITNESS*. He introduced the district conferences, which sanctioned by the church revolutionized missionary administration. Thrice returning to America, he intensified by his addresses the zeal for foreign evangelization. The General Conference of 1888 made him Bishop for India and Malaysia. He had planted missions in the Malay world in 1885, preaching at Singapore. He went to Manila in 1899 to open the work in the Philippines.

Bishop Thoburn rendered a service in India similar to that of Francis Asbury for America. In the General Conference of 1908, he retired from his post of responsibility amid universal praise for the work he had wrought. Dr. J. M. Buckley voiced the general sentiment in the words, "There has never been a man like unto him in the Methodist Episcopal Church for the purpose to which he devoted his life."

In retirement the Bishop lives in Meadville and there in April, 1909, the Thoburn Jubilee was held to commemorate the half century of missionary service. A home was presented to him upon that occasion by one hundred friends from all around the world. Among the many spoken tributes one of the happiest characterized the Apostle to India as a man of prophetic vision, of boundless energy, and of God consciousness. Bishop Thoburn has found time to do much effective writing. Among his works are "My Missionary Apprentice-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

ship," "India and Malaysia" and "Christian Conquest of India."



Bishop M. C. Harris, '73

BISHOP MERRIMAN C. HARRIS was born in 1846, in St. Clairsville, O., the home of James M. Thoburn. When but seventeen he enlisted in the 12th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, serving the final years of the Civil War. He then taught school two years, and in 1867 he was licensed to preach. Bishop Harris joined the Pittsburgh Conference in 1869 and the same year entered Allegheny, whence he was graduated in 1873.

He went in October with his wife, Flora Best Harris, as a missionary to Japan, opening the work at Hakodate, on the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

northern island of Yezzo. He was also U. S. consul here. Five years later he returned to America for a season, then resumed his labors in the Orient, being stationed at Tokio. He made a record of high efficiency and industry, being honored by the Emperor in 1898, with the decoration of the Japanese Order of Merit, because of his service to the people of the Mikado.

In 1886 he became superintendent of all Japanese Missions on the Pacific Coast in America and in the Hawaiian Islands. The Methodist General Conference of 1904 elected him Bishop for Japan and Korea. Three conferences were under his charge and some sixty missionaries. Bishop Harris was rarely equipped to meet the delicate problems of his episcopacy in the changing East. When the Japanese Methodist Church was created in 1909, he accepted the lessened responsibility in Japan and increased his supervision of Korea, where the work has greatly grown. The Bishop has been a potent factor in promoting the cordial relations of Japan and the United States.



Dr. W. F. Oldham

BISHOP WILLIAM F. OLDHAM, '83, was born in Bangalore, India, in 1854, receiving his first education at Madras. He was some years a surveyor under the British government. He came to America to study and chose Allegheny because of its alumni missionaries in India. He pursued the course until his Junior year. He was a leader in college affairs, being the chief editor of the CAMPUS. He went back to his native land and opened the mission at Singapore on the Malacca Straits, learning the Malay language. Bishop Hurst reporting the enterprise, said

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

“All honor to Allegheny for sending out the first man for the Malay millions and thus completing the connection between India and China.”

He started the Anglo-Chinese school, which numbers its thousands, and labored with success for ten years. He then returned to America and held the chair of Missions and Comparative Religions in Ohio Wesleyan University. In 1900, Dr. Oldham became assistant secretary of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. The General Conference of 1904 made him Missionary Bishop of Southern India. Here he labored with abundant success until 1912, when he resigned from the episcopacy to become a corresponding secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions. Dr. Oldham is an indefatigable worker and a public speaker of unusual ability.

Jabez A. Burton, '38, was the first foreign missionary sent out from Allegheny. Liberia then was attracting especial attention because of the death of Melville Cox, the pioneer in Africa. Burton went to Monrovia in 1839 to become principal of the classical academy. The school had one hundred and forty pupils in 1840. The labors of the principal were described as of signal value to the mission, but in 1841, like so many of his associates from America, Burton fell a victim to the African fever and the remains of the Allegheny graduate were placed by the side of the heroic Cox, who had challenged the Christian world to the redemption of the Dark Continent.

Rev. Charles H. Doering, D.D., '41, was the second missionary to go forth from Allegheny, and his field was his native land in Europe. Born in Springe, Hanover, Germany, he early began the study of English in Bremen, with a view of coming to America to gain the education that his limited means at home denied him. At the age of fourteen he reached Baltimore, walked to Wheeling and there fell under the influence of the Methodist pioneer, Rev. Wesley Browning. Feeling called to preach and declining the invitation to enter the German work at once, Doering came to Allegheny and supported himself through college by teaching French and German.

Upon graduation he went to New York and built the first

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

German Methodist Church of that city. In 1842 he did similar pioneer service in Pittsburgh, erecting the church edifice on Strawberry street. Then he was presiding elder four years, after which he was re-called to New York. With this fine record of home mission work, he was sent in 1850 by the Missionary Society to Germany as the second laborer in that land, Dr. L. S. Jacobi having preceded him two years.

Dr. Doering rounded out a third of a century of conspicuous leadership in German Methodism on the continent. His first charge was in Bremen, where he was mobbed and beaten. He founded a church in Hamburg. Later he was the chief teacher of the theological school in Bremen. He had a pastorate in Berlin. He became in 1871 head of the Methodist Publishing House and was the editor of the EVANGELIST. He continued in charge of these interests in Germany until 1883, when he returned to America to pass his declining years, dying at Berea, O., June 5, 1897. This German missionary was a man of thorough scholarship, courtly manners and beautiful character. His work in Germany is the abiding testimonial of his worth.



Dr. Albert L. Long, '52

Rev. Albert L. Long, D. D., '52, came to Allegheny from a Methodist parsonage at Bealls-ville, Pa., his father being Rev Warner Long of the Pittsburgh Conference. After graduation, having studied in the Biblical Institute at Concord, N. H., he went as the first missionary to Bulgaria in 1857, this field being assigned to Methodism by the American

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Board. He was superintendent at Timora in a severe period of persecution and war. Here he gained an accurate insight into the political and religious affairs of the Balkan and Turkish worlds.

Dr. Long removed to Constantinople in 1863, and gave himself to constructing an evangelistic literature for Bulgaria. The Scriptures were put into the native tongue, four editions of the complete Bible being made by him. In 1867 an Ancient Slavic translation of the New Testament was prepared to be brought out by the American Bible Society. The publications issued by Dr. Long in 1865 alone reached a million pages. His work for Bulgaria was widely recognized and praised. The first national assembly gave him a vote of thanks for his services. King Ferdinand later conferred upon him the Cross of the Order of Civil Merit.

Robert College, Constantinople, called him to a professorship in 1868. He was its vice-president from 1878 to the time of his death—1901. His presence drew Bulgarian students and many of the leaders in the modern nation were trained under Dr. Long. He came to have a large influence in diplomatic affairs, having confidential relations with the chief chancelleries of Europe. His acquaintance with the Levant, combined with his integrity and prudence gave great weight to his opinions. He was a member of many learned societies, Oriental, European and American. One associated with him at Robert College, said: "Happy is the denomination that can produce one such man in a century."

Dr. James W. Waugh, '54, after graduating from college and studying in the Garrett Biblical Institute, joined the Southern Illinois Conference. He answered the call of Dr. William Butler for re-enforcements in India, going with James M. Thoburn in 1859. He became the presiding elder of the first India Conference. He established the first Methodist printing press. Starting at Bareilly it was removed to Lucknow in 1866, and grew into a great publishing house. Dr. Waugh performed vast editorial and translating labors. He was in 1877 principal of the Memorial School at Cawnpore, and later the head of the Bareilly Theological Seminary. After a half cen-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

ture of splendid devotion to India, he died at Moradabad, Jan. 22, 1910.

Dr. James H. Messmore, '59, was born in Ontario, Canada, and after completing the course in Allegheny, was graduated from Garrett Biblical Institute. He sailed for India in November, 1860, and was connected with educational work at Lucknow. He was associated with Bishop Thoburn on the INDIA WITNESS. He was manager for a time of the publishing house, also a professor in the Theological Seminary at Bareilly. In his fifty years of service Dr. Messmore went through the last thirty without a furlough. He held various important pastorates and was presiding elder of many of the districts of India. He was superintendent at the time of his death in Pauri, North India, Oct. 16, 1911.

Dr. Henry Mansell, '59, came to college from Trumbull County, Ohio. After his graduation he was admitted to the Pittsburgh Conference. He went to India in 1863 and was stationed in the north. He served as the first principal of the school at Lucknow, that later became Reid Christian College. He also was at one time the president of Bareilly Theological Seminary, as well as the head of the Philander Smith Institute. Dr. Mansell was proficient in Hindustani, and translated evangelistic literature in many dialects. He was a tireless worker until relieved at his own request in 1902. He remained in India several years longer and died at Bristol, Conn., Nov. 8, 1911, shortly after his classmate and fellow missionary, Dr. Messmore, had passed away.

Rev. George S. Miner, '80, went out to China in 1891 to the Foo Chow field as professor of science in the Anglo-Chinese College. He became an educational leader, organizing the system of day schools in 1896. Later he established a normal school for the training of teachers.

Miss Laura Temple, '93, for more than ten years served with conspicuous success as a missionary in Mexico City. She promoted the industrial college and also inaugurated in 1904 the first college course offered to Mexican women. She supervised the erection of the Sarah L. Keen College for women, of which she was president until war closed the institution.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Miss Charlotte Illingworth, '98, is engaged in mission and educational work at Thandaung, India. The mission school is well housed and the work is growing.

Rev. Harry Mansell, '04, was appointed to Malaysia in 1907, and has met with large success in the school at Singapore.

Other alumni of Allegheny who have seen service on the foreign field or are yet active are as follows:

Rev. B. E. Edgell, '65, in China from 1873-6.

Rev. J. D. Hammond, '66, in China, now corresponding secretary of Chinese Missionary Society, Berkeley, Calif.

Rev. A. J. Maxwell, '79, to India in 1883, died of cholera in 1890.

Rev. Wellington Bowser, '79, in India, 1881-7.

Mrs. Harriett Linn Beebe, '80, to China in 1887, died in Meadville in 1906.

Dr. J. M. Thoburn, Jr., '81, in India, 1884-8.

Rev. Crawford R. Thoburn, '85, in India, 1885-9.

Rev. David L. Thoburn, '85, in India from 1893 until death, in 1905.

Mrs. W. F. Oldham, '85, in India, 1884-9.

Rev. Charles M. Miller, '84, in India, 1885-8.

Rev. S. P. Long, '84, in India from 1884-1890.

Miss Mary Clark, '86, to India, married Rev. S. P. Long in Rangoon, Jan. 25, 1887; returned in 1890.

Dr. Ernest A. Bell, '88, in India, 1891-4.

Mrs. Mary Green Bell, '89, in India, 1890-9.

Mrs. Vesta Greer Peake, '89, to China in 1887-90, now in Japan in active service.

Simpson H. Wood, '91, in India 1895-1902.

Miss Vernice Gelvin, '93, in Mexico, 1911-4.

Miss Myrta Keeler, '94, to Santiago, Chila in 1913.

Miss Mary E. Boyer, '96, to Honan, China.

K. J. Pachejjeff, '94, to Bulgaria.

J. J. Pachejjeff, '96, to Bulgaria.

Mrs. Eva Rockwood Geil, '06, to Congo, Africa, 1906.

Mrs. Jennie Fitzgerald Millward, '06, to China, in 1907.

Rev. William Millward, '09, to Nanking, China, in 1907.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Mrs. Rachel Cousins Ogden, '07, to Buenos Aires, Argentine, 1910.

Rev. Wallace H. Miner, '07, missionary for the Methodist Sunday Schools to China, in 1912.

Mrs. Edith Marlatt Allen, '08, to Iquique, Chili, in 1909.

Mrs. Mary Sheldon Oakey, '08, to Hupeh, China, in 1909.

Rev. W. L. Morgan, '10, to Vikarabad, India, in 1912.

Mrs. Mercedeth Allen Morgan, 1911, to India in 1914.

Mrs. Margaret Beebe Niles, '10, to Huai Yuan, China, in 1913.

Rev. Henry Leitzel, '12, to North China, in 1915.

CLERGY IN AMERICA.

In the Christian ministry of America the graduates of Allegheny are represented in several denominations. The number of those who are Methodists naturally excel, but not a few men of leadership have been furnished to other faiths.

Rev. Gordon Battelle, '40, D. D., was one of the most distinguished graduates of the early period after Allegheny came under church patronage. He was born in Washington County, Ohio, a son of a Harvard graduate of 1775, a Revolutionary officer, one of the original settlers at Marietta. The youth after a preparatory course in Marietta College came to Meadville in 1837 to complete his education. Valedictorian of his class, he first engaged in teaching, being principal of Asbury Academy at Parkersburg and then organizing Northeastern Virginia Academy at Clarksburg, where he labored until 1851. Many of his students were directed to Allegheny to finish their training.

Dr. Battelle having been licensed to preach in 1842 entered the active ministry, serving at Charleston, Fairmount and Wheeling. He was sent by the West Virginia Conference to the General Conferences of 1856 and 1860. He was a strong anti-slavery man and became one of the leaders in the separation of West Virginia from the Old Dominion. He sat as a delegate in the constitutional convention, an active associate of his collegemate, Governor Pierpont. Chaplain of the 1st Regt., Va. Vol., U. S. A., in the discharge of his duties at the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

front, he fell ill and died, Aug. 7, 1862. A life-size statue preserves his memory in his native town of Newport. West Virginia counts him a foremost son in both Church and State.

Rev. Samuel N. Callender, D. D., '41, after his graduation studied in the Mercersburg Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church. He served charges in Maryland and Virginia. He became secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions in 1890, later acting as secretary emeritus. He was also a member of the Liturgical Committee of the General Synod. He was one of the most influential men in his denomination. His death occurred May 5, 1904.

Rev. Rush R. Shippen, D.D., '44, was born in Meadville in 1828, a son of Judge Henry Shippen, at that time president of the Board of Trustees of Allegheny. At the age of ten he entered the preparatory department. The college closed when he was in his junior year. He became a student in the Meadville Theological School and entered the Unitarian ministry. After ten year pastorates in Chicago and Worcester, Mass., he became for a decade secretary of the American Unitarian Association. Later there followed pastorates in Washington, D. C., and Brocton, Mass. His death came in June 18, 1911.

Rev. Sanford Hunt, D.D., '47, came to Allegheny from Western New York and graduated with honors. He entered the Genesee Conference and became one of its ablest men. He was sent to the General Conference of 1872 and each succeeding quadrennium until his death in 1896. He was widely known in Methodism as the head of the Methodist Book Concern, being elected to that position in 1880. Under his direction the publishing interests of the church were signally advanced.

Rev. Moses Hill, D.D., '49, entered the Erie Conference in 1837. After eight years he was sent as pastor to Meadville, when he began a four years college course. He was a man with marked gifts of leadership. He served seventeen years as a presiding elder. Five times he was sent to the General Conference. He was stationed in Cleveland churches for a long period. From 1882 to 1898, the time of his death, he held a supernumerary relation.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Rev. Samuel H. Nesbit, D. D., '47, entered the Pittsburgh Conference. In addition to his pastorates he was principal of Wellsburg Seminary and president of Richmond College in Ohio. He was elected editor of the PITTSBURG CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE in 1860, and was continued in the office twelve years, bringing the periodical to a high degree of efficiency. Dr. Nesbit was elected to four successive General Conferences at the head of his delegation and was a man of large influence in Methodism. His death came in 1891.

Rev. T. H. Hagerty, D. D., '54, after ten years' service in Northern Illinois, transferred to the Missouri and Arkansas Methodist Conferences. He has been in the active work over sixty years and is one of the best known clergymen of the Missouri Valley. For sixteen years he was presiding elder. He has been the chaplain of St. Louis city institutions for three decades.

Rev. D. W. Howell, D. D., '88, was a leader during his college course in forensics and literary work. After his graduation he spent three years in Drew Theological Seminary. Entering the New York East Conference he served with success in Connecticut and New York. He was called to be the general secretary of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle in 1908, and later was briefly connected with the Methodist Sunday School Board. He became secretary of the Deaconess Board of the Methodist Church in 1912, and has headquarters in Buffalo.

Rev. Nicholas H. Holmes, D. D., '70, was born on a Danish island in the Baltic Sea. He prepared for the University of Copenhagen, but having read a Danish edition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," he decided to come to America. First living at Jamestown, N. Y., in 1859, he later served in the Civil War. After his graduation from Allegheny, he preached in the Erie Conference until 1892, when he became pastor of Wesley Chapel, Columbus, O. Transferred to the Pittsburgh Conference, he was president of the Pittsburgh Female College, 1896-7, and of Beaver College, 1898-1901. Taking a retired relation, Dr. Holmes lived in Washington, D. C., until Dec. 10, 1915.

Rev. Charles Bayard Mitchell, D. D., '79, was born in Alle-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

gheny City, a son of Rev. D. P. Mitchell of the Pittsburgh Conference. After completing several terms in Mt. Union College, he finished his course in Allegheny, taking a high



Dr. C. B. Mitchell, '79

rank in scholarship. The first years of his ministry were spent in Kansas, but for thirty years he has held important pastorates in notable Methodist churches, such as Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh; Plainfield, N. J.; Kansas City, Minneapolis, First Church, Cleveland, and St. James' Chicago. He has been a delegate to Methodist General Conferences and to World's Ecumenical Conferences. He has traveled much in foreign countries. He is the author of "Letters from Three Conti-

nents", "The Noblest Quest", and "The Way of a Man". Dr. Mitchell has exceptional gifts as a public speaker and he is heard on many platforms. His pastorates have been attended with large success. As a preacher, a scholar and a man of affairs he is one of the ablest of Allegheny's sons.

Rev. Charles Edward Locke, D. D., '80, was born in Pittsburgh, being a son of Dr. W. H. Locke, of the Pittsburgh Conference. He entered Allegheny in his Junior year, having studied in Beaver Seminary and Mt. Union College. After graduation, he joined the East Ohio Conference, and was called to Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, in 1888, where he had

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

a successful pastorate, coming to be known as the pulpit orator of the city. Next followed influential appointments in Portland, Oregon, San Francisco, and Buffalo.

Dr. Locke went to Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, in 1904, and to First Church, Los Angeles, in 1908, where he is now pastor. He is the author of "Freedom's Next War For Humanity," "A Nineteenth Century Crusader", "Eddyism", "White Slavery In Los Angeles", and "Is the Negro Making Good?" He is a leader in social reform, whose labors have been potent in municipal uplift.

Dr. J. M. Thoburn, Jr., '81, after a theological course, served one year in the Erie Conference, then transferred in 1884 to the South India. He was a member of the Bengal Conference at its organization. In 1888 he returned to America and held pastorates in Oil City, First Church, Duluth, Minn., and Central Church, Detroit. He was called to Allegheny City in the Pittsburgh Conference in 1900. Dr. Thoburn is one of the strong men of Methodism and a widely known platform speaker.

Rev. S. S. Marquis, D. D., '90, came to college from Ohio, and was a leader in all student affairs. After graduation he studied in the General Theological Seminary of New York, and entered the Protestant Episcopal ministry. He is the Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, Detroit, a man of strong influence in his denomination.

Rev. W. W. Youngson, D. D., '91, came to college from the public schools of Pittsburgh. He had a notable record as a winning orator, including an intercollegiate contest. He graduated from Drew Seminary in 1895 and entered the Pittsburgh Conference. Later he was transferred to the Newark Conference and in 1908 he became pastor in Portland, Oregon, where he has been one of the leaders on the Pacific Coast.

Rev. Robert E. Brown, D. D., '01, began his education in Albion College, Michigan. His course at Allegheny was broken by two years' pastoral work. In his final years he served the State Street Church, Meadville. After a decade of highly acceptable ministry in the Erie Conference, Dr. Brown, in 1912, was called to Asbury Church, Rochester, N. Y.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Rev. Robert G. Freeman, D. D., '04, after a brilliant record in scholarship and oratory at Allegheny, entered the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Princeton. His first appointment was Lafayette Avenue, Buffalo. From thence, in 1911, he was sent to the influential church of Pasadena, California, where he has met with exceptional success.

Rev. H. Lester Smith, D. D., '04, graduated with distinction and completed the theological course at Drew Institute, being a scholarship man. He entered the Pittsburgh Conference in 1907. Under his pastorate the Bellevue Church, North Side, was erected. He was sent to Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, in 1910, and called to Detroit, Central Church, in 1912, which he serves with marked efficiency.

Rev. F. M. Gregg, D. D., 57, filled important pastorates in the Presbyterian Church during his lifetime in Pittsburgh and Chicago. Rev. J. M. Dight, '74, was an influential clergyman of the United Presbyterian connection, being deceased in 1912. Rev. J. A. Vance, D. D., '83, is a leader in the Protestant Episcopal ministry, being rector for many years of St. Andrew's Church, Pittsburgh. Rev. F. M. Kerr, D. D., '88, is a successful Presbyterian pastor in New York.

ALUMNI IN THE PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE

Becoming the patrons of the college, the Methodists furnished resources and students. Allegheny in turn made notable contributions to the ranks of this church organization, the total number being 167. Of its presidents, Martin Ruter, Homer J. Clark, John Barker, George Loomis and L. H. Bugbee were members of the Pittsburgh Conference. Of the first class under the new order, Philander S. Ruter, '34, was received on trial, and with him was George W. Clark, '35. In 1835, E. J. L. Baker, '37, joined the conference. Also of the class of 1837, Richard W. Lauck and Lewis Burton were accepted, Burton withdrawing in 1846 to join the Episcopal ministry and serving with distinction in Cleveland until 1894.

Dr. Wm. Cox, '41, long a leader in the conference, was admitted in 1839, along with Abraham Rich, '41. In 1840, there joined the Pittsburgh connection, Cornelius H. Jackson, '41,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

and W. C. Hamilton, the father of Bishop J. W. Hamilton, and Chancellor Frank Hamilton. The additions in 1841 were Marcellus A. Ruter, '38, later a transfer to Indiana, and John O. Rich, '41. Robert J. White, '41, and J. J. Covert, '44, joined the next year. Gordon Battelle, '40, entered in 1845.

A distinguished trio joined the conference in 1847. Dr. S. H. Nesbit, '47, the future editor; Dr. W. A. Davidson, '47, later connected with the Ohio Conference, and Alexander Martin, '47, who was to become the president of West Virginia and De Pauw Universities. John W. Shirer, '49, was twenty-seven years a pastor, and David A. McCready, '49, thirty-four years. W. W. Roup, '50, did not continue in the ministry. James Borbridge, '42, who was admitted in 1850, transferred to the Rock River Conference in 1866. Andrew J. Lane, '55, was admitted in 1853, and passed on to the Church Triumphant in 1908.

John C. High, '53, after sixty-one years of active service passes his last days in Pittsburgh. Edward Ellison, '56, and Dr. W. K. Brown, '63, was admitted in 1856, and next, Dr. Albert L. Long, '52, and Simeon M. Hickman, '56, who died in Sioux City, Iowa, 1911, after a very useful life. The Conference Class of 1858 was that of Bishop J. M. Thoburn, '57, and his Allegheny associates were O. N. Hartshorn, '49, Tertullus Davidson, '58, and W. K. Foutch, '60.

Eight alumni were in the group admitted in 1859: Henry Mansell, '59, the missionary; George W. Baker, '55; D. W. Wampler, '59; John W. Weaver, '60, transferred to Ohio Conference; Martin S. Kendig, '60, continuing in the membership until 1907; J. V. Yarnall, '63, active until 1887; Joseph Hollingshead, '62, transferred to the Southern New England Conference, and now living in Connecticut, and John N. Pierce, '57, a leader of Methodism later in Missouri, and now retired. The following year there were W. D. Stephens, '58, and J. S. Lemmon, '56.

Three alumni of the Conference Class of 1863 became later trustees of Allegheny: Dr. Noble G. Miller, '61; Dr. J. M. Bray, '63, and Dr. J. R. Mills, '62. Dr. Bray transferred to the Erie Conference, and Dr. Mills to the East Ohio, along with

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

his classmate, J. H. Ekey, '64. There followed then, Charles McCaslin, '64, living until 1911, J. B. Gray, '64, until 1899; W. H. McBride, '66, still surviving, and David A. Pierce, '64, who after thirty years of useful ministry is a member of the Northeast Ohio Conference, living at Barnesville, O. Dr. James Mechem, '67, a man of prominence, died in 1914. Dr. R. M. Freshwater, '67, now of the North East Ohio, and W. H. Bayne, '69, were admitted in 1867.

One third of the number to join in 1868 and 1869 were trained in Allegheny. B. E. Edgell, '65, now is a superannuate of North East Ohio; Dr. S. W. Horner, '65, passed his best years in Michigan. Dr. J. T. Riley, '68, is a district superintendent in Oklahoma. I. S. Winters, '64, transferred to the East Ohio, and still is living, while H. H. Pershing of the same conference died in 1912. The group of 1869 is that of Bishop Harris, '73, of Japan, with whom was admitted Dr. Joseph W. Miles, '74, who has served the leading churches and been presiding elder of the Pittsburgh District; John W. McIntyre is yet an active pastor. Dr. B. F. Beazell, '68, died in 1915. George W. Johnson, '56, a transfer from Kentucky, remained active till his death in 1903.

Dr. E. R. Jones, '70, was accepted the same year in the Conference. E. M. Williams, '70, was called from his labors in 1875. Dr. Asbury C. Johnson, '63, is now retired, living at Blairsville. Dr. R. B. Mansell, '71, is a highly successful pastor. Sylvanus Lane, '67, began to preach several years after leaving college. Joseph E. Wright, '69, remained in the conference; his brother, John A. Wright, '68, went to the East Ohio, and now lives in Bloomington, Ind. S. W. Davis, '66, came from the West Virginia Conference in 1873, and was active until 1914. T. M. St. John, '76, died in this same year of entering the work.

Dr. T. H. Woodring, '73, was received into the Conference in 1877 and has had an effective ministry of nearly two score years. He has been sent twice as a delegate to General Conference. Dr. J. F. Murray, '77, is in the active pastorate. G. H. Huffman, '77, transferred to the East Ohio. Dr. E. S. White, '78, was admitted in 1880 and is now at New Kensing-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

ton, Pa. A. E. Husted, '81, is now at Windber. The greatly beloved Dr. J. A. Ballantyne, '82, began his ministry in 1882, and ended his remarkable mission in just a score of years.

Dr. John H. Miller, '82, now entered the Conference, but was connected for a while with his *alma mater*. He has been an efficient district superintendent. W. G. Mead, '87, an energetic pastor, and H. S. Free, '86, were admitted in 1886, and Dr. C. B. Mitchell, '79, came by transfer from the West. C. V. Wilson, '70, was received by transfer from the Erie Conference.

Five sons of Allegheny were added to the roll in 1888: Dr. Charles L. Smith, '87, now district superintendent of the North East Ohio, at Steubenville; Dr. Ernest A. Bell, '88, a missionary in India, and now a leader in social service in Chicago; W. T. Braden, '76, who died in 1905; Dr. C. E. Locke, '80, by transfer to Smithfield Street, and Dr. J. W. Carey, '93, the present worthy superintendent of the Blairsville District.

J. A. Younkings, '91, has been twenty-six years in the work and is stationed at Monaca. Dr. Charles M. Miller, '85, after foreign service entered the home pastorate and is now the chaplain of the penitentiary at Pittsburgh. M. A. Rigg, '90, joined the Conference the year of his graduation and is at Derry. His classmate, W. P. Varner, '90, is stationed at Banks-ville. J. D. W. Heazelton, '94, is serving the church at Ellwood City. All three men in the Conference Class of 1891 were trained in Allegheny, Dr. H. D. Whitefield, '91, now at Greensburg; H. H. Household, '89, after a theological course, now supernumerary, and S. M. Mackey, '80, located at Freeport.

In 1892 five were added from Allegheny: W. E. Barcus, '91, now at Swissvale; S. E. Rodkey, '95, now at Verona; S. P. Long, '84, from the Bengal Conference, later transferring to the Genesee; Dr. A. C. Ellis, '78, coming briefly from the Erie Conference, and W. G. Barron, '95, afterwards removed to the west. J. K. Howe, '93, after some years of faithful work, has retired and is living at Tarentum.

Again a quintette from the college was admitted in 1895: W. C. Swearer, '95, who is making a brilliant record in Korea;

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

W. W. Youngson, '91, after a theological course, and later to transfer to the East and then the West; L. S. Wilkinson, '97, now at a Pittsburgh charge; C. W. Hoover, '98, located at Circleville, and William Tipper, '98, retired. Dr. N. H. Holmes, '70, was transferred from the Ohio Conference in 1896, and Dr. Arthur Staples, '94, received after his graduation from Boston Theological School.

Three of the four candidates in 1897 were college bred: Edgar P. Harper, '93, after a course at Drew Seminary, now stationed at Irwin; J. D. Brison, '97, serving now Grove Avenue, Johnstown, and Earl C. Lindsey, '97, now at Beechview, Pittsburgh. The quartette of the next year are all men with college degrees and theological training. They are Harry P. Johnson, '92, now at Blairsville; George Grant, '97, now at Bolivar; Dr. Paul Weyand, '98, now at Jeannette, and Dr. W. J. Lowstuter, at present a professor in Iliff School of Theology, Denver.

Dr. J. P. Marlatt, '82, came to the Pittsburgh Conference in 1899, from the Puget Sound Conference; later he returned and is district superintendent at Everett, Wash.; H. H. Carnahan, '00, is stationed at Monongahela; A. C. Elliott, '95, because of ill health has had to take a supernumerary relation. Dr. H. L. Smith, '04, after his admission on trial, completed his work at Allegheny and Drew Seminary, and is now in the Detroit Conference; Thomas Charlesworth, '01, came by transfer from the Holston Conference.

Dr. J. M. Thoburn, Jr., '81, came by transfer in 1900, and has been the energetic superintendent of the Allegheny District for six years. J. Vernon Wright, '98, completed the course at Drew and is now at Braddock, First Church. T. G. Shallenberger, '02, continued one year in the ministry. Herbert R. Morris, '03, transferred to Colorado. H. L. Humbert, '06, is located at Dunbar.

Of the probationary class of twelve in 1903, one half was from the college. W. L. Wilkenson, '99, is now at Duquesne Heights, Pittsburgh; D. R. Graham, '99, at Crafton Heights; H. C. Lewis, '04, at Claysville, and O. B. Emerson, '00, at Oakmont; W. C. Loomis, '06, transferred to California, and W. R.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Goff, '00, went into the Lutheran church. Three men, leaders in college days, were accepted next year: A. K. Travis, '02, now at Pitcairn; W. M. Buzza, '02, chaplain of Allegheny County Workhouse, and A. C. Saxman, '04, now at Freedom.

J. E. Morrison, '05, joined the Conference the year of his graduation, and is now at West Side, McKeesport. With him came W. J. Miller, '04, who later completed his theological studies and is at Cooper Avenue, Johnstown. Five accessions from Allegheny are recorded in 1906: D. M. Paul, '02, is now at Coraopolis; H. B. Mansell, '04, is now head of the Mission School in Singapore; H. C. Critchlow, '02, is the pastor at Collins; H. G. Gregg, '09, died in 1915 in the midst of a brilliant career of usefulness; T. M. Dunkle, '05, is stationed at Star Junction.

Groups of five alumni were again admitted in both 1907 and 1908: W. S. Trosh, '04, is now at Apollo; T. K. Fornear, '06, is in his third year at Butler Street, Pittsburgh; G. M. Dougherty, '06, is at Christy Park, McKeesport; T. F. Chilcote, '08, is at Gallitzen, and W. M. Bracken, '04, at Smithfield, Pa. C. A. Hartung, '07, is the popular pastor at Homer City; L. I. Lord, '08, is serving at Fourth Street, Braddock; J. W. King, '06, is at Beallsville; R. B. Callahan, '08, after graduation from Boston, is now at Morningside, Pittsburgh, and J. C. Matteson, '02, at Meyersdale.

R. P. Andrews, '08, and E. W. Kelley, '07, joined the Conference in 1909; the first is located at Ambridge for the third year; the second is at Washington Avenue, Pittsburgh. W. G. Cole, '09, came from the Erie Conference in 1910, and is at Wilmerding; S. L. Mills, '99, transferred from the Erie Conference and is at California Avenue, Pittsburgh; J. L. Dawson, '83, transferred from the East Ohio; R. E. Boyd, '10, is in charge of Trinity Temple, Pittsburgh; W. L. Morgan, '10, accepted on trial in 1912, went to India.

Ross B. Litten, '12, is doing a successful work at East Bellevue; J. Merrill White, '11, after graduation from Garrett Theological School, is stationed at Glassport; C. V. Sparling, '13, after a course at Boston, is sent in 1915 to Elk Lick; C. L. Nevins, '13, comes also from Boston University to take work in

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Johnstown; W. R. Hofelt, '13, is assistant pastor in First Church, McKeesport; Paul Lindberg, '14, is stationed at Coal Center; J. D. Piper, '10, after graduation from Drew, has his first appointment at Saltsburg.

ALUMNI IN THE ERIE CONFERENCE

In the Erie Conference, a younger and smaller organization than the Pittsburgh, the number of Allegheny men who have entered the ministry is larger, being 176.

Dr. Martin Ruter was the secretary of the initial session at Meadville in 1836, and Presidents Homer J. Clark, Wilbur G. Williams and William H. Crawford had been the other college executives who were members of the Conference. Wm. M. Burton, George W. Clarke, R. T. Allen, Calvin Kingsley, Moses Crow, L. D. Williams, James Marvin, Ammi B. Hyde and Camden M. Cobern of the Faculty, have also been enrolled.

When the new Methodist division of preachers was formally instituted in the Crawford County Court-House, the following sometime-students of Allegheny received appointments: George W. Clarke, '35; E. J. L. Baker, '38; Moses Crow, '40; Albina Hall, '39; James W. Lowe, '38; Thomas Benn and B. K. Maltby. Lewis Burton, '37, was admitted on trial the same year of his graduation, and in 1839 transferred to the Pittsburgh Conference.

Alexander Barris, '39, joined the Conference in 1839; he transferred to California in 1869, and became the agent of the University of the Pacific, bequeathing his library to it shortly before his death. James M. Plant, '39, was active for fifteen years, then located. A trio of graduates was accepted in 1841. Bishop Calvin Kingsley, '41; E. B. Lane, '41, whose ministry was able and successful until his death in 1864, and Almiran G. Miller, '41, who after acting as agent for the college, removed to Mississippi and became a leader in educational work in Methodist Church, South. G. B. Hawkins, '42, besides successful educational work, was an influential pastor, becoming chaplain of an Ohio regiment. He died in the service in 1862.

George W. Maltby joined on trial in 1843, he had been a student in 1840; later stationed in Meadville, he was gradu-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

ated in 1860. He was a highly esteemed minister, being elected to General Conference in 1868. Joseph Uncles, '38, was also admitted in 1843. His work was ended after a decade. Thomas H. Cummins, '44, became noted in Ohio as a temperance leader, but died within a few years. Albert M. Reed, '44, had a brief career of two years. John H. Henry, '46, was located after eleven years' service. C. S. Jennes, '48, admitted in 1847, withdrew in 1855, and later was in the Iowa and South Kansas Conferences. He died in 1904. Roderick Norton, '45, joined the Conference in 1848, was transferred to the Upper Iowa in 1860, and was active a score of years there.

Three graduates of 1849 entered the Erie ranks. Dr. Moses Hill pursued his studies while a pastor and was one of the strong men of the connection. James Greer after a career of pastoral and educational work died at Akron, O., in 1874. George L. Little transferred to the Rock River Conference and later entered the Presbyterian ministry. D. E. Day, '53, was admitted in 1850, and after six years located at Girard, Pa. S. T. Boyle, '53, was admitted in 1851. He transferred to Missouri in 1865 and had a place of leadership, being sent to the General Conference of 1880. A. S. Dobbs, '57, was also accepted in 1851. He studied two years in Allegheny, then went to the Boston School of Theology. He was also a member of the New England and North Carolina Conference.

S. S. Burton, '52, joined the Conference the year of his graduation. Including six years spent in Minnesota he was an effective pastor forty years, dying at Warren, Pa., in 1900. J. B. Orwig was admitted the same year. While a pastor near Meadville he took the college courses. He transferred to the Kansas Conference in 1865. P. P. Pinney, '53, had fifty years of active service, during which he was made a delegate to the General Conference of 1884. F. W. Smith, '57, joined the Erie in 1853, and after eight years retired. Fresh accessions from Allegheny were had in 1854. S. S. Stuntz, '54, was active for fifteen years; S. L. Wilkinson, '54, was a pastor for twenty-six years; Jephtha Marsh, '54, was transferred in 1876 to Nebraska; S. L. Mead, '54, after a few years located; T. P. Warner, '54, was effective thirty-seven years.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

J. B. Grover, '55, served in the Conference from 1855 to 1876, then going to the East Ohio. After superannuation he lived in Missouri. J. H. McCarthy, '55, was a member of several conferences after leaving the Erie, the final one being the Central New York. E. S. Gillette, '50, was admitted in 1856 and went to the East Ohio, being many years an agent of the American Bible Society. Z. W. Shadduck, '57, was received the year of his graduation. After more than thirty years of acceptable ministry he died in 1888; W. D. Archbold, '56, was a member of the Conference from 1857 to 1865, then located. He now resides in Denver.

Dr. A. J. Merchant, '57, after thirty-two faithful years in the itinerancy was taken in the midst of his labors. He had held important positions in many of the Conference Societies, was several years a presiding elder, being sent to the General Conference of 1896 as a delegate. Dr. R. F. Keeler, '53, was received on trial in 1858. He transferred to the East Ohio and was active half a century, dying in 1908. Darius S. Steadman, '58, joined the Conference in 1858. He was chaplain of the 105th Pa. Vols. in the Civil War. He was a man of large usefulness and power. His death came in 1907. Robert W. Scott, '56, also joined in 1858 and was effective thirty-two years, removing to Kansas when superannuated. Ezra R. Knapp, '60, was the fourth Alleghenian in the Conference Class of 1858. After thirty-two years' service, he survived a decade in retirement.

O. G. McEntire, '59, was the first graduate from the Biblical department of Allegheny. He was thirty-five years in the ministry, including the presiding eldership of the Jamestown District. He died in 1893. In 1860 W. A. Clark, '66, and S. S. Sears, '52, were received, the former an active pastor more than thirty years in the Erie and East Ohio Conferences, the latter dying in 1861 in the midst of educational duties. E. A. Ludwig, '62, joined the ministry in 1862, later going to California. Professor James Marvin, '51, was admitted in 1863. Likewise B. F. Delo, '59, who was effective thirty-three years, presiding elder of the Clarion District, and superannuated in 1897, now living in Clarion.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

There were seven former students in the Conference Class of 1863. Dr. R. N. Stubbs, '63, had a fruitful pastorate of almost a half century, including two terms as a presiding elder. He now lives in California. Edwin B. Cummings, '62, went to the Wisconsin Conference in 1870, and to the Black Hills as a missionary in 1883. He later became a religious editor, and was in the South Dakota legislature. He now resides in Indianapolis. Frank Brown, '55, after teaching in Ohio University and Allegheny College, had seventeen years in the ministry, the final service being in the East Ohio. Dr. A. H. Domer, '61, went to the East Ohio in the division of 1876, and remaining active a quarter of century, enjoying many honors in his career. A. J. Lindsey, '63, was an effective pastor for thirty-seven years. He died at Jamestown, N. Y., in 1908.

Dr. David Latshaw, '62, joined the Conference in 1864. In his twenty-eight years' connection, ten were spent as presiding elder. He was a delegate to the General Conference of 1880. He was the director of the Clarion Assembly for many years, and a forceful leader. W. A. Maltby, '62, came from the Minnesota Conference in 1864, was in the pastorate twenty-eight years, being at his death temperance evangelist.

Of the five received in 1865, James W. Groves, '60, was twenty years in the active work; C. C. Hunt, '67, did not take the superannuate relation until after forty years of faithful service; J. G. Townsend, '67, after transfer to the Genesee Conference in 1884, founded later an independent church in Jamestown, N. Y.; Dr. A. N. Craft, '65, transferred to the East Ohio after filling the leading churches of the Erie Conference. He was a delegate to the General Conferences of 1880 and 1900; Francis A. Archibald, '68, also went to the East Ohio and after a score of years retired, removing to California.

Dr. R. S. Borland, '59, was admitted in 1867. He was in the pastorate thirty-five years and then became manager of the Conference Claimants Fund. He was a delegate to the General Conferences of 1888, and of 1896. He was held in high esteem in all his relations. His death came in 1915. Dr. J. M. Bray, '63, came from the Pittsburgh Conference in 1867. He was active forty years, being presiding elder of the Franklin Dis-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

trict. He died in 1909. Dr. E. D. McCreary, '67, transferred to the California Conference after twenty years, within which time he had been presiding elder of the Jamestown, N. Y. District. John S. Albertson, '53, came from the Wesleyan Church in 1867, and was active fifteen years. Frederick Fair, '70, was admitted in 1867, and after thirty years, retired. He died in 1911.

D. W. Wampler, '59, entered in 1868 after work in the Pittsburgh Conference. He was effective for seventeen years. Lewis Wick, '68, was received in 1869. He was in the active pastorate thirty-three years and now lives at Darlington. C. W. Foulke, '69, continued effective in the conference thirty-five years. He died in 1910. H. W. Leslie, '62, joined in 1869, and had a brief ministry of but five years. There were four from Allegheny in the Conference Class of 1870; I. D. Darling, '70, was thirty years in the ministry, dying in 1900; Dr. N. H. Holmes, '70, after thirty-five years of varied service retired to Washington, D. C.; J. B. Corey, '61, went to the East Ohio in 1876 and was a leader in church extension and city missionary work. J. A. Hume, '64, was active for twenty-five years, locating at Pleasantville.

Dr. R. F. Randolph, '68, joined the Conference in 1871, after taking the law course in Michigan University. He has been a member of the East Ohio, West Virginia, Genesee and Wisconsin Conferences. He was presiding elder of the New Castle District, 1900-5. He has been active forty-five years. Harvey Henderson, '57, was eleven years a successful pastor and then located, returning to the practice of law. J. M. Foster, '62, left the practice of medicine and from 1871 was for thirty-seven years an efficient pastor. J. W. Snyder, '72, transferred to the East Ohio in 1876 where death cut short his ministry in 1883. Dr. W. W. Painter, '66, after graduation from Garrett Biblical Institute, entered the Wisconsin Conference. He transferred to the Erie in 1872, to the Rock River in 1890, dying in 1902. Dr. W. J. Wilson, '66, in four years was transferred to the East Ohio Conference and rounded out thirty years of service, now living in Atwater, O. S. E. Winger was admitted in 1872, was efficient until 1906, and died in 1912.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

A group of four from the college was in the class of 1873. C. W. Darrow, '69, went to the Puget Sound Conference in 1891 and after seven years of professorial work, returned to the active ministry, dying in Tacoma in 1912. C. V. Wilson, '70, was received by transfer and later went to the Genesee Conference, dying in 1913. L. T. Kirk, '71, located in 1878, and lives in Beaman, Mo. J. K. Adams, '76, was active thirty-five years, dying in 1913. W. B. Holt, '56, was a member of the Genesee and Detroit Conferences, coming to the Erie in 1874, where he was effective until his death in 1892.

In the entering class of 1876 there were six Allegheny representatives. Dr. W. G. Williams, '75, went to the Ohio Conference in 1889, and to the St. Louis in 1894, his untimely demise coming in 1896. Dr. C. M. Cobern, '76, after being a member of three other conferences, returned to the Erie in 1906 with his professorship in the College. Dr. W. O. Allen, '76, transferred to the Des Moines in 1885; he was presiding elder 1899-1904, and now is in the faculty of Drury College. E. K. Creed, '75, went to the New York East Conference in 1895, and then to the Wilmington, his death coming in 1904. J. Boyd Espy after a successful business and political career entered the ministry and had a record of large usefulness, serving as presiding elder of the Erie District, 1900-5; he died in 1907. W. S. Shepard, '76, was effective for twenty-five years.

P. A. Reno, '77, joined the Conference in 1878. In addition to educational work, he graduated at Garrett. His death came in 1906 at the height of a useful career. Wellington Bowser, '79, was admitted in 1879, and transferred to the South India Conference. J. A. Hovis, '78, joined in 1880, and after transferring to the northwest, returned to the Erie in 1903, and is a busy pastor.

A quartette of accessions came in 1881. Dr. J. M. Thornburn, Jr., 1881, later a member of three conferences, came back to the Erie in 1888, and is now in the Pittsburgh Conference. Dr. C. W. Miner, '81, has been an aggressive pastor for thirty-three years and is now district superintendent of the Dubois District. He is a delegate to the General Conference. S. E. Ryan, '82, transferred to the North Dakota Conference in 1889.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

He was a delegate to the General Conference of 1900. L. O. Mead, '81, was transferred in 1882 to Kansas, where he died in 1887. J. A. Parsons, '88, was admitted on trial in 1883 and conducted a worthy ministry for thirty years, his death occurring in 1913. A. W. Decker '85, came from the Arkansas Conference and removed in 1888 to the Genesee. B. P. Linn came from the Upper Iowa Conference and after six years was called from his earthly labors.

Dr. A. C. Ellis, '78, transferred from the East Ohio Conference in 1884. He had taken his theological training at Drew, and for thirty-two years was in the active ministry, having long pastorates at First Church, Erie, and Trinity Church, Oil City. He was a delegate to the General Conference of 1904. He became assistant editor of the PITTSBURGH CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE in 1913. Five other alumni were admitted in 1884. C. R. Thoburn, '85, went to India for three years and then after a period in the South West Kansas Conference was from 1891 to 1898 at the head of Puget Sound University. His death occurred in 1899. C. M. Miller, '85, after four years in India, returned to America to the Pittsburgh Conference. T. J. Hamilton, '85, after twenty years transferred to the Colorado Conference. A. E. Colgrove, '81, transferred from the Central Pennsylvania, and was discontinued in 1887. W. M. Canfield, '89, transferred from the Central Tennessee and later went to the Montana Conference, where he died in 1892.

Dr. W. P. Murray, '86, joined the Conference the year of his graduation. He transferred to Nebraska in 1892, returning to the Erie in 1899. He was presiding elder of the Erie District, and delegate to General Conference in 1904. Dr. S. M. Gordon, '86, has been an effective pastor thirty years and is now stationed at Chautauqua, N. Y. W. B. Trevy, '88, received from the West Virginia Conference, died two years after his admission. B. L. Perry, '88, came from the West Virginia Conference and is now stationed at Dubois.

Dr. J. M. Thoburn, Jr., '81, transferred in 1888 from the Bengal Conference, and was stationed at Oil City four years, then going to the Minnesota. James D. Knapp, '81, has been active many years and now is at Steamburg. Of the group

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

admitted in 1889, H. S. Bates, '73, is now retired at Woodlawn; J. M. Dobson, '90, went to the Genesee Conference and was discontinued after a few years; J. M. Farrell, '91, has been effective a quarter of a century, retiring in 1914. Four of the class of seven applying in 1890 were from Allegheny. G. S. W. Phillips, '90, has been a faithful pastor and is stationed at Clintonville. J. G. Harshaw, '94, after a period in Oklahoma, is now at Brockwayville. V. F. Dunkle, '90, retired after fifteen years' service. G. T. Robinson, '91, was discontinued after one year. Charles L. Pappenhagen, '81, came in 1891 as a transfer from the North Ohio, retiring in 1904.

Dr. Elmer E. Higley, '94, was received in 1892, later studied at Drew and after some years transferred to the West, now being pastor of Grace Church, Des Moines, Iowa. G. W. Corey, '92, has been appointed to Espyville and H. H. Clare, '95, is continued at Stockton, N. Y. A. E. Ryan, '95, later transferred to Texas. There were two from the college to enter the Conference in 1893. E. D. Mowry, '93, after a score of years of work, is now at West Pittsburgh; S. L. Mills was later to remove to the Pittsburgh Conference. Dr. James W. Campbell, '93, remained in the Conference until 1907, where, after study abroad, he was called to Newtonville, Mass.

Horace McKinney, '95, was admitted the year of his graduation. He later studied at Boston. His able ministry was cut short by death in 1911. Dr. D. G. Latshaw, '95, went to Boston School of Theology, then transferred to the Cincinnati Conference and in 1910 became an International Y. M. C. A. Secretary. E. M. Fradenburgh, '95, is now preaching at Sykesville. E. C. Rickenbrode, '87, came in 1897 from the Evangelical Association. He is now stationed at Kinzua.

Dr. Norris A. White, '95, came into the Erie in 1898, after a divinity course. He is now at First Church, Warren. The class of 1899 had seven accessions from Allegheny. S. G. Gillette, '99, after several years of acceptable ministry, transferred to the Michigan Conference. W. H. Lofthouse, '99, removed to the Genesee. George N. Gage, '96, after completing a theological course at Boston, remained in the Conference seven years; then after recovering his health he went to the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Dakota Conference. H. K. Steele, '99, is now the pastor at Waterford. Dr. R. E. Brown, '01, after a dozen years, transferred to the Genesee and is at Asbury Church, Rochester. E. O. Minnigh, '82, came by transfer and is now stationed at Volant. J. C. A. Borland, '00, after a long and prosperous pastorate in Erie, has gone to First Church, Dubois.

John E. Roberts, '00, was admitted the year he left college. He is the pastor at Falconer, N. Y. S. L. Todd, '05, is serving the charge at Fillmore. J. R. Rich, '99, came by transfer at this time and is now stationed at Emlenton. In 1901, E. W. Robinson, '99, was accepted and now serves the church at Sherman, N. Y. Dr. L. L. Swisher, '99, after his theological course joined the Conference and is stationed at present at First Church, Greenville. H. C. Lytle, '03, later transferred to the Newark Conference. A. E. Salisbury, '04, was the one addition of 1902. He is now at Busti, N. Y.

A quartette came from the College in 1903. J. B. Cook, '02, was a transfer from West Virginia. He is now at Girard. E. W. Springer, '03, serves the charge at Hazen. W. J. Baldwin, '02, had been in the Colorado Conference. He is now stationed at Kingsley Church, Erie. J. W. Frampton was discontinued after a year, but in 1907 again was received on trial. He finished at college in 1911 and is now at Venango. The two excellent accessions of 1905 were Bruce Wright, '05, now gone to Manila, and C. G. Farr, '06, serving Epworth Church, New Castle.

Three alumni were added to the Erie list in 1906. Lewis Bird, '88, came briefly from Central New York and passed on to the Michigan Conference. W. J. Hewit, '05, now serves the charge at Forestville, N. Y. Homer B. Davis, '06, is stationed at Ridgway. In the class of 1907, H. B. Potter, '01, returned from the New England, having first entered the Erie in 1901. He is now serving with distinction at Brookville. R. N. Merrill, '04, transferred from the Philadelphia Conference. He has been three years at Westfield, N. Y. Charles T. Greer, '08, went later to Drew Seminary and is now at North East. E. D. Thompson, '02, is stationed at New Richmond.

Of the Conference Class of 1908, C. C. Merrill, '05, is sta-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

tioned at Cattaraugus, and W. G. Cole, '09, transferred to the Pittsburgh. I. E. Rossell, '12, who was added in 1909, now serves Panama, N. Y. Earl T. English, '13, has been four years at Big Run. D. J. Blasdell, '13, is attending theological school, as is also W. A. Godsave, '15. L. E. Elbel, '14, is located at Guys Mills. S. L. Maxwell, '10, was received in 1915 from the New England Southern Conference, and assigned to Parker's Landing. Oliver Gornall, '15, is stationed at Springfield.

In the North-East Ohio Conference, formerly the East Ohio Conference, there are enrolled these alumni now living: J. S. Winters, '64, for thirty-one years effective; Dr. C. H. Stocking, '66, an effective pastor for almost a half century, many years a member of the Joint Board of Control of the college, now residing at Burton, O.; Dr. J. A. Wright, '68, living at Bloomington, Ind., after thirty years of labor.

E. B. Wilson, '78, resides at Cleveland; T. H. Taylor, '82, is stationed at Mechanicstown, O.; Dr. C. L. Smith, '87, is district superintendent at Steubenville; W. L. Askue, '89, serves Orangeville; A. R. Elliott, '01, is at Garrettsville; O. H. Houser, '08, at Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, and P. B. Schaffner, '09, at Mentor.

In the West Virginia Conference are found Dr. H. D. Clark, '78, stationed at Buckhannon; Dr. M. F. Compton, '81, District Superintendent at Moundsville; Dr. James E. Bird, '02, the successful pastor at Charleston, and Claude H. King, '05, at Terra Alta.

Other Methodist clergymen alumni are, Henry Wilson, '60, Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Simpson, '66, Kansas City, Kan.; Dr. J. T. Riley, '68, District Superintendent, Muscogee, Okla.; J. E. Wright, '70, Beaver, Pa.; Silas Sprowls, '71, Los Angeles, Calif.; Dr. W. M. Martin, '75, Hammond, Ind.; George H. Huffman, '77, Empire, O.; J. P. Brushingham, '77, South Park, Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Trockmorton, '81, Derby, Ia.; Dr. J. P. Marlatt, District Superintendent, Everett, Wash.; Dr. W. F. Compton, '82, District Superintendent, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; E. C. Swartz, '82, Brockton, Mass.; Dr. W. P. Grant, '83, Oak-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

land, Calif.; W. I. Dice, '84, Waldwick, N. J.; S. P. Long, '84, Naples, N. Y.; B. F. Wolff, '84, San Fernando, Calif.

T. J. Hamilton, '85, Denver, Col.; W. B. Pruner, '89, Islip, Conn.; T. E. Cramer, '90, Tilton, N. H.; Jerome Greer, '90, Niantic, Conn.; W. E. Fetch, '91, Columbus, O.; H. H. Critchlow, '94, Burnside, Conn.; J. G. Harshaw, '94, Bartlesville, Okla.; T. W. McKinney, '95, Coatesville, Pa.; Dr. N. A. Darling, '96, St. Regis Falls, N. Y.; Dr. W. R. Fruit, '96, Detroit, Mich.; A. E. Ryan, '96, Port Arthur, Texas; Dr. W. E. Thompson, '97, Waterbury, Conn.; W. H. Lofthouse, '99, Monroe, N. Y.; Alfred Wicks, '00, Rantoul, Ill.

N. P. Champlin, '00, Spring Valley, N. Y.; D. N. F. Blake-ney, '01, Pine Hill, N. Y.; G. R. McDowell, '02, Steamboat, Col.; C. B. Croxall, '03, Bristol, Ind.; A. T. Maxwell, '03, Galesburg, Kan.; C. E. Odell, '93, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. C. Reynolds, '05, Govans, Md.; R. W. Scouten, '05, Whiting, Ia.; H. J. Wood, '05, Grandview, Wash.; R. T. Doherty, '05, Springville, N. Y.; W. H. Wersen, '05, Eagle Mills, N. Y.; L. W. Swanson, '06, New Boston, N. H.; F. M. Thompson, '06, Baltimore, Md.; W. S. J. Dumville, '06, Galloway, Neb.; Dr. S. W. Robinson, '97, Normal Park, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. S. Rees, '07, Winlock, Wash.; A. A. Reavely, '98, Bradford, Pa.; C. D. Purdy, '08, Valois, N. Y.; W. C. Cravener, '09, New York City; H. W. Fishel, '09, Barre, Mass.; R. W. Plannette, '09, Berlin, Wis.; J. L. Grandey, '10, Everett, Wash.; W. L. Stidger, '10, San Francisco; F. E. Willey, '10, Stanhope, N. J.; P. M. Hillman, '11, Marion, Mass.; H. T. Lavelly, '12, West Newbury, Mass.; O. A. Parmenter, '14, Evanston, Ill.; J. G. Lane, '15, South Boston, Mass.

These alumni are Baptist ministers: W. W. Dewey, '64, Chicago, Ill.; O. R. Thomas, '84, Galva, Ill.; G. W. Hatch, '86, Mahaffey, Pa.; J. Milton Harris, '01, Las Vegas, N. Mex.; Morton Sheldon, '02, Wyoming, Pa.; F. E. Stockton, '04, Madison, N. Dak.

Presbyterian pastors once enrolled at Allegheny are: E. P. Clark, '67, Detroit, Mich.; E. P. Robinson, '75, Sodus Center, N. Y.; J. H. Malcolm, '77, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. C. H. Bruce, '79, Matawan, N. J.; E. A. Nelson, '79, Columbia County, N. Y.;

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Dr. Glenroie McQueen, '82, New Richmond, O.; Charles Nugent, '82, Texas City, Tex.; Dr. H. C. Foster, '89, Clifton, O.; A. J. Goodfriend, '89, Santa Monica, Calif.; W. S. Douds, '94, Meadville, Pa.; F. H. Mixsell, '97, Tacoma, Wash.; L. J. Bennett, '02, Barking Ridge, N. J.; J. C. Hughes, '08, Baltimore, Md., and L. W. Sherwin, '08, Oil City, Pa.

Protestant Episcopal clergymen of the alumni are: C. C. Hoskins, '77, Paris, N. Y.; J. T. Ewing, '81, Brooklyn, Mich.; Andrew Fleming, '81, Brooklyn, N. Y.; R. W. Elliott, '90, Rahway, N. Y., and C. A. Langston, '95, Afton, Va. Lutheran ministers are: V. O. Boyer, '93, Cleveland, O., and R. W. E. Yeany, '03, Evans City, Pa. United Presbyterian, F. A. Collins, '90, Greensboro, Vt.; A. J. Calvin, '94, Noblestown, Pa.; R. C. Douds, '96, Stoneboro, Pa., and J. H. Douds, '97, Homestead, Pa.; W. L. McKinney, '08, Unitarian, Geneseo, Ill.

IN EDUCATION

A larger proportion of the alumni of Allegheny has gone into higher and secondary education than into any of the other professions. Many of the students of the early decades gained the means to finish their course by teaching in the common schools. The college early encouraged its graduates to prepare for educational work. Its representatives have gone into far scattered fields of opportunity. Today they occupy not a few worthy positions of trust and influence.

Dr. Cyrus Nutt, '36, was the most distinguished educator among the alumni of the first quarter of a century of the college. He passed in 1837 from the principalship of the preparatory school of Allegheny to that of Indiana Asbury University, now DePauw, becoming later professor of Greek. After four years in the Methodist ministry, he returned to Asbury, then became president of Ft. Wayne Female College in 1849, and of Whitewater College in 1850. The third time going back to Asbury in 1857, he was acting president until the inauguration of Dr. Bowman.

The most important work of Dr. Nutt in education began in 1860, when for fifteen years he served as president of Indiana University. The State institution grew steadily in enrollment,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

equipment and endowment under his administration. His success was recognized by the University of Missouri and Hanover College in conferring upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. In the second month after President Nutt's resignation in 1873, his death followed.

Alexander Martin, D. D., LL. D., was born in Nairn, Scotland, and came to Ohio as a boy of fourteen. Nine years later in 1847 he was graduated from Allegheny and became a teach-



Dr. Martin, '47

er in the Northwestern Academy at Clarksburg, Va. After a period in the ministry he was elected professor of Greek in his *alma mater*, holding the position ten years until 1864. Becoming a pastor at Wheeling, W. Va., he had supervision of the hospital work in the war area from Maryland to Tennessee.

When West Virginia decided to create a state university, Dr. Martin became its first president.

In the face of many obstacles he rendered heroic services to higher education. He gathered a strong faculty about him, and in seven years laid well the foundations of a useful institution. In 1875 he was called to the presidency of Asbury University at Greencastle, Ind. For fourteen years he ably guided its fortunes at a critical time in its history. Large financial aid was pledged and the transition made from Asbury to DePauw University.

President Martin held the chair of mental and moral philosophy. When he resigned as executive in 1889, he became professor of systematic theology, retaining the position until his death in 1893. He had a chief part in shaping the educa-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

tional policy of the Methodist Church, being four times a member of the General Conference. Dr. Martin was a man of strong personality and large public spirit. He was a leader in many reform movements. President John of DePauw characterized him as "one having a backbone and a conscience running all through it."

Dr. O. N. Hartshorn, '49, the founder of Mt. Union College, was born in 1822 in Ohio and attended the public schools of Mt. Union, a village near Alliance. Before coming to college at Meadville, he had started a select school in the loft of the village woolen mill and organized the Mt. Union Academy in 1846. The first building was erected by a stock company. Later the growing school was changed to a seminary and then received a charter as a college in 1857.

Dr. Hartshorn associated with two other graduates of Allegheny saw his institution flourish and gain much favor. It was taken under the patronage of the Methodist Church. Its president was a member of the Pittsburgh Conference and later of the East Ohio. He was a delegate to the General Conference of 1865. He continued as executive of Mt. Union until 1887, when he retired with the assurance that he had built securely for the future. His life ended Sept. 17, 1901.

James Marvin, D.D., LL.D., '51, was a fourth alumnus to become president of an institution of higher learning. His labors from 1875 to 1883 in behalf of the University of Kansas gave a permanent impetus to education in the state.

George W. Clarke, A.M., Ph.D., '51, a nephew of Professor G. W. Clarke, '35, was nominated by President John Barker in 1854, for a place in Mt. Union College, where he continued in the faculty forty-eight years. He taught the natural sciences and created the museum. Dr. Clarke was fourteen years vice-president of the college and president in 1887-8. He was for twenty years treasurer of the college and secretary of the board of trustees sixteen years. He was a man of large usefulness and universally beloved by the constituency of Mt. Union. His death came Jan. 5, 1907.

Professor Ira O. Chapman, '51, was a college companion of Dr. Clarke, '51, from the same Ohio county, Portage. He was

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

a member of the Allegheny trio that contributed so signally to the making of Mt. Union College. The main building is named in his honor. He was professor of classics from 1851 until his death.

John F. Eberhart, A.M., LL.D., '53, went to Illinois after his graduation and became a pioneer in public education. He was superintendent of schools in Cook County, 1859-69. He was the editor of school publications and promoted legislation favorable to education. His labors resulted in the creation of the county normal schools. He was interested in the profession until his death, Jan. 13, 1914, at the age of eighty-five, being the oldest life member of the National Educational Association. Dr. Eberhart out of his business successes made generous gifts to his *alma mater*.

Professor Ephraim Miller, Ph.D., after his graduation in 1855 served as superintendent of schools of Youngstown and Findlay, Ohio, and of Lawrence, Kan. He was elected in 1874 to the chair of mathematics and astronomy in the University of Kansas, a position he held for thirty-six years, being then made emeritus professor. He now resides in Pasadena, Calif. Dr. Miller was also dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences from 1895 to 1903. He is the member of several learned societies. He is the author of a text on trigonometry and a contributor to scientific publications.

Chancellor Milton B. Goff, LL.D., '55, was born in Sewickley in 1831. After learning the trade of printer, he entered college, distinguished himself in mathematics under the guidance of Professor Kingsley. After graduation he at once began his life career of a teacher, serving at Madison College, North Illinois University and elsewhere. In 1865 he took the chair of mathematics in Western University of Pennsylvania, a position he held for seventeen years. Then his *alma mater* called him to Meadville where as professor of mathematics and astronomy for two years his work was prosecuted with much enthusiasm and favor.

The Western University, now known as the University of Pittsburgh, summoned him back in 1884 to its executive chair and here for six years his administration was attended with

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

large success, the institution entering the new building on Observatory Hill on the North side. The Chancellor spent a year studying European Universities and prepared plans for the advancement of Pittsburgh interests in higher education. While visiting the Homestead mills in company with foreign engineers he met with an accident, and later his death came unexpectedly, Nov. 8, 1890.

Dr. Goff was one of the prominent mathematicians of his time, being the author of seven text books on the subject. He also wrote occasionally upon astronomy. This distinguished alumnus of Allegheny was an active member of the Methodist Church and a man of high Christian character. He was noted as a sound counsellor in private and public affairs and was widely esteemed for his social qualities. His influence on the growing university at Pittsburgh is an enduring testimonial of his worth.

Rev. Alfred D. Lee, '59, was the founder and first president of New Market College in Ohio, chartered in 1870, changed to Scio College in 1877. The school gained early publicity as "The One Study University." Rev. Edward Ellison, '56, succeeded Lee in the presidency in 1878.

Professor Adam C. Hickman, '62, studied law in the Union Law College of Cleveland, O., and was engaged in the active practice thirty-three years in Minnesota. He was probate judge of Owatonna, 1869-72. He became professor of Pleading and Practice in the College of Law, University of Minnesota in 1896, and continued until 1913. A portion of this period he was acting dean. He now resides in Minneapolis.

Colonel James Riley Weaver, '63, received his diploma when he was fighting in the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, leading a company. He saw much severe service and was captured in 1863, being held in Libby Prison and elsewhere a year and a half. He was made brevet colonel upon his release. After the war he finished a course of study in Garrett Biblical Institute. He took a position for two years in West Virginia University, as instructor in mathematics and military science.

The young professor in 1869 married a daughter of Bishop

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE



Col. Weaver, '63

Matthew Simpson and entered the consular service. He was ten years U. S. consul at Antwerp, and then promoted to be consul general at Vienna, returning to America in 1885. In these important stations the efficiency of Colonel Weaver was much praised. For the following thirty years he has been a highly esteemed member of the faculty of De-Pauw University, filling first the chair of modern languages and political philosophy.

From 1893 to 1908, he was professor of political science and sociology, and of political and economic science, 1908-11. In recent years he has been professor emeritus of political science. He has written considerably upon economic and political subjects and is noted as an efficient lecturer. The fine qualities of culture, courtesy and Christian personality blend most happily in Colonel Weaver.

Rev. W. Kennedy Brown, D.D., '63, went from the Pittsburgh to the Cincinnati Conference and was elected president of the Wesleyan Female College of Cincinnati, serving from 1882 to 1892, with much success. He was one of the organizers of the National Prohibition party and the editor for a time of the *MONITOR*. He died Oct. 29, 1915.

Rev. John Wheeler, '41, was president of Baldwin University, Hon. V. M. Rice, '41, New York State Superintendent of Schools; Prof. Joseph Tingley, '42, the vice president of Asbury University; A. T. Miller, '41, professor in Centenary College, La., and J. P. Gould, '37, in Marietta College.

Rev. John A. Simpson, A.M., '66, after teaching in Plattsburgh College, Mo., was elected in 1869 president of Baker University, Kansas, returning later to the active ministry. Dr.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

R. M. Freshwater, '67, was chosen president of Baldwin University at Berea, O., in 1896, and had a successful administration during which Hulet Hall dormitory for women was erected.

William M. Todd, '68, was professor of mathematics in Curry Institute, Pittsburgh, at the time of his death in 1896. Rev. C. W. Darrow, '69, was professor of Bible in Puget Sound University from 1891-7. Dr. N. N. Holmes, '70, was president of Pittsburgh Female College and of Beaver College, 1896-8.

Dean Frank O. Marvin, '71, was born in Alfred, N. Y., in 1892. After his graduation he saw active service as a civil engineer. In 1875 he went to his western position first as an assistant in mathematics and physics, but "maker of men" was the title later given to him by the students of the Engineering School of the University of Kansas. It stands above his degrees and honors as the estimate of his life work. He received the formal title of professor of engineering in 1883, but he was in reality the department, teaching all the subjects. He laid solid foundations and his boys went forth in an era of expansion to positions of leadership.

With the better equipment of the University, Professor Marvin became dean of the enlarged school, serving from 1891 to 1913. Ill health brought his retirement, an allowance being granted by the Carnegie foundation. Death came Feb. 6, 1915. A marble bust was unveiled at Lawrence in June in honor of his forty years service in Kansas. His exceptional influence in the University was due to his personal interest in the students, his rare judgment of the capacity of men and his power to instil high ideals of scholarship and service. Dean Marvin was a musician and an



Dean Marvin, '71

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

artist of merit and an active Christian layman. He was the national president of Sigma Xi Society in 1910-11.

Dean E. G. Hogate, LL.D., '72, was born in New Jersey in 1849. After graduation he studied law and was engaged in the practice of his profession over thirty years in Indiana, gaining prominence in political councils. He was State Senator, 1896-1900. He became professor of law in the University of Indiana in 1903, and in 1905 was made dean of the School of Law, a position he retains with honor.

Dr. Wilbur G. Williams, '75, after his resignation of the presidency of Allegheny in 1889, became the pastor of Broad Street M. E. Church in Columbus, O., and of Union Church, St. Louis. Death came to him April 16, 1897, just as he had resigned from the second appointment.

Professor John S. McKay, Ph. D., '76, after graduation, taught science in the State Normal Schools of Indiana, and Lock Haven. For the past twenty-five years he has been the director of the department of physics and mathematics of the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. He has been a frequent lecturer before the Brooklyn Institute and Cooper Union on scientific topics.

Professor Emory M. Wood, Ph. D., '79, taught in the public and normal schools until 1887, when he became professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Baker University, Kansas, for fourteen years. He was then invited to Albion College, where his previous success as a teacher was brilliantly sustained. His work was ended in the prime of life and usefulness, Nov. 6, 1903.

Professor Wilbur W. Thoburn, Ph. D., '81, was called from the faculty of the University of the Pacific to take a unique position in Leland Stanford University, shortly after its founding. He was made professor of Bionomics. His teaching is summarized in a small volume entitled "In Terms of Life." He ministered to the student religious interests with peculiar power. He died Jan. 9, 1899, after a brief illness. A tablet in the university preserves the memory of his work.

President F. C. Southworth, D.D., LL.D., '84, completed his college course at Harvard. After teaching in Worcester

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

and Quincy, Mass., he was ordained in the Unitarian ministry. He served pastorates in Duluth and Chicago and became secretary of the Western Unitarian Conference in 1899. He became president of the Meadville Theological School in 1902 and continues to direct its interests with marked success. Dr. Southworth is also professor of Practical Theology.

Chancellor Crawford R. Thoburn, '85, was born in India and brought by his father, Bishop J. M. Thoburn, to America to be educated. After his graduation ill health allowed him but two years in India. In 1892 he became chancellor of Puget Sound University at Tacoma. Under his administration the institution largely recovered from its reverses. In 1898 it was endeavored to combine it with Portland University, but the Chancellor resigned to become the pastor of Centenary Church, Portland. His death came suddenly May 1, 1899.

Dean Thomas A. Edwards, '86, after teaching in the public schools became principal of the preparatory department of Bucknell University in 1896. He was chosen professor of pedagogy later and made dean of the University in 1907. His career was cut short by death, Dec. 29, 1914.

Dean Charles H. Haskins, Ph. D., LL. D., after his junior year, completed his course at Johns Hopkins University and took his doctorate in 1890. He was for ten years professor of European history in the University of Wisconsin. In 1902, he became professor of history in Harvard and in 1912 Gurney professor of history and political science. He has been dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences since 1908. Dr. Haskins is a member of several learned societies. He has spent much time in historical research in Europe and is an authority on Anglo-Norman institutions. He is a writer on mediaeval topics and the author of the "Government of Normandy under Henry II," "The Normans in Europe," and other studies.

Dean Thomas C. Blaisdell, A.M., Ph.D., '88, after serving as professor of English literature and pedagogy in the City Normal School of Pittsburgh from 1897 to 1906, took the professorial chair in literature in Michigan Agricultural College until 1912. He then became president of Alma College for three years and in

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

1915 returned to Pennsylvania, entering the responsible office of dean of the State College. Dr. Blaisdell is the author of several texts on English rhetoric and composition, the Teacher's Handbook and "the Renaissance of the Denominational College."

Professor Gaylard H. Patterson, Ph.D., '88, received his doctorate at Yale in 1890. He also completed theological studies in Boston University and became a Methodist pastor for fifteen years. In 1907 he was made professor of economics in Willamette University; in 1910 he became dean and took the chair of social sciences. Since 1914 he has been professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin.

Rev. William Charles Jason, A.M., D.D., '88, president of Delaware State College for colored youth at Dover, Delaware, is one of the two graduates of the negro race from Allegheny. He was born in Maryland in 1859 of free parents and learned the barber's trade. Becoming a Christian, he went to Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and graduated with honors in 1884. While in college he excelled in oratory and debate, representing his literary society three times. He supported himself by his labors and after graduation went to Drew Seminary, where he continued his notable record. After a few years in the pastorate, in 1895 he assumed the educational position he now holds.

Professor A. G. Fradenburgh, Ph. D., '90, took his doctorate at the University of Wisconsin. He became instructor in Lake Forest University, then went in 1896 to Adelphi College, Brooklyn, where he is professor of history.

Dean Charles C. Freeman, A. M., Ph. D., '91, after graduation taught in Dickinson Seminary and then took graduate work at Johns Hopkins University. He became professor of chemistry and mathematics in Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., in 1894, and in 1902 of chemistry alone. At the same time he assumed the duties of dean, an office which he fills with marked ability.

Professor Herbert W. Rand, A. M., Ph. D., '93, after teaching in Oil City, took his doctorate at Harvard. He was made first instructor in zoology in Harvard, then assistant professor. He has also been lecturer at Wellesley College. He is

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

the author of various papers on regeneration of animals and experimental morphology.

Benjamin A. Heydrick, A. M., '93, after graduate study at Harvard University, became professor of English in the Millersville State Normal School. He is now head of the English Department of the High School of Commerce, New York City. He is the author of "Short Studies in Composition," "One Year's Course in English and American Literature," "How to Study Literature" and "Types of the Short Story".

Rev. Arthur L. Staples, D. D., '94, after a theological course at Drew and a brief pastorate, became the president of Beaver College in 1898. He continued as its able executive until 1907, when after a year's study abroad he resumed active work in the Pittsburgh Conference.

Professor Frederick S. Breed, Ph. D., '98, after notable success in high school work, became the principal of Alden Academy of Allegheny College in 1906. Later he pursued graduate studies in psychology in Harvard and abroad, gaining his doctorate in 1912. He is now assistant professor of education in Michigan.

Rev. Roderick Norton, '45, was the president of Upper Iowa University, 1872-3. Julius Lee, '53, taught in Jefferson College, Miss. P. S. Bancroft, '55, was professor of classics in Madison College, 1856-8. Rev. Joseph Uncles, '58, was a member of the faculty of Madison College. Jonathan Rowley, '59, taught in the University of Dakota, 1895-8. James Eldon, '71, Ph. D., is professor of mathematics in the State Normal School at Shippensburg. W. O. Allen, Ph. D., '76, is a professor in Drury College, Springfield, Mo. Rev. J. A. Hovis, '78, served as vice president of Red River Valley University.

Hyre D. Clark, D. D., LL. D., '78, was president of Hedding College, Illinois, in 1896-8. Rev. Wellington Bowser, '79, was president of Albuquerque College, N. Mex. Miss Ida Josephine Henderson, '81, is instructor in English in the Oshkosh Normal School, Wis. Rev. S. E. Ryan, '82, is president of Arkansas Conference College. Miss Clementine Calvin, '82, was professor of German and elocution in Monmouth College, Illinois,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

1892-1904. Charles T. Fox, '85, Ph. D., is professor of philosophy and German in Findlay College, Ohio.

Joseph H. Apple, D.D., '85, is president of Hood College, Frederick, Md. W. M. Wilson, '87, is professor of meteorology in Cornell University. H. J. Hotchkiss, '88, M. M. E., is professor of physics in Drexel Institute, Philadelphia. W. L. Siting, Ph. D., '90, was head master of the Ohio Military Institute from 1899 to 1904, making it a model school in the middle west. Edward Kurtz, '92, is assistant professor in mining in Columbia University. Miss Clara Campbell, '95, Ph. D., after graduate study abroad, is instructor in Simmons College.

Rev. W. J. Lowstuter, D. D., '98, after studying in Boston University and Germany, became professor of theology in the Iliff School, Denver, Col. Dana B. Casteel, Ph. D., '99, receiving his doctorate at the University of Pennsylvania, has been assistant professor of biology in the University of Texas since 1908. Edward G. Rohrbaugh, '00, is the efficient principal of the Glenville Normal School, West Virginia.

Professor Roger H. Motten, '01, after teaching in the Northside High School, Denver, Col., became professor of English in Westminster College, Col., and now holds the English chair in Colorado College. W. H. Franklin, '03, after graduate work in Harvard became registrar and instructor in rhetoric in Marshall College, W. Va. Don Derickson, C. E., '04, is professor of engineering in Tulane University.

Miss Helen McClintock, '04, is Dean of Women of Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa., and professor of German. George H. Shafer, '04, after study in psychology in Clark University, is head of the Department of Education in West Virginia Normal School at Fairmount. Ira D. Hyskell, '05, after graduate work at Yale, became professor of classics at Hedding College, and in 1913, professor of Latin in Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.

Frank E. Baker, '05, after holding a fellowship in Harvard and being instructor in chemistry at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, became principal of the State Normal School at Edinboro in 1911. Benjamin W. VanRiper, Ph. D., '05, received his degree at Boston University. He was professor of philos-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

ophy at Nebraska Wesleyan from 1909 to 1912. After a year in Germany he took the chair of philosophy in Boston University and in 1915 became professor in Pennsylvania State College.

John Raymond Crawford, '06, after graduate work in Harvard and foreign study in Munich, Grenoble and Rome, being Fellow of the American Academy in Rome, became in 1912 instructor in classical philology at Columbia University. Don. S. S. Goodloe, '06, is principal of the Maryland Normal and Industrial School, Bowie, Md.

Frank T. Stockton, Ph. D., '07, after holding successively scholarship and fellowship, received his doctorate at Johns Hopkins University. He became instructor in economics in the University of Rochester in 1911 and went to the University of Indiana as assistant professor in 1913. He is the author of "The Closed Shop" and "The History of the International Molders' Union". Earl W. Giese, '08, is principal of the preparatory school of Puget Sound College. Miss Hazel Bullock, '09, after study in the Universities of Paris and Grenoble, became professor of Romance Languages in Washburn College, 1912.

Elmer H. Wilds, '10, after graduate work in Harvard, taught the classics in William and Vashti College and is now professor of Greek and Latin in Dakota Wesleyan College. L. M. Hickernell, Ph. D., '10, took his degree at Princeton University in 1914, and is instructor in zoology in Syracuse University. H. R. Harper, '10, after study in Boston University and Berlin, became instructor in the Boston School of Theology. W. G. Hayes, '13, is instructor in the Polish College, Cambridge Springs, Pa. E. J. Hall, '13, P. H. Nichols, '14, C. L. Mulfinger, '15, are instructors in Penna State College.

James L. Pentz, '03, is State School Inspector of Pennsylvania. Clyde S. Knapp, '04, is superintendent of Warren County schools; P. D. Blair, '04, of Crawford County schools; C. F. Stewart, '09, Trumbull County, Ohio.

The following are superintendents of city school systems: H. S. Kennedy, '55, Lebanon, Tenn.; N. P. Kingsley, '68, Franklin, Pa.; C. W. Deane, '84, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. V. Hotchkiss,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

'84, Akron, O.; T. S. Vickerman, '85, Sharpsville, Pa.; C. P. Lynch, Ph. D., '86, Lakewood, O.; J. B. Richey, Ph. D., '89, McKeesport, Pa.; R. T. Adams, '91, Warren, Pa.; John A. Gibson, '91, Butler, Pa.; J. D. Boyston, '92, Arnold, Pa.; L. E. York, '92, Massillon, O.; Frederick N. Frits, '96, Clairton, Pa.; Silas C. Kimm, Ph. D., '96, Dolgeville, N. Y.; A. D. Horton, '98, Wellsville, Pa.; Howard G. Burdge, '00, Wellsville, N. Y.; I. N. Salisbury, '00, Ashtabula, O.; Charles B. Persell, '00, Lakewood, N. Y.; T. F. Tabor, '02, Lambertville, N. J.; T. T. Allen, '02, Vandergrift, Pa.; R. D. Leffingwell, '02, Cortland, O.; L. A. Marsh, '03, Edgewood, Pa.; C. J. Scott, '05, Wilmington, Del.; C. R. Dye, '06, Franklinville, N. Y.; W. S. Taft, Rochester, Pa.; F. L. Knapp, '09, Cambridge Springs, Pa.; E. R. Gehr, '09, Waterford, Pa., and W. J. McQuiston, '09, North East, Pa.; S. A. Drake, '78, is head of the Erie Business School.

The following are principals of High Schools: F. E. Feno, '87, Hallstead, Pa.; E. M. Mixer, '89, Columbus, Pa.; H. M. Barrett, '90, East Side, Denver, Col.; C. M. Dickey, '93, Conneaut Lake; S. C. Humes, '93, Union City; H. W. Goodwin, '96, Turtle Creek, Pa.; E. E. Smith, '97, Calexico, Calif.; J. F. Bower, '98, McKeesport, Pa.; S. A. Cooper, '99, Stoneboro, Pa.; M. J. Miller, '00, New Castle, Penn.; George A. Persell, '00, Jamestown, N. Y.; E. G. Royce, '02, Stoughton, Mass.; Herbert J. Stockton, '04, Johnstown, Pa.; C. A. VanSlyke, '05, National Preparatory Academy, Highland Falls, N. Y.; Goffrey A. Lyon, '06, Clyde, O.; E. P. Barmore, '06, Easton, N. Y.; Stanley Bright, '07, Smethport, Pa.; Larue F. Smith, '07, Shawano, Wis.; Fred B. Cooley, '08, Fox Lake, Wis.; J. D. Pratt, '08, Vandergrift, Pa.; Frederick Bright, '10, Ambridge, Pa.; John W. Fox, '10, Girard, Pa.; G. W. Mead, '11, Bergenfield, N. J.; J. F. Sayre, '11, Princeton, N. J.; C. E. Hilborn, '11, Coraopolis, Pa.; O. H. Bodenhorn, '72, Lock Haven, Pa.; A. R. McClure, '12, Cle Elum, Wash.; Edith DeLand, '13, Frewsburg, N. Y.; A. A. Rea, '13, Batavia, Ill.

Among the teachers in High Schools are: C. F. Stokey, '72, Canton, O.; A. E. Colegrove, '80, Glenville High, Cleveland, O.; Miss Iris Barr, '81, Titusville, Pa.; Miss Helen Hayes, '83, Girls' High, Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. C. Kelso, '83, Los Angeles, Calif.; H. W. McDowell, '86, Houghton, N. Y.; Miss Elizabeth Frey, '88, Youngstown, O.; Ena L. Brundage, '89,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Scranton, Pa.; Frederick B. Lindsey, '89, High School Commerce, New York; E. E. Proper, '89, Boys' High, Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. L. Walton, '89, Lake View High, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Elizabeth Wood, '89, Wadleigh High, New York; J. B. Hawk, '90, Sharpsville, Pa.; Fred L. B. Hannum, '90, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Virginia Davis, '91, Collingwood, O.; C. S. Jewell, '91, Lake View High, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Jessie Berst, '92, Erie, Pa.; T. E. Lytle, '92, Chautauqua, N. Y.; Miss Sophia Pappenhagen, '92; W. E. Stilson, '94, East District High, New York; Miss Jean Frey, '95, Youngstown, O.; Fred L. Homer, '95, Central High, Pittsburgh; Miss Myrna Langley, '95, Denver, Col.; Samuel A. Wood, '95; South High Pittsburgh; Grant Norris, '90, Kenmoor, Pa.; E. D. Goodwin, '97, Stanton, N. D.; Miss Bertha Ward, '97, Oil City, Pa.; A. M. Brooks, '97, Manual Arts High, Los Angeles, Calif.; Miss Ellen Murray, '98, Hoboken Academy, Hoboken, N. J.; E. E. Cortright, '98, Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss Anna Deens, '98, Pittsburgh; Miss Mary Breen, '99, Central High, Pittsburgh; Miss Daisy Clark, '99, Jamestown, N. Y.; Miss Edna Gleisner, '99, Atlantic City, N. J.; F. L. Matteson, '00, Peabody High, Pittsburgh; Miss Isabel Klingensmith, Brushton, Pa.; A. J. May, '01, Philadelphia; Miss Bertha Miller, '01, Butler, Pa.; Miss Anna Woodring, '01, Johnstown, Pa.; F. R. Kepler, '01, Cass Technical High, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Dema Bard, '02, Pittsburgh; F. W. Blaisdell, '02, Technical High, Cleveland, O.; Miss Cecil Clark, '02, Union City, Pa.; Miss Myrtle Herbert, '02, Braddock, Pa.; Miss Myrtle Mercill, '02, Chicago, Ill.; T. G. Shallenberger, '02, Waterford, Pa.; R. N. Taylor, '02, Peabody High, Pittsburgh; Miss Ada Palm, '03, Peabody High, Pittsburgh; Miss Alice Thomas, '03, Long Beach, Calif.; Miss Ruth Townley, '03, Central High, Pittsburgh; O. R. Smiley, '03, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Miss Sarah Breen, '04, Pittsburgh; A. J. Snearline, '04, Akron, O.; Miss Winifred Terry, '04, Northampton, Mass.; Miss Ruth Thomas, '04, Corry, Pa.; Miss Clara Leet, '05, Conneaut, O.; Miss Ethel Canfield, '06, Carnegie, Pa.; A. W. Comfort, '06, Pittsburgh; Miss Effie Milliren, '06, Reynoldsville, Pa.; Miss Adelaide Ottaway, '06, Canonsburg, Pa.; N. H. Phillips, '06, Monessen, Pa.; Miss Henrietta Carroll, '07, Meadville, Pa.; Miss Wynona Baker, '08, Greenville, Pa.; Miss Mary Bond, '08, Meadville, Pa.; M. D. Shalk, '08, Central Institute, Cleveland, O.

Ralph C. Siggins, '08, Warren, Pa.; Miss Carrie Sowash, '08, Irwin, Pa.; D. S. Thomas, '08, Aspinwall, Pa.; P. S. Kingsbury, '08, Ogden, Utah; Miss Laura Bethune, '09, Turtle Creek, Pa.; Miss Katherine Illingworth, '09, Sheffield, Pa.; Miss Florence McKinney, '09, Corry, Pa.; Miss Grace Thomas, '09, Union City, Pa.; Miss Ethel Berry, '10, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Miss Edith Burchard, '10, Cambridge Springs, Pa.; M. A. DeVitis, '10, Soldan High, St. Louis, Mo.; W. G. Fixel, '10, Pittsburgh; Miss Emma Gillett, '10, Oil City, Pa.; Miss Lottie Hammett, '70, Verona, Pa.; Miss Grace Howard, '10, Titusville, Pa.; Miss Julia Jones, '10, Kane, Pa.; Miss Rose Kauffman, '10, William Penn High, Philadelphia; Miss

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Grace Miller, '10, North Side, Pittsburgh; Miss Maude Pratt, '10, Reynoldsville, Pa.; W. A. Swick, '10, North Cambridge, Mass.

James A. Bortz, Knoxville High, Carrick, Pa.; Miss Bessie Emery, '11, Akron, O.; Miss Ruth Kelly, '11, Ashtabula, O.; Miss Verna Laufer, '11, New Kensington, Pa.; Miss Jean Mackenzie, '11, Oil City, Pa.; John H. Moore, '11, Bethel, Me.; M. E. Morse, '11, Erie, Pa.; Miss Viola Simpson, '11, Scottdale, Pa.; Miss Verna Smith, '11, Avalon, Pa.; Miss Oma Stoner, '11, Perryopolis, Pa.; Miss Sarah Van Hoesen, '11, Meadville, Pa.; C. M. White, '11, McKeesport, Pa.; W. E. Abbott, '12, Latrobe, Pa.; G. J. Allgier, '12, Reno, Nev.; Miss Anderson, '12, Titusville, Pa.; F. H. Callahan, '12, Johnstown, Pa.; L. M. Davis, '12, Panama, N. Y.; Miss Louise Jordan, '12, Kalida, O.; Miss Cecilia McClure, '12, Titusville, Pa.; Miss Margaret Megirt, '12, Punxsutawney, Pa.; Miss Grace Prenatt, '12, Meadville, Pa.; Miss Adelaide Remler, '12, Cochran, Pa.; Miss Ethel Salmon, '12, South Manchester, Conn.; Miss Marguerite Shelmadine, '12, Pleasantville, Pa.; Miss Florence Shires, '12, Harbor Creek, Pa.; J. A. M. Stewart, '12, Beaver, Pa.; Miss Katherine Wheeling, '12, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Miss Ethel Bayard, '13, McKeesport, Pa.; Miss Annie Bishop, '13, Endeavor, Pa.; J. C. Blucher, '13, New Castle, Pa.; Miss Emma Dickey, '13, Greenville, Pa.; Miss Vera Foster, '13, Butler, Pa.; Miss Florence Griswold, '13, Warren, Pa.; Miss Elizabeth Lord, '13, Wilmington, Mass.; Evans McKay, '13, Meadville, Pa.; Miss Eva McKinney, '13, Belle Vernon, Pa.; C. S. Miller, '13, Edgewood, Pa.; S. T. Perley, '13, Avalon, Pa.; Miss Laura Strickland, '13, West Valley, N. Y.; Miss Jessie Tomb, '13, Johnstown, Pa.; Miss Edna Yost, '13, Johnstown, Pa.; Miss Ruth Browning, '14, Donora, Pa.; Miss Marion Carroll, '14, Cambridge Springs, Pa.

Miss Clara Davis, '14, Marienville, Pa.; C. M. Dotterer, '14, East High, Cleveland, O.; F. W. Fabian, '14, Clearfield, Pa.; Miss Linda Holt, '14, Towanda, Pa.; Miss Althea Hunt, '14, Meadville, Pa.; Miss Hazel Kellogg, Titusville, Pa.; P. U. Kline, '14, Huntingdon, W. Va.; W. S. Lane, Alverton, Pa.; J. R. MacGowan, '16, Horace Mann High, New York; F. J. Mechlen, '14, Franklin, Pa.; R. D. Mosier, '14, Salamanca, N. Y.; H. F. Ramsey, '14, Warren, O.; Miss Gertrude Reed, '14, Sandy Lake, Pa.; Paul Robinson, '14, Bolivar, Pa.; Miss Margaret Seitz, '14, Altoona, Pa.; Clair Sweetland, '16, Union City, Pa.; J. T. Taylor, '14, Clearfield, Pa.; Miss Ada Thompson, '14, Belle Vernon, Pa.; Miss Thelma Weissenborn, '14, Warren, Pa.; Miss Bernice Wilkins, '14, Erie, Pa.; C. V. Allshouse, '15, Duquesne, Pa.; C. F. Brockway, '15, Mt. Vernon, O.; H. F. Brooks, '15, Huntingdon, W. Va.; M. A. Dotterer, '15, Kellettville, Pa.; D. M. Dunbar, '15, Wellsville, O.; Miss Janet Ellis, '15, Sheffield, Pa.; Miss Ruth Lavelly, '15, Avonmore, Pa.; Howard Boyd, '15, Sharon, Pa.; Miss Alice Chapin, '15, Brockton, N. Y.; Miss McLean, '15, Scottville, N. Y.; G. B. Leiphart, '15, Butler, Pa.; C. M. McConnell, '15, Indi-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

ana Normal; Mrs. C. L. Swift, '15, Franklin, Pa.; D. McKinney, '15, Saegertown.

IN MEDICINE

The number of former students who have entered the field of medicine is not so large as in the three preceding professions, but the representatives of the college have generally acquitted themselves with credit and have been men of worth in their communities.

Dr. W. H. McKelvy, '65, was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. He was long prominent in the medical and educational affairs of Pittsburgh. He was thirty years a member of the Board of Education and a trustee of the Carnegie Library. He served also in the Select Council of the city. He died in 1909 at Wilkinsburg.

Franklin B. Stephenson, M. D., '70, received his medical education at the University of Pennsylvania and entered the United States Navy as assistant surgeon in 1893. He advanced to the office of medical inspector with the rank of commander, being retired in 1903. Dr. Stephenson has been in various important cruises and is a member of several international societies. He is a translator of a dozen or more foreign tongues and a contributor to professional publications. He now lives in Pittsfield, Mass.

Dr. B. L. Millikin, '74, ophthalmologist, took his medical training in the University of Pennsylvania and had several years' work in the Philadelphia hospitals. He specialized in diseases of the eye and became in 1894 professor of ophthalmology in the Medical School of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O. From 1900 to 1912 he was dean of the faculty. He has been a leading factor in the advancement of medical education in his city and in the development of Lakeside Hospital.

Dr. Millikin next devoted himself to his extensive private practice, being the most noted eye specialist in Cleveland. He also rendered valuable service to his community in the founding of the Cleveland Medical Library, a collection of forty thousand volumes open to several hundred physicians. He had traveled

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

and studied extensively in Europe and was a contributor to medical journals. His death came suddenly Jan. 6, 1916.

Dr. E. W. Day, '84, had his medical degree from Georgetown University and later did post-graduate work in eye, ear and throat. He has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Pittsburgh more than a quarter of a century and is classed as the leading specialist of the city in his field.

O. W. Braymer, M. D., Ph. D., '86, had his medical education at Jefferson College, Philadelphia. He became a practitioner in Camden, N. Y., and speedily attained success in his profession. He was an instructor in the New Jersey Training School for Nurses. He was also prominent in military affairs. His death resulted Jan. 9, 1898, from an infection.

Dr. Edward B. Heckel, '87, ophthalmologist, studied for his profession in the Bellevue Medical College, New York, and did post-graduate work in New York Polyclinic. He opened practice in Pittsburgh and was specialist for the Allegheny General Hospital. He has also held various other positions of professional responsibility. In 1913-5 he was the president of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, having an administration that was widely praised. Dr. Heckel is rated as a leader in his medical field. He is an authority upon subjects in ophthalmology. He is the donor of the Heckel Prizes in Science in Allegheny College each year.

Dr. U. Grant Williams, '91, was graduated in the College of Medicine, University of Syracuse. He began practice in Newport, N. Y., where he has been actively engaged more than twenty years. He was president of the Herkimer County Medical Society and has been influential in the political and business affairs of his section.

William C. Pickett, A. M., M. D., '92, neurologist, received his medical training in Jefferson College. He was then connected as specialist with the Philadelphia Hospital. At the same time with his extensive practice he served as professor of nervous and mental diseases in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. He was a frequent contributor to medical journals on his specialty and had become a recognized authority in his subject. He was made the president of Neurological

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Society of New York and Philadelphia. His career of large promise was cut short by death, Feb. 5, 1907.

Dr. Bert S. Heintzelman, '98, after his course at Allegheny, graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pittsburgh. For a few years he practiced in Pennsylvania, then removed to Bayonne, N. J., where for more than a dozen years he has met success in his profession.

Henry M. Farr, A. M., M. D., of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, was the oldest living graduate of Allegheny, a member of the class of 1852, at the time of the Centennial celebration. Other former students now practicing physicians, are as follows: Isaac R. Hogue, '58, Elkhart, Ind.; S. B. Knox, '60, Santa Barbara, Calif.; I. N. Taylor, '61, Edinboro, Pa.; Charles F. Hoyt, '63, Sharon, Pa.; S. S. Porter, Searsport, Me.; Jas. E. Stubbs, '65, 108 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.; D. Clark Huffman, '67, McKeesport, Pa.; Henry Neville, Jamestown, N. Y.; George W. Dille, '68, Cooperstown, Pa.; B. B. Smith, '68, 101 E. Montgomery Ave., Pittsburgh; A. T. Livingstone, '70, Jamestown, N. Y.; O. S. Martin, '70, Salamanca, N. Y.; James E. Silliman, '71, Erie, Pa.; J. H. Lowman, '71, 1807 Prospect St., Cleveland, O.; H. E. Smith, '71, Saegertown, Pa.

Alfred D. Bedford, '73, San Bernardino, Calif.; Joseph S. Stewart, '73, Homestead, Pa.; J. J. Siggins, '73, 1728 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia; M. H. Grimmett, '74, Las Carras, Tenn.; J. W. Greenfield, '74, Springboro, Pa.; G. L. Clark, '75, Centerville, Pa.; James A. Dunn, '75, Bradford, Pa.; W. L. DeWolfe, '77, Butler, Pa.; Jacob P. Strayer, '78, Oil City, Pa.; F. G. Greenfield, '78, Edinboro, Pa.; G. M. Carnachan, '79, Bruce, Wis.; A. A. Davis, '79, Alhambra, Calif.; Frederick Shellito, '80, Kalamazoo, Mich.

William M. Bemus, '80, Jamestown, N. Y.; Charles W. Fish, '81, 408 Laughlin Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.; M. C. Cameron, '81, 510 Highland Bldg., Pittsburgh; R. K. Flemming, '81, 315 S. Highland Ave., Pittsburgh; F. L. Hall, '81, 262 W. 18th St., Erie; Dana C. Lewis, '81, Pemberton, N. J.; Amos G. Shellito, Independence, Iowa; James W. Chase, '82, Corry, Pa.; A. W. Kahle, 585 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. B. Lincoln, '82, Lancaster, Pa.; W. E. Moore, '82, Derby, Iowa; Edgar A. Sears, '82, Decatur, Neb.; James M. McCready, '83, Sewickley, Pa.; Edgar H. Pond, '83, National Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. P. Jamison, '83, Jenkintown, Pa.; F. C. Monks, '83, Kittanning, Pa.; L. A. Powell, '83, Garnett, Kan.; W. J. Proper, '83, Pleasantville, Pa.

James B. Siggins, '83, Oil City, Pa.; W. B. Stewart, '83, Muncie, Ind.; C. W. Thompson, '83, Meadville, Pa.; Lewis E. Tieste, '83, 55 S. Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Edward S. Blair, '84, Wayne, Neb.; L. L. Doane, '84, Butler, Pa.; W. A. Nason, '84, Roaring Spring, Pa.; S. W. Sellew, '84, Oil City, Pa.; George P. Ferree, '85, Grant Park, Ill.; A. J. Mitchell, '85, Sharon, Pa.; Charles W. Benedict, '85, Fresno, Calif.;

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

W. B. Jameson, '85, Jenkintown, Pa.; O. H. Johnson, '85, Manchester, N. H.; J. M. Scoville, '85, Warren, O.; E. W. Sheets, '85, Beaver Falls, Pa.; C. M. Throckmorton, '85, 1721 Cora Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Ira J. Dunn, '85, oculist, Erie, Pa.; John Remer, '86, 77 W. 126th St., New York; W. W. Hotchkiss, '86, oculist, Jamestown, N. Y.; Nellis C. Satterlee, '86, Andover, O.; James B. Stewart, '86, Bradford, Pa.; James H. Thompson, '86, Jenkins Bldg., Pittsburgh; Thomas B. Allison, '87, Tarentum, Pa.; Ella D. Goff, '87, 10 W. Moody St., Pittsburgh; Edwin H. Moore, '87, Indiana, Pa.; Henson F. Tomb, '87, Johnstown, Pa.; William J. Bell, '88, surgeon, 721 Francis St., St. Joseph, Mo.; James M. Ward, '88, Oil City, Pa.; Ralph W. Laubie, '88, 208 Permanent Bldg., Cleveland, O.; Orville J. Mason, '88, Macedon, N. Y.

C. C. Laffer, '89, Meadville, Pa.; Frank B. Miner, '89, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. F. J. Trumper, '89, Cleveland, O.; S. M. Linn, '89, Ashtabula, O.; Ernest Shellito, '89, Marcellus, Mich.; C. F. Welty, '89, Sherer Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.; James B. Wood, '89, 6002 San Pablo Ave., Oakland, Calif.; Martin J. Sweeney, '90, Redlands, Calif.; Wm. K. Andrews, '90, Mill Village, Pa.; George M. B. Bradshaw, '90, Sugar Grove, Pa.; F. E. Tibbetts, '90, Geneva, O.; Charles L. Howe, Mercer, Pa.; A. McL. Brown, '91, Franklin, Pa.; George L. Bumgarner, '91, Natrona, Pa.; Mrs. Sarah Gaston Frack, '91, Niles, O.; E. T. Lashells, '91, Meadville, Pa.; E. R. McCreary, '91, Watertown, N. Y.

Fred C. Newcomb, '91, 425, Second Nat. Bank, Akron, O.; Fred T. Mills, '91, Salem, O.; R. E. Pond, '91, Meadville, Pa.; Ben Hicks Metcalf, '92, Winthrop, Mass.; George S. Ray, '92, Erie, Pa.; Frank H. Silsley, '92, Warrensville, O.; Arthur F. Davis, '92, St. Mary's; W. M. McWilliams, '92, 316 Atwood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. W. Veach, '92, Youngstown, O.; Alden O. Davis, '93, Charleroi, Pa.; R. B. Gamble, '93, Meadville, Pa.; H. H. Bradley, '93, Wyoming, N. Y.; Philip L. Hatch, '93, Coudersport; W. H. Quay, '93, Townville, Pa.; B. L. Wilson, '93, 125 W. 8th St., Erie, Pa.; E. W. Janes, '94, 319 North J. St., Tacoma, Wash.

Winne Kate Mount, '94, Oil City, Pa.; F. H. Blackmarr, '94, Marshall Field Annex Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; W. C. K. Berlin, '94, 202 Symes Bldg., Denver, Col.; Clarence B. Farrar, '95, Trenton, N. J.; B. D. Haseltine, '95, 1229 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Frank B. Livermore, '95, Barberton, O.; Clyde L. Williams, '95, Harmonsburg, Pa.; Arthur D. Dunn, '96, 804 Brandee's Theatre, Omaha, Neb.; Isaac L. Ohlman, '96, Jenkins Arcade Bldg., Pittsburgh; Louis A. Larson, '96, Kane, Pa.; George M. Lewis, '96, Kenmore, N. Y.; Ralph W. Plummer, '96, Surgeon U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.

M. Blanche Best, '97, Meadville, Pa.; C. B. Millhoff, '97, Johnstown, Pa.; J. P. Spackman, '97, Peale, Pa.; Ralph W. Holmes, '98, Chillicothe, O.; C. H. Lefevre, '98, 507 W. 11th St., Erie, Pa.; Paul Eaton, '99, Roaring Springs, Pa.; Homer B. Haile, '99, Madras, Ore.; Fred A. Hartung, '99, Keenan Bldg., Pittsburgh; David L. Martin, '99, Dorchester, Bos-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

ton, Mass.; John W. Shaffer, '99, Youngstown, O.; Harry S. Stone, '99, Franklin, Pa.; W. A. Womer, '00, 1112 S. Mill St., New Castle, Pa.; Harry H. Lamb, '00, Rouseville, Pa.; J. C. McFate, '00, Meadville, Pa.; B. A. Black, '01, Polk, Pa.; H. M. Lacock, '01, West Finley, Pa.; John M. Steele, '01, Huntingdon, Pa.

Mrs. Gertrude Hastings Transeau, '02, Charleston, Ill.; Darius C. Moore, '02, Monaca, Pa.; Harry G. Harris, '03, Jamestown, N. Y.; Caleb McCune, '03, McKeesport, Pa.; Lewis A. Whitaker, '03, Hollidaysburg, W. Va.; C. H. Benson, '03, 1396 Long St., Columbus, O.; George Fahr, '03, Giessen, Germany; Zella White Stewart, '93, Iowa City, Ia.; Elvin Lothian, '04, Bylesville, O.; J. V. Ballantyne, '05, 820 Wood St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.; L. O. Davenport, '05, 1754 Sherman St., Denver, Col.; S. M. Beyer, '05, Punxsutawney, Pa.; F. E. Cutter, '05, 936 Rose Bldg., Cleveland, O.; H. L. Plannette, '05, 8221 Superior Ave., Cleveland, O.; E. L. Sutton, '05, Straw and Lincoln, Bellevue, Pa.; D. Hoster Swengel, '05, Raeford, N. C.

Max J. Lick, '98, 714 Sassafras St., Erie, Pa.; C. O. Peters, '08, Albion, Pa.; R. G. Mossman, '08, 232 N. Phelps St., Youngstown, O.; R. W. Mollison, '08, 285 W. Euclid Ave., Detroit, Mich.; George H. Clulow, '09, Tulsa, Okla.; Percy P. Parsons, '09, 1017 W. 10th St., Erie, Pa.; M. C. Newkirk, '09, Ellicottville, N. Y.; J. L. Steffy, '09, 111 Brookline Blvd., Pittsburgh; Webb W. Weeks, '09, 46 E. 5th St., New York City.

The following are doctors of dental surgery: John A. Bolard, '78, 833 N. 63rd St., Philadelphia; Chas. W. Beacom, '78, Fortuna, Calif.; H. E. Dunn, '81, Warren, O.; L. A. Gibson, '81, Bruin, Pa.; A. C. Greenlee, '83, Austin, Ore.; H. C. Carroll, '84, Meadville; W. E. Sackett, '84, Saegertown, Pa.; Elic S. Carroll, '86, 560 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.; Ralph B. Reitz, '89, 576 Fifth Ave., New York; C. L. Sherwood, '91, Titusville, Pa.; W. G. Long, '92, Sharon, Pa.; Ellis J. Chesbro, '93, Cleveland, O.; J. A. Dixon, '98, 917 Jefferson St., Buffalo, N. Y.

IN LITERATURE

Wayne Whipple, '77, is widely known as a patriotic writer and peace advocate. He was founder of the *CAMPUS* and planned in college to become a journalist. He was first city editor of the *Kansas City MAIL*, (now the *STAR*); then book editor for the D. Lathrop Co. of Boston several years. He was an advertising manager from 1890 to 1905, removing then to Philadelphia and connected with N. W. Ayer and Son. His literary activity in recent years has been intensified. He writes for the standard magazines and many of his patriotic subjects have been syndicated.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

The unique creation of Mr. Whipple has been the *Story-Lives*, a new sort of biography. He has not played the part of a mere compiler in this work. He has issued "*The Story-Life of Lincoln*", "*The Story-Life of Washington*", "*The Story-Life of Napoleon*" and "*The Story-Life of the Son of Man*". Among the titles of his patriotic books are "*The Story of Liberty Bell*", "*The Story of the American Flag*", "*The Story of Young Franklin*" and "*The Heart of Abraham Lincoln*". He has also devised a new arrangement for the stars in the national flag, which has received large popular favor. His home is in Germantown, Pa.

Ida M. Tarbell, L.H.D., LL.D., '80, began her distinguished literary career in Meadville, being an associate editor of the *CHAUTAUQUAN* from 1883 to 1891. Next she studied the French historical methods in Paris at the College de France and the Sorbonne, gathering materials for her first biographies, "*The Life of Napoleon*" and "*Madame Roland*," works that are readable and authoritative, as well as popular.



Dr. Ida M. Tarbell, '80

Miss Tarbell joined in 1894 the editorial staff of *McCLURE'S MAGAZINE*, in whose pages appeared "*The Early Life of Abraham Lincoln*", later expanded into a two volume study of the martyr-president. The graphic delineation is based upon long and thorough research of a wide variety of original sources. Its attention to detail, its insistence upon accuracy, its sympathy and breadth of interpretation are characteristic of the workmanship of the author. A native of Northwestern Pennsylvania and interested in its natural resources, Miss Tarbell next

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

wrote the History of the Standard Oil Company. Again she was equally fearless and incisive in the analysis of a powerful corporation.

In 1906 she became one of the owners and editors of the *AMERICAN MAGAZINE*, contributing many articles on current subjects and short stories. She has turned her pen more to economic and social topics in later years. "The Tariff in Our Times", "The Business of Being a Woman", "The Golden Rule in Business", and "The Ways of Women" are some of her output. Miss Tarbell exemplifies in her poise of character and in her interpretations of American life and history the best and highest qualities of the woman of higher education.

Charles M. Snyder, '82, who was born in Bellefonte, Pa., April 17, 1859, and died in Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1913, was a writer of humor. He was with the Pittsburgh papers, *THE DISPATCH* and *THE COMMERCIAL GAZETTE* in 1883-5 and supplied "Wayside Philosophy". He was then on the staff of *TEXAS SIFTINGS*. He became the humorous editor of *LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE*, furnishing the "With the Wits".

Mr. Snyder conducted an advertising agency with success and owned various business enterprises. He continued to cultivate his peculiar literary vein, publishing "Comic History of Greece", "Comic History of Spain", 1898, "Runaway Robinson", "Snap Shots", and "The Flaw in the Sapphire", 1909. His books while witty have a clever commingling of instruction and entertainment. They are illustrated by well known artists and cartoonists. The originality of the author and his genuine fun have made his work popular with the public.

Bessie L. Putnam, '88, has given herself extensively to literary work. She writes short stories for a popular constituency, but her contributions are mainly on topics of instruction and interpretation. They are accepted in many of the leading periodicals.

Frederic C. Howe, Ph.D., LL.D., '89, publicist, municipal reformer, Commissioner of Immigration at New York, can not be assigned to one exclusive field of achievement. He is a man of action and of deeds, as well as a writer of books and the propagandist of an economic creed. After leaving Allegheny

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

he took his doctorate in philosophy at the Johns Hopkins University. He there prepared the work accepted nationally as the authority on the subject, "Taxation and Taxes in the United States under the Internal Revenue System".

Dr. Howe next studied law and entered its practice in Cleveland where he remained for fifteen years. Here he was closely associated with Tom Johnson, the single-tax advocate. He became a member of the city council and served in the Ohio Senate, 1906-9. He was professor of law in the Cleveland College of Law, lecturer on taxation in Western Reserve University and for three years on the staff of the University of Wisconsin, lecturing on municipal administration.



Dr. F. C. Howe, '89

The United States sent him abroad in 1905 to investigate municipal ownership in Great Britain. The titles of his books indicate the trend of his thought and doctrines. They are, "The City of Hope of Democracy", 1905; "The British City, the Beginnings of Democracy", 1907; "The Confessions of a Monopoliist", 1907; "Privilege and Democracy in America", 1910; "Wisconsin, an Experiment in Democracy", 1912; "European Cities at Work", 1913; "The Modern City and Its Problems", 1915; "Socialized Germany".

He became in 1912, Director of the People's Institute, the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

remarkable organization for the expression of public opinion, whose headquarters is the Cooper Union in New York. In 1914 Dr. Howe was made Commissioner of Immigration at the port of New York. He brings unusual experience and fine judgment to his important task. He is a conscientious servant of the State and of Society.

Frank Chapin Bray, '90, journalist, in his college days was an editor of the *CAMPUS*. He entered at once into newspaper work, serving on the *HARTFORD COURANT*, the *Middletown HERALD* (Conn.), and the *Erie DISPATCH*. He was with the *LITERARY DIGEST*, 1894-9, editing "The Topics of the Day". He went upon the staff of the *CHAUTAUQUAN* in 1899, became its editor-in-chief in 1902, and manager of the Chautauqua Press in 1906. Since 1913 he has been one of the editors of the *INDEPENDENT*. His work in the editorial chair has shown him to be a man of letters in the comprehensive sense of the term.

Alice Crittenden Derby, '92, is an independent contributor to periodical literature. She was on the staff of the *CHAUTAUQUAN* for a time. Short stories and poems of Mrs. Derby have appeared in the leading magazines. She has been editor of the children's page of a large Chicago daily newspaper. Charm of style and sympathy in interpretation are bases of her excellent work.

Frederick Palmer, '93, author, war correspondent, after his two years in college, having been an editor of the *CAMPUS*, began in Meadville, associated with B. C. Heydrick, '93, a paper called "Brains". He removed to Boston for one year with his venture, then went to England, where he was employed on the *London TIMES*. His opening as a war correspondent came in 1897, when a New York paper sent him to Greece. Here his enterprise won him a reputation above his rival journalists.

For the past fifteen years Mr. Palmer's profession has taken him to all portions of the globe. In daily press and magazines have appeared his accounts of the Klondike of 1898, the Philippines, the voyages of the American fleet around the world, the march of the Allies upon Peking in 1900, Central American and Macedonian insurrections, Russo-Japanese war, Turkish revolution, Balkan war and Mexican civil

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE



Frederick Palmer, '93

strife. His experiences were put into book form as follows: "Going to War in Greece", "In the Klondike", "The Ways of the Service", "With Kuroki in Manchuria", and "Central America and Its Problems".

Excellent fiction has also come from the pen of Mr. Palmer, as "The Vagabond", 1903, "Lucy of the Stars", "Over the Pass" and "The Last Shot", 1915. This last book was a startling portrayal of a fictitious world war, based upon the writer's knowledge of fighting gained in Manchuria. When England applied its censorship upon newspaper writers in 1914,

upon the nomination of the U. S. Government, Frederick Palmer was appointed the sole American correspondent to go with the British forces. He is an accurate observer, an impartial writer, and a keen interpreter of movements and policies, preserving an absolute fidelity to the best ideals of his profession. Merit of uncommon degree has placed him at the head of the world's war correspondents of today.

William C. Deming, '90, studied law after his graduation and was admitted to its practice in Kentucky in 1893. He became editor of the DAILY TRIBUNE of Warren, O., in 1894. After seven years he removed to Cheyenne and became the editor of the WYOMING DAILY TRIBUNE. Mr. Deming served in the Wyoming legislature, 1903-5. He has been a member of important commissions of his state and held positions of trust as a Federal official. He is a contributor to various periodicals, also editor of the STOCKMAN-FARMER, Cheyenne.

P. S. Bancroft, '55, has been for twenty years editor of the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

BUTLER RECORD. Col. J. W. Reisinger, '56, was editor of the MEADVILLE REPUBLICAN from 1870 to 1894. Gen. F. A. Jones, '57, and S. G. Brock, '59, were editors of the Macon (Mo.) REPUBLICAN. Jno. B. Hays, '58, was on the editorial staff of the New York TRIBUNE for many years, after being the founder of the CRAWFORD JOURNAL of Meadville. S. H. Birdsall, '60, is the author of "Birdsall's Helps" in music. Rev. E. B. Cummings, '62, was editor of the RURALIST, the Farmers' Alliance organ of South Dakota. Dana L. Hubbard, '62, was once editor of the Indianapolis JOURNAL. Francis A. Archibald, '68, was the author of "Methodism and Literature". Stephen Quinon, '71, was the editor of the Pittsburgh EVENING NEWS. I. Walter Basye, '71, is the author of a history of Pike County, Mo. F. W. Ritezel, '75, is the editor of the Warren, O., CHRONICLE.

Dr. A. C. Ellis, '78, a practical printer before he entered Allegheny, and a founder of the CAMPUS, has been assistant editor of the influential PITTSBURGH CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE since 1914. Henry H. Marcy, '79, is on the staff of the CHRONICLE-TELEGRAPH of Pittsburgh. A. L. Colegrove, '81, is editor of the Corry TELEGRAPH. J. L. Cowen, '82, is publishing agent of the Methodist Book Concern in Japan. Frank Coltman, '84, is on the editorial corps of the ROCHESTER HERALD. W. G. Long is an editor in Tulsa, Okla. F. E. Fenno is the author of "The Flora of the Susquehanna Valley of Tioga County, N. Y", and associate editor of "Flora of the Upper Susquehanna Valley". F. J. Warner, '86, is advertising manager of the CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER. C. D. Higby, '89, of Erie, Pa., is author of "The Government of Pennsylvania and the Nation." D. Lowrie McNees, '92, is editor of the BEAVER STAR. Clyde M. Allen, '91, is on the TIMES-STAR of Cincinnati. H. M. Chalfant, '92, is the editor of the AMERICAN ISSUE. Robt. M. Kurtz, '93, is the editor of the BIBLE MAGAZINE of New York.

Frank W. Merchant, '95, is managing editor of the PITTSBURGH SUN. W. T. Mossman, '95, is an advertisement manager in Pittsburgh. J. B. Townley, '96, is on the staff of the PITTSBURGH PRESS. T. F. Smiley, '96, has charge of the Tri-State News Bureau, Pittsburgh. D. W. Moore, '96, was the founder

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

of the "Seneca Kicker," and editor of the GROVE CITY HERALD. B. F. Beazell, '97, is engaged in New York journalism, having been editor of the BULLETIN and INDEX of Pittsburgh. E. S. Oakes, '99, is an editor of CASE AND COMMENT of Rochester, N. Y. Dr. E. F. Phillips, '09, is the author of "Bee Keeping." J. Gayle Nelson, '04, is associate editor of the BALTIMORE AMERICAN. R. F. Wilson, '06, is a Washington newspaper correspondent. Charles F. Lewis, '09, is connected with the OIL CITY DERRICK. M. A. DeVitis, '10, is the author of a Spanish grammar.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Mr. William Reynolds, '37, was the chief factor in bringing rail transportation to Meadville. For ten years he gave himself to the task, becoming the president of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, whose completion in 1862 supplied the connecting link of east and west.

Col. Cyrus K. Holliday, '52, was one of the founders of the city of Topeka, Kansas, and a leading promoter of its industrial growth. Foremost in the organization of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, he was its president in its early years.

Hon. John F. Duncombe, '52, was the earliest resident of Fort Dodge, Iowa, and for nearly a half century was active in its business affairs. Besides being the attorney of various transcontinental lines, he served several years as president of the Fort Dodge and Omaha Railroad.

Mr. Francis A. Arter, '64, was one of the pioneers of the oil refining business in Cleveland. He had various other business interests, being director of several corporations in the city and a leader in financial affairs. He is interested in many philanthropies, the most recent being the promotion of an adequate endowment fund for the retired ministers of the North-East Ohio Conference.

Mr. David Jameson, '78, after leaving Allegheny studied two years in Victoria College, now connected with Toronto University. He read law in Warren, O. and was admitted to

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

practice before the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1881. For a time he was located in Kansas City, Mo., then followed his profession in New Castle, Pa. In 1891 he organized the Citizens' National Bank of New Castle, serving successively as cashier, vice president and president. Mr. Jameson is one of the influential men of his city and besides his business relations, maintains a keen interest in literary and educational affairs. He is a loyal advocate of his *alma mater*.



Mr. J. W. Kinnear, '82

Mr. James W. Kinnear, '82, came to Allegheny from Tidoute, Pa. He studied law in the University of Pennsylvania, being admitted to practice in 1887. He located at Pittsburgh in the following year and is a member of the firm of Kinnear,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

McCloskey and Best. He has very extensive business interests, being vice president of the Washington Steel and Ordinance Company, vice president of the Chemical Products Company, a director of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, a director of the Keystone National Bank, besides holding several other positions of large financial trust.

Mr. Kinnear has been active in movements for the betterment of Pittsburgh. In the Civic Commission he was chairman of the committee on legislation. He is a leader in Sabbath School activities, being a member of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania State Association and on the executive committee of the international and world organizations.

Mr. W. W. Shilling, '80, is a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania. He prepared for college at the Wheatland public schools and the Edinboro State Normal. Besides a business education he read law in Mercer and was admitted to the bar in 1882. For several years he practiced his profession with distinction in Sharon. In 1891 Mr. Shilling turned his interests to manufacturing in which field he has met with much success. He is the president of the Sharon Foundry Company and a director in various other business enterprises.

Mr. Clifford W. Fuller, '86, was admitted to the practice of law in 1890 and settled in Cleveland, specializing in corporation work, fire insurance law and the management of estates. His firm is known as Fuller and Conner. He is attorney for the Rapid Transit and Terminal enterprise of Cleveland. Mr. Fuller is trustee and secretary of the John Huntington Art and Polytechnic Trust, which is bearing largely the cost of the new Museum of Art, now building in Wade Park. The Trust has property worth several millions. He is also secretary of the H. B. Hurlbut Trust and the Huntington Benevolent Trust.

Mr. John L. Porter of the Class of Ninety is a native of Meadville. After graduation he engaged in the oil business in western Pennsylvania, later going to England. Since 1895 he has been a resident of Pittsburgh, where he has numerous business responsibilities and interests. Mr. Porter is presi-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

dent of the Enlow Oil Co., the Union Storage Company, the Citizens' Ice Co. and the Pure Water Supply Co. He is vice president of the Fisher Oil Co. and of the American Sewer Pipe Co., and the secretary of the Hazelton Land Co. In addition he is director in several trust and surety companies.

Mr. Arthur Webster Thompson, '97, was born in Erie, Pa., May 6, 1875, and came to Meadville as a child, his father being foreman of the Erie R. R. Shops. In college he developed marked proficiency in technical studies. He did much practical work and under the guidance of Prof. W. T. Dutton fitted himself for the career of a civil engineer.



Mr. A. W. Thompson, '97

In 1898 he began his railroad service and his rise has been steady and rapid, for in thirteen years after his connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad he had become Third Vice President of the entire system. Starting as transitman, he was advanced to chief of surveying corps, assistant division engineer, engineer of the Cumberland and of the Pittsburgh Divisions, and finally a superintendency by 1903. Mr. Thompson had charge of various important engineering improvements on the lines. In 1907, he was made Chief Engineer of Maintenance of

Way and in 1910 Chief Engineer of the B. & O. system.

Within a few months he became General Manager of the road and two years later its Third Vice President. He has 6000 miles of track under his supervision and 70,000 employees. He is a magnetic leader of men. His slogan has been, "The B. and O. second to none in the world." He is

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

a member of leading engineering associations and he writes with authority upon the problems of his profession. His career shows the qualities of efficiency and energy that constitute an ideal railroad executive.

Mr. W. J. Lewis, '70, is a banker in Scio, O., Mr. J. N. Clarke, '72, is a capitalist in Hastings, Neb., Mr. O. F. Hoffman, '73, is an extensive oil operator in Warren, Pa., Mr. P. A. Dix, '80, has large business interests in Salt Lake City, Utah, Mr. W. W. Tarbell, '81, is treasurer of the Pure Oil Co., Mr. D. E. Howell, '81, is president of the Howell Grocery Co., Des Moines, Ia., Mr. W. N. Ridge, '82, is a successful real estate dealer in New York City, Mr. E. E. Blair, '83, is a banker of Youngstown, O., Mr. W. J. Guthrie, '84, is associated with important oil companies in Pittsburgh, Mr. F. S. Rich, '84, is president of the Crude Oil Co., Oil City, Pa., James A. Moore, '83, is president of the Moore Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Charles C. Ramsey, '86, is president of the Crucible Steel Co., of Pittsburgh; Mr. Bert Lee Jones, '87, is vice president of the Niagara Gorge Co., Mr. Charles G. Lindsey, '88, is an operator in real estate of Jamestown, N. Y., Mr. George Gray, '88 is president of the Bakewell Coal Co. of Cleveland, Mr. C. C. Leach, '89, is general manager of the American Roller Bearing Co., of Pittsburgh; Mr. John B. Ford, Jr., is a manufacturer of Detroit, Mich., conducting valuable alkali processes; Mr. Fred E. Russell, '90, is a manufacturer of Warren, O., Mr. W. H. Stenger, '90, a manufacturer in Chicago, Mr. J. S. Packer, '96, is a bank cashier in Harriman, Tenn., J. B. Luse, '97, is attorney for the Western Electrical Co. of Chicago, A. W. Mumford is manager of the Conewango Lumber Co. of Warren, Pa., A. E. Appleyard, '99, is a bank cashier in Jamestown, N. Y., H. A. Siggins, '00, is manager of the Warren-Jamestown Traction Co., C. M. Hatch, '01, is manager of the Cambridge-Erie Traction Co.

Mr. Paul Sturtevant, '99, after graduation entered business in Pittsburgh, being occupied with gas and water interests. He turned his attention later to bonds and investments and has been for several years the Pittsburgh representa-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE



Mr. Paul Sturtevant. '99

tive of Harris, Forbes & Company of New York. Mr. Sturtevant is also president of the Bank of Conneautville, Pa. He is highly esteemed in the business world of western Pennsylvania. He is an active worker in Christ Church, East End Pittsburgh. He was made a Trustee of Allegheny College in 1915 upon the nomination of the Pittsburgh Conference.

R. R. Ross, '84, is manager of the subscription department of Dodd, Mead & Co., New York; W. B. Smyth, '84, was long in

the traffic department of the D. L. & W. Railway; D. W. Osborn, '84, is secretary of C. H. Dutton & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; Miner D. Crary, '96, is engaged in manufacturing in Warren, Pa.; William Tipper, '98, is manager of the Vacuum Oil Co., Pittsburgh; L. W. Unger, '98, is assistant general superintendent of the Carnegie Steel Co., Clairton, Pa.; J. M. Gee, '98, is in real estate in Cleveland, O.; George Relf, '99, is manager of the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City; Ralph Greenlee, '02, is superintendent of the Greenlee Foundry Co., Chicago; C. W. Wolfe, '02, is superintendent of the Metal Products Co., Cleveland; Fred E. Smith, '03, is insurance general agent, Salt Lake City; R. W. Moorehead, '03, is secretary of Moorehead Knitting Co., Harrisburg, Pa.; T. A. Colter is Standard Oil Representative in Java; M. J. Beaty, '11, is an oil producer in Tulsa, Okla.; C. F. Bell, '95, is a milling manager in Greeley, Col.

IN SOCIAL SERVICE

By the complexity of modern social structure many new avenues of service are being opened. Under the auspices of

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

voluntary organizations, philanthropic enterprises, civic and State bodies, an increasing number of alumni is now employed.

Dr. Ernest A. Bell, '88, after graduation studied in Boston University, then at the University of Oxford preparing for mission work in India. He returned to the United States in 1895 and completed his theological course at Chicago. He was a pastor and teacher for seven years, when in 1904 he was foremost in founding the Midnight Mission in Chicago, of which he is now superintendent, where men of all nationalities have the Scriptures given them in their own language.

Dr. Bell now became a leader in evangelistic and rescue work and in movements for amelioration of moral conditions. In connection with the Vigilance Association he promoted interstate legislation against the White Slave Trade. He was an American delegate to the World Congress of 1913 at London on this evil. He is a director of the Child Conservation League of America. Dr. Bell has written many articles and pamphlets on reform matters and is best known as one of the authors of the book, "War on the White Slave Trade," which has had a sale of over one million copies.



Dr. Ernest A. Bell, '88

Mr. George McLaughlin, '64, has been for many years secretary of the New York State Commission of Prisons. Dr. J. D. Martin, '80, is the corresponding secretary of the Philadelphia Methodist Hospital. Rev. S. A. Dean, '89, is a Michigan Dis-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

strict Anti-Saloon League superintendent. Rev. J. K. Shields, '95, was for six years superintendent of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League and since 1913 of the New Jersey League.

Miss Julia Schoenfeld, '97, after a course in medicine became head resident of the Columbian Settlement in Pittsburgh. Later in New York she was executive secretary of the committee on amusements and conducted investigations of commercial recreations in several cities. In 1910 she became field secretary of the Playground and Recreation Association of America and in 1914 as head resident she inaugurated the extensive work of the Irene Kaufman Settlement of Pittsburgh. Miss Schoenfeld has written on various sociological subjects and is an inspiring leader in the new order of social betterment.

Mr. Ossian E. Carr, '00, after graduating in engineering saw service in the U. S. Coast Survey. Then he was in the Philippine Islands a few years. He held important positions in public works construction in Seattle, Portland and Cincinnati. In the latter city he was associated with H. M. Waite, later the city manager of Dayton, O. Mr. Carr was called in 1914 to Cadillac, Mich., to be its city manager. His success was so marked here, that in 1915 he was brought to Niagara Falls, N. Y. to administer its municipal affairs.

Mr. George H. Lamb, '85, is the alert executive of the Carnegie Free Library and its associated interests at Braddock, Pa., the first of the foundations by Andrew Carnegie; T. R. DeWolfe, '99, is secretary of the Civic League of Pittsburgh; C. K. Edmonds, '05, is a reference librarian of the New York City Library; J. S. Ekey, '05, is city manager of Grove City, Pa.; W. W. Gleason, '06, is director of Wyman's School of the Woods, Munsing, Mich.; Albert C. Trego, '09, is manager of the Workmen's Compensation Bureau of San Francisco; W. L. Chaffee, '91, is chief examiner of accounts of New York City.

Miss Estelle Rosenbaum, '03, is a manager of the Hebrew Social Settlement in Philadelphia. Miss Lettie Johnston, '05, is head resident of the Warner House, Baltimore. Miss Harriet Johnson, '07, is an official of the Children's Aid Society of

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Baltimore. Miss Vera Bash, '08, was social secretary of Portsmouth, N. H. in 1913 and now is with the Philadelphia C. O. S. Miss Mabel Beatty, '08, is instructor in the Deaconess Training School, Boston. Miss Ida Preston, '11, was executive secretary of the hospital survey of Philadelphia in 1914. J. W. Barkley, '11, is supervising director of school play grounds of Cleveland, O. Leroy Peterson, '13, is executive secretary of the police board of the City of New York.

The following alumni are identified with the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, D. G. Latshaw, '95, as international field secretary, T. I. Bordwell, '99, at San Paolo, Brazil, C. A. Richmire, '00, secretary at Battle Creek, Mich., Edgar M. Hall, '03, general secretary at Raleigh, N. C. C. L. Chase, '03, secretary at Cambridge, Mass., J. J. Squier, '03, at Sacramento, Calif., H. J. Wieler, '14, 57th Street, N. Y.

In the Federal Government employ are these among other alumni: T. B. Mackey, '78, post-office superintendent, East Liverpool, O.; Capt. S. M. Decker, '81, War Department, Washington, D. C.; W. M. Beck, '85, Post-office Department, Washington; A. E. Baldwin, '90, assistant chief of Computing Division, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.; R. B. Derickson, '95, assistant superintendent U. S. Survey; C. A. Porter, '97, is examiner of accounts, Interstate Commerce; G. W. Boulger, '96, assistant postmaster, Greenville, Pa.; E. G. Stackpole, '96, assistant postmaster, Tampa, Fla.; Dr. E. F. Phillips, '99, Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D. C.; J. E. Fitzgerald, '02, Division of Foreign Markets, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

IN ENGINEERING

W. S. Twining, '87, after graduation was instructor in civil engineering in Allegheny for three years. He then, under the Thompson-Houston Company, had charge of the pioneer electric railway construction in several cities. In 1893 he became assistant engineer of the People's Traction Company, of Philadelphia, and chief engineer of the Union Traction in 1895. When the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company in 1902 absorbed the old organization and built the Market

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Street Subway and Elevated, Mr. Twining was in charge of the work. This notable engineering established his national reputation. From 1910 he was consulting engineer with the firm of Ford, Bacon and Davis, of New York, for five years, when he was recalled to Philadelphia by its Mayor to be Director of City Transit, an appointment based upon merit and not upon politics.

J. W. Silliman, '89, has been engaged in street railway engineering in the Northwest and in Philadelphia.. He is now assistant engineer in the Bureau of Highways of the Public Works of Philadelphia. James E. Hood, '90, is superintendent of the Bedlington and Nelson R. R. of Montana; J. A. Knox, '91, is engaged in his profession in St. Louis; G. B. Davis, '93, has been employed in Chihuahua, Mexico, and A. M. Evans, '93, in the Montreal Department of Roads, Canada.

Paul Reisinger, '93, is superintendent of the Arizona and New Mexico R. R.; Edwin D. Reed, '94, after serving as engineer with the Scranton Railway Company, became general manager of the Lewiston, Maine, system. Since 1908 he has been general superintendent of the Chattanooga Railway and Light Company. Edwin V. Smith, '94, is district engineer of maintenance of way of the Baltimore and Ohio, with headquarters at Wheeling, W. Va.; A. W. Thornton, '96, maintains an office in McKeesport, Pa.

Frank T. Darrow, '97, began with the C. B. & Q. Lines west of the Missouri River as a rodman the month after his graduation. He has advanced to be the head of the engineering department of the west half of the system, having 5000 miles under his supervision as Chief Engineer of Maintenance of Way. His pre-eminence in his profession was fixed by his notable construction of the great bridge over the Missouri at Plattsmouth in 1913. Charles A. MacIntyre, '97, has been for over ten years the responsible assistant engineer of the H. C. Frick Company at Scottdale, Pa.

S. W. Curtis, '97, is a consulting engineer in San Francisco, and Oren B. Higley, '97, in Pittsburgh; Chas. A. Stelle, '98, has seen important railroad service, having been division

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

engineer of the Wheeling and Lake Erie, 1908-13, and of the Chicago and Alton from 1913, with headquarters at Bloomington, Ill.; J. W. Wilkinson, '98, is assistant engineer of the N. Y. C. & St. L. R. R., operating from Cleveland; James P. Prindle, '98, is a successful contractor in Batavia, Ill.

Clifford S. Leet, '99, after a period in the engineering department, was made land agent of the Bessemer and Lake Erie; B. I. Weller, '99, is a structural engineer in Chicago; J. B. Myers, '00, is the division engineer of the B. & O., of the important Cumberland Division; J. W. Billingsley, '01, is a consulting engineer in New Orleans; W. C. Welker, '02, is civil engineer for the Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light Company, of Youngstown, O.; H. C. Hopkins, '02, has his office in Los Angeles, and R. B. Stebbins, '02, in Pittsburgh; C. E. Douglas, '01, is in the Evaluation Department of the Bessemer R. R. at Greenville, Pa.

Stuart W. Jackson, '03, is division engineer of the Pennsylvania State Highway Department; T. F. Lininger, '03, is city engineer of Conneaut, O.; John Tordella, '03, is division engineer of the B. & O. at Newark, O.; B. J. Randall, '03, is an electrical engineer in Schenectady, N. Y.; Fred Conover, '04, follows his profession in Zanesville, O., and C. R. Hayes, '04, is employed in Dallas, Texas; Roy F. Shepard, '04, is civil engineer with the Carnegie Steel Company, of Homestead, Pa.; F. W. Strickler, '04, is a supervising engineer with the Erie R. R.

W. A. Wynn, '05, is head engineer of the Bureau of Township Highways, Pennsylvania; F. H. Larder, '05, is employed in Chattanooga; H. M. Crawford, '05, is superintendent of the Monongahela R. R., of Brownsville, Pa.; Fred Harper, '05, is city engineer of Butler, Pa.; J. A. Saunders, '05, is an electrical engineer in Aurora, Ill.; L. G. Gartner, '06, is with the U. S. Survey; W. B. Hotson, '06, is assistant engineer of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern R. R.; James A. Small, '06, is assistant engineer of the New York State Highway Department.

Harry Max Jones, '06, after engineering work with coal

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

companies in Kentucky and Pennsylvania, is now division engineer of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, Denver; B. F. Miller, '07, is city engineer of Meadville, Pa.; Ray Vosler, '07, was city engineer of Greenville, Pa., 1913-5; F. T. Fish, '07, is with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia; A. W. Donaldson, '07, has an office at Titusville, Fla.; J. M. Scybolt, '07, is with the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in Maryland; G. G. Martin, '07, is supervisor of track of the Bessemer R. R.; H. H. Stanley, '08, is in the Pittsburgh offices of the Hope Natural Gas Company; W. A. Cappeau, '08, is in the Pittsburgh offices of the B. & O.; C. S. Fullerton, '08, is assistant county engineer at Painesville, O.

J. M. Blake, '08, is chief engineer of the Erie Steel Construction Company, Erie, Pa.; Robert Ginn, '08, is on the engineering staff of the Bessemer R. R.; Francis Irvine, '08, is assistant division engineer of the B. & O. at Wheeling, W. Va.; Hugh Nelson, '08, is civil engineer for the Portland Bridge Company, Oregon; F. G. Smith, '08, is with the New York Central; Ralph Cole, '09, has an office in Ardmore, Okla.; Ralph Miller, '09, is with the C. B. & Q. at Sheridan, Wyoming; G. H. Ruhling, '09, is deputy county engineer at Tiffin, O.; W. P. Ball, '10, is topographer of the Valuation Division of the C. H. & D. Ry.; H. D. Hilborn, '10, is the bridge engineer of the Maintenance of Way of the C. B. & Q. at Lincoln, Neb.

Roy L. Phillips, '10, is a member of the consulting firm of Miller, '08, and Phillips, Meadville, Pa.; Essex Penman, '10, is with the Union Railway, West Newton, Pa.; R. W. Bricker, '11, is employed by the State Engineering Department; B. W. David, '11, is an electrical engineer in Cleveland; C. C. Grant, '11, is with the C. C. C. & St. L. R. R. at Cincinnati; N. R. Moore, '11, is located at Vanderbilt, Pa.; C. R. Adsit, '91, is a supervisor of the Philadelphia Division of the B. & O.; W. R. Grant, '12, is assistant engineer of the Detroit Water Works Board; C. H. Clarke, '12, is city engineer of Greenville, Pa.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

ALUMNAE

Mrs. Louise McClintock Kurtz, '77, after teaching in the Meadville High School and being supervisor of music in the Oil City Schools, became an efficient member of the Allegheny College Faculty, serving as preceptress of Hulings Hall and instructor in French and History, 1884-6. She was later a teacher in the Lock Haven Normal School, Pennsylvania, and the Moorhead Normal School, Minnesota. In 1890 she was married to Mr. T. C. Kurtz and their home is in Portland, Oregon.

Mrs. Harriett Linn Beebe, '80, was the first preceptress of Hulings Hall. In 1883 she was married to Dr. R. C. Beebe and went to Nanking, China, where her husband had charge of the mission hospital. For twenty years Mrs. Beebe conducted a growing Bible work with the native women. Then she returned to Meadville for the education of her daughters. Her impaired health resulted in her death, July 8, 1906. She was a woman of strong mentality and winning personality.

Mrs. Gertrude Douglas Douglas, '88, studied music in New York, Boston, and Munich after her graduation and had a notable success as a singer and teacher of music for a few years. In 1895 she was married to Mr. G. W. Douglas, of the Philadelphia PUBLIC LEDGER, and lives at Landsdowne, Pa. Mrs. Myrte Rice Haynes, '88, after graduation was a teacher of languages and organizer of village libraries in Michigan. She was married in 1898 to Dr. W. M. Haynes and lives in Mansfield, O.

Mrs. Henrietta Miller Couse, '91, taught Latin and German for three years and was married to Mr. E. P. Couse, '89. She is now the editor of the CLIPPER-MONITOR of Brownsville, Pa. Miss Grace V. Henderson, '92, of Pittsburgh, made a study of law, but has not entered its practice. She is also a musical composer and active in the literary and musical circles of her city. Miss Ella Emery, '93, is a bank cashier in Millboro, Pa.

Miss Elva L. Bascom, '94, after serving on the CHAUTAUQUAN editorial staff, became assistant State Librarian of New York. From 1908-13 she was editor of the American

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Library Association Book-list. In 1913 Miss Bascom was made chief of the Book Selection Department of the Wisconsin Library Commission. She is the author of "Library Work for College Women," and "Nature Study Reading List." She was the editor of the A. L. A. Catalogue, 1904-11.

Mrs. Millicent Davis Dilley, '96, after graduation was preceptress of Dickinson Seminary and assistant secretary of the Wilkes-Barre Y. W. C. A. In 1900 she married Mr. Arthur Dilley and resides at Pelham Manor, N. Y.. Miss Blanche Bascom, '97, studied art at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and since 1912 has been Director of Art at Otterbein College. She is instructor in craft work in summer Chautauquas.

Dr. M. Blanche Best, '97, was instructor in physical culture in Allegheny, 1890-7. She studied medicine in the University of Toronto and became resident physician in the Kingsley House settlement of Pittsburgh. She was also assistant physician of the State Asylum at Warren, Pa. For a dozen years Dr. Best has been a successful practitioner in Meadville, as well as actively connected with several enterprises for community welfare.

Mrs. Louise Bolard More, '98, after two years in Allegheny, was graduated from Wellesley College. While engaged as a settlement worker in New York City she prepared an authoritative study entitled "Wage-Earners Budgets." She was married in 1904 to Mr. C. H. More, of Denver, Col. Miss Harriot Hassler, '98, studied in the Pratt Library School and was later connected with the John Crerar Library of Chicago and the Portland, Oregon, Library. She is now supervisor of libraries in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Sabra Vought, '99, was librarian of the University of Tennessee, 1902-12, and then in the Ohio State Library. Miss Edith Rowley, '05, has been librarian of Allegheny College since 1907. Miss Nora Giele, '06, is librarian at New Castle, Pa. Miss Anna Tarr, '09, is librarian at Clinton, Ia. Miss Nelle Campbell, '10, is on the staff of the Book Review Digest, New York City.

Mrs. Helen Hempstead Furrer, '00, took post-graduate

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

work in Cornell University and then entered the Medical School of Johns Hopkins University, where she was graduated with distinction in 1905. She practiced her profession in Cleveland, O., and was married in 1915 to Mr. A. F. Furrer. Miss Josephine Hull, '00, is supervisor of nurses in Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Myra Willson Collum, '11, was graduated in pharmacy from the University of Pittsburgh and is a druggist in Sharon, Pa.

Mrs. Edna Young Reed, '02, studied in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago and the Conservatory of Music. She is an evangelist and composer of hymns, also a serial and short story writer. She is the author of "Holiday and Every Day Melodies," and "The Liberty Bell." She was married in 1910 to Rev. C. M. Reed.

Mrs. Austa Densmore Sturtevant, '76, studied art in New York and in Paris with Collin. She received Honorable Mention in the Salon of 1895. Mrs. Sturtevant has excelled as a portrait painter. Mrs. Maud Roudebush Barling, '87, studied music in Paris and sang there in Grand Opera. She was engaged for a time in concert work in New York. She was married in 1907 to W. W. Barling.



"Lake George" in 1888

CHAPTER XV

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION



A pageant, a conference and a home gathering featured the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of Allegheny College. The great event was early in mind. The first note of anticipation was sounded by President Crawford a score of years prior. The brilliant success of the Centenary Week was possible only because of the long preparation. The plans laid were so ambitious, so unique and so minute that their exact fulfillment brought Al-

legheny in truth to the climax of its fame, just as its century ended.

Alumni, Trustees, Faculty, students and citizens co-operated so unreservedly, that even before the first guest arrived upon the campus, it was evident the actualities of the anniversary would surpass all dreams and sanguine desires for the occasion. Ample provision had been made for thousands of visitors. The college grounds were never more attractive in their diversified beauty. Old Bentley had been given new adornment from ancient tower to basement, and silhouetted at night in lines of light it shone far distant over the valley to Kennedy Hill beyond, a beacon to the returning sons and daughters of Allegheny.

What a royal welcome awaited them on Saturday night, June 19th! And they had come many hundred strong for the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

opening reception. They were present from India, China, Mexico and Chili, from Texas and the Pacific Slope. The professors extended greetings in the lecture rooms and laboratories. Hulings Hall, Cochran Hall and the fraternity homes kept open house. Classmates, separated a quarter, a half century, met again. The alumnus of 1879 found a brother in the young graduate of 1911. Reminiscences held full sway until the midnight hour. Cordiality, comradeship, fervent loyalty to the old college, warm felicitations on its striking progress abounded. It was an ideal home-coming.

The Sabbath, morning and night, was given in the familiar Stone Church to the consideration of the Christian college.



The Stone Church

The sentiment of the ancient seal of Allegheny expressed the religious purpose of the founders, "To your faith virtue, and to your virtue knowledge." Bishop W. F. McDowell preached the anniversary sermon on the theme, "The place of Christ in the Christian College". It was an enheartening message of faith to the one hundred and three members of the graduating class, who held the seats of honor. At night Dr. Thomas Nicholson, of the Methodist Board of Education, and Presi-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

dent Henry Churchill King, of Oberlin College, discussed with much power the influence of the Christian college upon men, movements and the making of America.

The afternoon of this anniversary day was marked by a rally of the missionaries of Allegheny. Bishop Burt, as presiding officer, brought of his rich experiences in European fields. Bishops Oldham and Thoburn for India, Rev. George S. Miner for China and Miss Laura Temple for Mexico gave reports of conditions in the lands where more than two score alumni of the college have labored with distinction.

The chief historic incident of the entire week came at dusk Sabbath at the precise time of "early candle lighting", June 20, 1815, when upon the site of the old Log Court House on the Diamond, now the residence of Mr. Adrian W. McCoy, the foundation meeting of Allegheny College was commemorated. Many descendants of the gentlemen who organized the institution a century before were present. Addresses were made by Mr. John E. Reynolds, Mayor of Meadville, the grandson of Mr. John Reynolds, the secretary of the initial June gathering, and by Mr. Hugh C. Lord, of Erie, grandson of Samuel Lord, Esq., Trustee and donor of the original campus of five acres. Mr. Reynolds portrayed vividly the community enterprise of early Meadville in business, literature, religion and education. The village of 1815 was made to live again as its several citizens were marshalled with accurate historic touch. After the narration of the court house meeting, a gracious tribute was paid to the college which has now become the fulfillment of the dream of Timothy Alden.

In the remarks of Mr. Lord the log court house was used as typical of American origins and the fitting cradle of the institution, whose mission has been to lead to a truer conception of national ideals and duties of citizenship. He said in conclusion :

"We are here voicing our appreciation, our obligation and our veneration of the men of the foundation meeting. We are here in the afterglow of the passing century, in the reflection of the achievement of a glorious past, restful in the sense of work well done, trusting that in God's providence we may at such a time amid these surroundings

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

and these memories receive from the spirit of the founders their optimism, their willingness and their will to do."

Of the days that followed it was difficult to say which was the busiest and which was the best. Each twenty-four hours commanded rapt, absorbing interest. The program of the entire celebration was surpassingly rich in its varied, excellent features, while it was extraordinary in the number of eminent persons who lent their services to the anniversary exercises. Every day was alumni day, but Monday was the special time for reunions. The Centennial Class of 1915 became alumni of the college in the morning, the address to the graduates being made by Chancellor S. B. McCormick, of the University of Pittsburgh.

The class breakfasts came at twelve o'clock. Eighteen seventy-five met with Mrs. E. A. Hempstead, 1880 with Hon. A. L. Bates, 1884 went to the Country Club and 1890 to Saegertown, while 1885, 1891, 1892 and 1893 were at the various city church parlors. The classes of '97, '98, '99 and '00 inaugurated a new feature in being served as a "college generation" group on the campus. This plan of reunion will likely be largely adopted in coming Junes. From 1901 to 1915, all the classes held successful gatherings, 1911 making the largest proportional showing. A great tent had been pitched in the rear of Bentley and here one thousand joined in the alumni banquet at night.

The supreme jollity of the Centenary broke loose on that occasion. It was the most stirring exhibition of Allegheny spirit and loyalty that the college ever knew. It was the one time of the week when all the students of other days could be located as the class numerals on the tables indicated their presence. No opening was allowed for speeches. The cheering became continuous before the menu was concluded. The parade of the classes about the tent raised enthusiasm to a fever heat, 1915, 1911 with its brass band, 1901 with Dr. Robert Brown leading, 1890 and many others engaging. When the banqueters emerged, the campus was transformed into a fairy land. A myriad of Japanese lanterns danced in the breeze along every walk and in all the nooks and corners. Bentley Hall flamed in electric brilliance and the great throng of visit-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE



To Montgomery Field

ors, citizens and students passed under the arch of welcome above Ruter Hall to Montgomery Field. Here a thrilling, thunderous display of fireworks closed the spectacular jubilee features of the big Alumni Day.

But other notable exercises had crowded the hours of this amazing Monday. Ford Memorial Chapel long before two o'clock could contain but a fraction of the multitude eager to hear the addresses of the distinguished alumni who gave the *Alma Mater* program. The four able messages constitute abiding contributions to the history of Allegheny and their sympathetic interpretation of its ideals and its achievements set a standard for all subsequent appraisal of the college. The historical address was made by Dr. Ida M. Tarbell, '80.

THE HISTORICAL ADDRESS

"The most significant and inspiring fact in the recent life of Allegheny College is the unfolding of her history. To hundreds of her sons and daughters it has become as a discovery that she could be said to have a history. What has the college been in our minds that this is true? A group of men to whom we owe a debt we gladly acknowledge—a group of college mates scattered and rarely seen—a few clear cut reminiscences, grave or gay—something personal, very dear, yet shadowy—her benefits believed in, yet hard to analyze. She was our college, that was enough.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

That she was also an institution born of the same enthusiasm, the same faith and daring as had settled this country and given it its declaration of principles and its form of government—that she was even known to many of those whom we call the Fathers and had received from them material support—this we had never realized.

No more fully had we realized what it cost her in courage, in patience and in effort to live through a hundred years without violation of the principles on which she was founded and without closing her mind to the fresh calls of the succeeding generations. This our old college has done. Her history is the story of this achievement.

If the Rev. Timothy Alden, distinguished scholar and enthusiastic pleader as he was, had not already done a good two months' work in the village of Mead, he would certainly not have been able to have persuaded the gentlemen he met June 20th. 1815, in the log court house to commit themselves to so daring an adventure as they undertook. But why did they promise to lay the foundation of a seminary devoted to the liberal arts and sciences in a community of but four score families, remote from cities? If it had been a grist mill, a stage line to Buffalo or Pittsburgh that Timothy Alden had proposed, we could have readily understood it, but a college!

They committed themselves to the project, which looks to the practical mind of today so chimerical, not merely because the founder came to them filled with his zeal for 'religion, literature and science'. They like him had pioneer blood in their veins and had tasted of the hardships as well as the rewards of the pioneer. When he told them that the land they occupied was destined to be overspread with as many inhabitants as any interior section, they warmed to his enthusiasm. They had been trained to believe as he had that the future of the United States depended not on wealth or armies, but on 'knowledge, virtue and religion'. These were not words to them any more than to Timothy Alden. They were facts.

These men of Meadville knew nothing could preserve the Republic but a continued belief in the ideas upon which it had been founded. These must be kept alive and working. Let them become mere traditional phrases, formulae repeated but not followed in deeds and in spirit, and there was nothing for it but a return to kings and emperors and militarism. It was because the early Meads and Reynoldses and Dicks and Farrelleys and Huidekopers and Morrisons believed this that they joined Timothy Alden and gave him the support they did—a support without which it should never be forgotten there never could have been an Allegheny College.

The campaign in the interests of the college which followed was unique in methods redolent of the times, and yet as aggressive as that of the most modern college president. There was little money to be had from the East, but the one thing that could be given was books.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

They were a more inspiring symbol, a more convincing proof of stability than ever money would have been. It was a day when books were still so rare that they were treasured and read. I do not think that we can overestimate the shrewdness with which Timothy Alden used the library so marvelously brought together to build on. With a boldness which seems foolhardy today as we look back, the Trustees supported him in beginning the structure which has always been the pride of the college, Bentley Hall. It was Bentley's books which gave it its name.

By the end of the first decade and a half of its life the new institution had a handsome reputation in the East. But in the town of Mead there was another story. Alden had done the impossible in erecting a building, but the college was little less than the shell of a dream. It had no teacher save the president, no funds, no students. What did it profit, this sacrifice, this begging at the doors of the State Treasury, this besieging of the learned and the rich on the Atlantic coast, if there were no young men who wanted a college?

Reluctantly and slowly the situation was forced on Timothy Alden. He had to admit that he had done all he could. The time had come as it does so often in the careers of men of prophetic ideals and compelling enthusiasms when their zeal and words lose their contagious powers. After the dignified letter of resignation, he left Meadville in 1831. It was seventy-seven years before he came back; then it was to the cemetery on the hill. It was fitting that he should have been brought back with honors and every effort made to impress the college with his relation to it. In my time Timothy Alden was a name and a date, nothing more. Today we know we are here because of his belief that this Government under Almighty God depends upon 'knowledge, virtue and religion' and he for his part was willing to give up his life that more men should be taught their value.

An active religious body of Western Pennsylvania came to the rescue of the melancholy building on the hill in 1833. The Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church wanted a college. Here was a plant of fine tradition going to seed. The fact that the Conference took Allegheny under its patronage, though important in the history of the college, is of less moment than the terms of arrangement. The spirit and the letter of the liberal principles of the original charter were to be scrupulously observed. Nothing sectarian would be introduced.

The idea of the function of a college held by these early Methodists is worthy in spirit and in form of the attention of every thoughtful man and woman today when the world is engaged in the barbarous struggle over an ideal of culture. The prospectus thus set forth the aims, 'the forming of the mind and intellectual character of the students for individual happiness and respectability and for usefulness in the world; to unite with a highly cultivated and manly understanding a

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

benevolent, enterprising and energetic character'. Nothing in this about earning your living, training for arms, industry or agriculture. Understanding, character, service, such were the objects of education in the mind of the new denominational management of 1833.

The campaign to raise funds and gather students which the Pittsburgh Conference began and with the Erie Conference continued to our day was efficient, stimulating and infinitely picturesque. Agents went at least once in each year to awaken every congregation in the territory to the opportunity and the obligation of Allegheny. The visit to the church was always announced beforehand. 'On next Sunday the agent of the Allegheny College will occupy this pulpit, presenting the claims of this institution to your support.'

We all came to know the announcement, even the sermon by heart, its eloquent plea for education, its no less eloquent prayer for help. They repeated it Sunday after Sunday, but it seemed always to flame with belief. It would have been a dull man who could have stood before those small congregations of honest eyed men and women, intent on godliness and the preservation of democracy, who could have looked at those eager faces of youngsters, and not been moved. The agents fired the boys and the girls with a determination to know. They made an education seem possible as well as desirable.

Children went home to the fireside to say, 'I'm going to college. I can. He says you can work your way through'. Parents went home with the purpose to save for a scholarship. Twenty-five, fifty dollars was a big sum in those days, but hundreds found it. The scholarship was an education in itself, keeping alive ideals and hopes, connecting families with the world of learning. My mother as a child heard the praises and the possibilities of Allegheny and became an eager advocate for her brother to go to college. Girls were not as yet bidden. Years later her daughter listened to the same message. How much of her desire to have an education was due to this address of the agent it would be impossible to say, but that it helped it is certain.

By these means gradually Timothy Alden's college became a real and living factor in the hopes and ambitions of young and old. The college was brought into the closest relations with the thought of the people of the territory through the Methodist Conferences. If agent, president and professor fanned the passion for knowledge, the people in turn prevented the college from settling into scholastic habits of thought. Quickening radical ideas of the times were flowing freely in this particular area of the nation. The patronizing territory of Allegheny College lay between two of the most radical centers in the United States of the Forties and Fifties. To the northeast lay the magnetic circle about Rochester of Channing, Gerrit Smith, Susan B. Anthony and other great radicals; to the west was Oberlin College and the group of the Western Reserve.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Two great questions agitated these sections, the abolition of slavery and the rights of women. The first, much as it disturbed college activities when war came, was not the one to affect the structure of Allegheny. It was the matter of the rights of women which finally forced itself upon the governing body of the college. In the year Methodist patronage was extended to Allegheny, Oberlin College opened its doors with this purpose, 'the elevation of female character by bringing within the reach of the misjudged sex all the instruction and privileges which have hitherto unreasonably distinguished the leading sex.' How the Western Reserve and the Holland Land Grant must have been disturbed at times by these ideas! Into the territory, too, came the New York Tribune with its brilliant pleas for every human cause and for Woman's Rights.

How often must the query have come to the Allegheny officials, 'Why not give the girls a chance?' And the eyes of many a girl wore a puzzled look as to why the doors were closed for her to the education so constantly praised. * * * In June, 1870, women were admitted, and she won her first diploma in 1873. The college had chosen its part with the new world not without misgivings. Only those who saw those early days can realize what strong alterations and sacrifice that feminine invasion involved. But the admission of women was coincident with a new period of growth for the college. A radical change is always stimulating. It compels the consideration of new ideas.

The coming of women forced Allegheny College into action. She must take care of them. She began to think of new buildings and new ways. It was the first step in the splendid later growth, for having started to stretch herself, to face new demands, she began to feel the thrills of accomplishment. Fortunate indeed for her that in these years the one in leadership has sympathized with the ambitions aroused in the Seventies. The work carried on here in recent decades and in the last score of years with especial success by President Crawford has done Allegheny a service like to that Timothy Alden rendered with his prophetic and inspiring plans and appeals. It has spread knowledge of the college where she was unknown. Where she had one friend twenty-five years ago, now she has twenty. The Hill gives substantial proofs of the new equipment of the college for a larger efficiency. It is quite possible we are too near this achievement to properly estimate it and the Second Centennial alone will bring its adequate appreciation.

The future may be read in the light of the fidelity of the past. Allegheny has grown without sacrifice of the fundamental ideas which put the breath of life into her and to which she held true in the early struggles. Freedom of thought and the development of understanding and character for the purpose of service have been her ideals through the century. At the same time the college has never lost touch with the times. It sent its sons marching to war to preserve the Union.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

It opened its doors to women. It dared teach the doctrine of evolution when it was an idea almost as much feared as a woman in the ministry. These are the springs of life, of growth, of usefulness. So long as they are guarded, Allegheny will remain and expand."

Judge John J. Henderson, vice-president of the Board of Trustees, spoke as its representative. He said that while it had been a great task to build the college through the century, it was also an equally arduous labor to govern it wisely and well. It was the main function of the Trustees to select a strong and efficient Faculty. The long succession of alumni bore grateful testimony to the worth of the men who had left an enduring impression upon their plastic lives.

These teachers had been versed in more than the learning of books. The secret of the potency of their influence lay in their personality. There is danger that modern education may become a matter of technical training alone. The high purpose of the college must ever be to make manhood. The Allegheny of the future will be true to its original aim and its great opportunity, if it be content to remain a first-class college devoted to the development of scholarship and the formation of character.

Dr. Charles Bayard Mitchell, '79, pastor of the St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, of Chicago, spoke in behalf of the alumni. He said in part:

"Has it paid to keep this college running for one hundred years? The justification is found in its alumni. But my purpose today is to express the debt of gratitude we owe to old Allegheny. The aggregate of information gained here is the least for which we give thanks. There as the ability to think accurately and to reason logically, the raising the standard of human friendships, the introduction to a vaster world in which to live, the admission into the charmed circle of culture and scholarship, in fine, the preparation of men and women for that sort of leadership in all high and noble adventures which are employed for the redemption and elevation of the race.

We here learned the value of the related life. The value of life depends upon its articulations. The student who later makes a success must master the art of human approach. His influence and place will also depend upon his relation to some great and worthy enterprise. The alumni of Allegheny who have joined themselves to big things have grown large by the very contact. We are indebted to this

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Christian college for teaching us that all things not inherently evil in themselves should be restored to spiritual ends and uses. We learned the reconciliation of the Epicurean and Stoic philosophies. There is a true mastery of living, inspired by the Divine Teacher, who hath given us freely all things to enjoy.

Here in the Christian college we were taught the true conception of the religious life, that it tends to increase and not to restraint. The essential thing of life is its regulating motive. Each age must apprehend eternal truth in new and vital ways. The Christian college taught us that the imperative need is not a gospel of defense, but a gospel in motion, in masterful touch with all human achievement and activity. The supreme function of the college is not to train the mind, but to give to existence the highest motive. The vast war of today proves that this world needs to feel the grip of a mighty moral passion. Old Allegheny has been ever teaching her children that life, filled with the spirit of love, will always and everywhere be safe, strong and helpful. It will have dominion."

Professor W. A. Elliott, '89, representing the Faculty, took the theme of the Teacher's Task. He said that while in education the demand, the processes and the material are different from those of former college generations, the work to be done by the teacher was much the same. It is his task to prepare the student for efficient living.

"The college cannot give an infallible equipment to a youth for the material activities of adult years. It can impart a sensitiveness to beauty, a loyalty to truth, a hunger and thirst after righteousness, a passion for humanity that shall be a resource for himself and a spring of blessing for others all his days. We are proud today as we scan the long list of men and women who have made our Mother's name known around the globe. We applaud them as they stand on the peaks of eminence in literature, in pulpit, on the bench, and in the busy marts of commerce. But they are and must be the exceptional few. The humbler masses of Allegheny's children who with the high heroism of low estate are carrying light and courage to their own little communities, these are the college's choice possessions, its pride and its justification."

The affection of several groups of alumni for their *alma mater* and those associated with it in various capacities took expression during the Centennial in the placing of four memorial tablets in Bentley Hall. These were unveiled with appropriate ceremony, first the graduating class of 1915 presenting a tablet, bearing the names of seventy-five founders.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

The class of 1893 had prepared a portrait etching in bronze of President D. H. Wheeler and set it in the outer wall of the east portico of Bentley. The sentiment of the donors was thus expressed by Professor B. A. Heydrick of New York:

"We come here today to do honor to one who has a three-fold claim to our reverence. Dr. Wheeler was first a scholar, and a scholar of no narrow type. He taught Greek because he loved it; he taught Economics and Political Science, subjects confined then to universities largely; he taught Literature as one who led us into pleasant pastures. A scholar himself, he sought for scholarship in selecting his Faculty, getting men specially trained. He was not only a scholar, but a teacher of rare power. To him might well be applied the praise that Chaucer long ago gave the student of Oxford: 'Gladly would he learn and gladly teach'.



Tablet to Dr. Wheeler

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

But mere scholarship counts for little in human worth. I like to think of Dr. Wheeler as one who was always a gentleman. A fine courtesy, a native fineness of nature, a dignity that ennobled even common acts, was his distinguishing characteristic. In his dealings with the students he was always frank, always fair, and always kind. He gave a great deal of liberty. Somehow we heard very little of rules; he seemed to place the fullest confidence in us. And so we pay tribute today to one who bore unsullied the grand old name of gentleman.

There is a third aspect of his character that is indicated by the inscription on this tablet. We admire him as a scholar, we loved him as a gentleman, and we revere him as a Christian. His appearance as preacher in any of the churches drew many of the student body to hear him. We felt that he was one upon whose path a great light shone and were fain to follow in his footsteps even as he followed the Master.

In recognition of the fact that for ten years he was a potent force in moulding young manhood and womanhood at Allegheny College, we have placed here this tablet bearing his image in deathless bronze. To us who knew him, no outward sign is necessary to keep his memory forever in our hearts. But we wish that those who come after us may know that in these halls a great spirit once dwelt. It was the privilege of the class of 1893 to be the last to graduate under Dr. Wheeler's presidency; it seemed fitting therefore that we should pay this tribute to the man we all delight to honor, presenting this tablet as a sacred trust to commemorate the best loved president of Allegheny College."

In behalf of the Trustees, Mr. J. P. Colter accepted the gift in fitly chosen words, thanking the class of 1893, for its affectionate service upon the one hundredth anniversary in calling attention to the debt the college owed to President Wheeler.

A memorial to William McKinley, formerly a student, was placed upon the wall of the stairway leading to the former society halls. A hundred students on Sept. 25, 1896, had made a pilgrimage to the Canton home of the nominee for the Presidency of the United States. By the energy and loyalty of Mr. Don M. Larrabee of Williamsport, Pa., this college company had the tablet prepared. In his presentation remarks, Mr. Larrabee said in part:

"This tablet is unique among college memorials in that it expresses not what the alumni say of William McKinley, but what the martyred

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

President said of his student days of Allegheny. While any of the classes in college at the time of his presidency of the nation would be proud to present this token of honor to a former student, it was strongly felt that this privilege should be reserved for those who grasped his hand at Canton on the September day and heard his praise of the college.

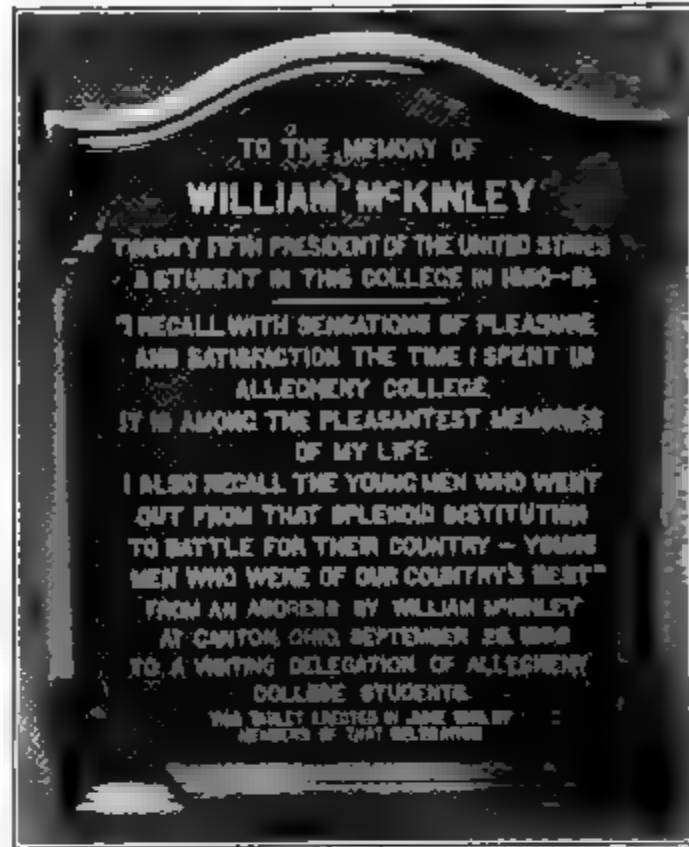
We trust that this tablet will remind the coming generations of students that a strong, clean man like McKinley once attended classes in these halls and gained some of the moral and mental power that served him so well during his distinguished career. William McKinley was a man who combined greatness with gentleness. He is so well beloved by the American people that on the anniversary of his natal day multitudes wear a carnation in his memory. Would it not be fitting here in this college that every student and member of the Faculty put on the favorite flower of Allegheny's illustrious son?"

In behalf of the Trustees, President F. A. Arter of the Board, a graduate of the civil war period, acknowledged the gift of the memorial, expressing his personal admiration for McKinley as one of the best statesmen of modern times.

The alumni of the engineering classes as an expression of their affection for the late Professor Dutton placed an attractive tablet in the central corridor of Bentley, near the entrance of the class room he occupied for many years. At its unveiling, Mr. Arthur W. Thompson, '97, vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, thus spoke:

Mr. President, honorable trustees, and fellow alumni:

We are gathered today in performance of a grateful duty to pay deserved homage to the memory of a good man, the late Professor William Tenney Dutton. Twenty-four years of his useful life were



The McKinley Tablet

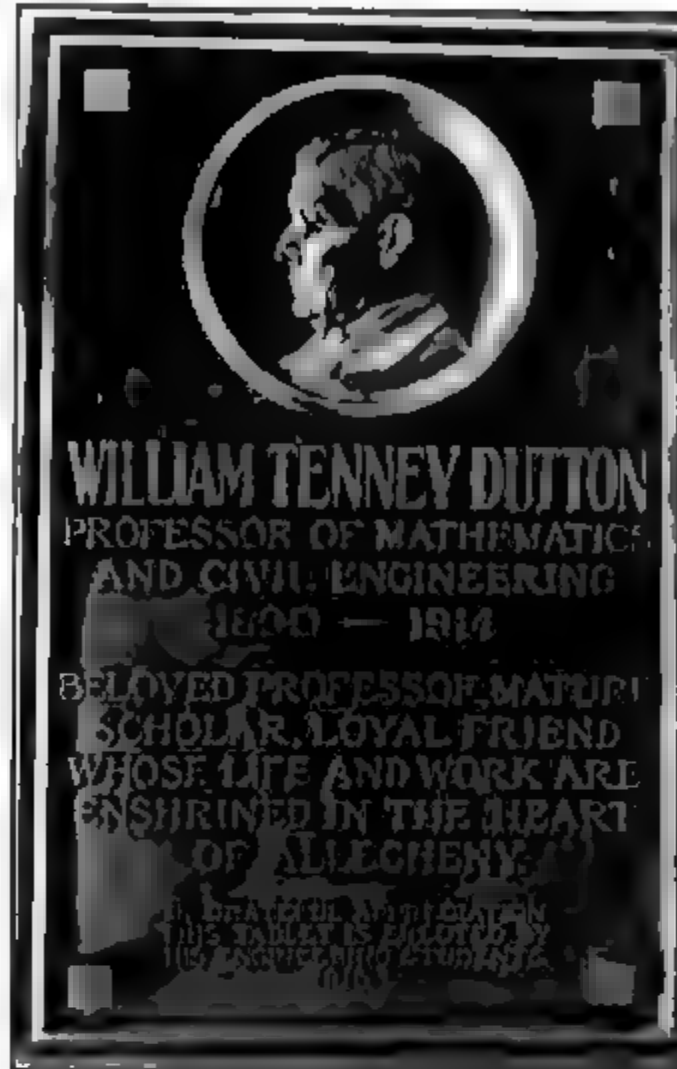
HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

passed as an instructor within the walls of this institution, years replete with human sympathy and understanding, filled with devotion to duty, sweetened and chastened by acts of self-abnegation, and rounded out and mellowed by a love for his fellow-man that was holy, and a beautiful, trusting faith in the wisdom, care and mercy of God, the Great Teacher of the Universe.

We, alumni of the engineering classes of old Allegheny College, in presenting to its president and trustees, this tablet commemorative of professor Dutton, feel that they realize, with us, that neither bronze nor stone are requisite to enduring remembrance in their and our minds of the rare qualities of head and heart which made him so attractive to men. These attributes were to us a refuge in stress and storm, affording comfort and encouragement in the battle of life and they are forever engraven upon the tablets of our memory.

While this piece of bronze is not necessary for the maintenance of our reverent affection for the memory of Professor Dutton, it will serve notice upon the passing visitor and upon posterity that here was a man distinguished among a college faculty, all ranking high among educators, a man regarded with veneration by his fellowmen, whose pupils adopted this means of apprising unborn generations of the impress he had made upon them, and of the desire to perpetuate his memory after they themselves have passed away.

Professor Dutton's maxim in life might be embodied in these words: "Duty, Love, Loyalty." His loyalty to Allegheny College and his love for her were boundless, and his conception of duty was that it had no limits. Those characteristics manifested toward the college as an institution found individual expression in the class room, as applied to his students. When teaching, the students of the Engin-



In Memory of Professor Dutton

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

engineering Department were to him the Allegheny College in concrete. Their advancement meant added lustre and glory for the institution; conversely, that which contributed to the forwardness of the college meant opportunities for the Engineering Department, so that they bore for him the aspect of being inseparable and indivisible.

To those who did not have the personal acquaintance of this grand old man, this memorial will serve to call attention to the reverence in which the Engineering alumni of this college hold his memory, and may stimulate in the minds of students now here, and yet to be, a knowledge of the possibilities of close relationship between teacher and students and the great good that proceeds from such friendship.

Professor Dutton was endowed with great good sense and truth and courage. His moral life was as clear and pure as the crystal spring at its source. It was rich in the graciousness of Christian faith and practice. Of contemplative mind, he thought much of the Unknown Beyond, and in the shadow of the silent night the thought often came to him, "Tomorrow's sun to thee may never rise." Therefore he was always prepared, and when came the end, not the darkness of the grave but the eternal light of never-ending morning settled upon his head.

And now, Dr. Crawford, to you representing the Board of Trustees, on behalf of the Engineering alumni of the college who cherish a deep feeling of gratitude toward their Alma Mater, I have the pleasure and honor of presenting this tablet, sacred to the memory of their patron and professor, William Tenney Dutton."

President Crawford accepted the testimonial of the engineers, saying that the memorial would be prized by all groups of alumni and students, since Professor Dutton had been a man of wide sympathies, interested deeply in all relationships of the college.

An historical pageant participated in by four hundred undergraduates was the contribution of the alumni organization to the anniversary week. Three times at an effective hour of the afternoon upon the campus the drama of the one hundred years of Allegheny College was enacted. A wide public attention had been focused upon the event because of the unique insurance of the play against rain with Lloyds of London. The local interest and co-operation had never been excelled.

The performances were so ambitious and so intricate that nothing less than the most elaborate and painstaking prepa-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

ration could have secured the high success which the enthusiastic spectators testified to have been attained. A great stand with a seating capacity of three thousand was erected in the lower border of the campus near the President's residence. The stage was the raised green sward at the edge of the pines



Site of the Pageant

in front of Bentley Hall. The costumes, six hundred in number, were designed and made in Meadville, being accurate reproductions of the periods portrayed. A committee on stage properties was kept busy many weeks.

George P. Baker, professor of Dramatic Literature in Harvard University, the author of the text of the pageant, was also the pageant-master. While the drilling of the students in the music of the performance had been in progress for two months, it was quite a marvel that in a fortnight, under the direction of the dramatic leader, the parts were thoroughly learned and ready. The finished, excellent acting of individuals and of groups supplied striking evidence of the ability and the spirit of the Allegheny student, qualities to which the master gave hearty public praise.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Unlike previous pageants in America, where the orchestra had been used, the experiment was tried at this time of having a band. It was necessary to assemble a score and more of skilled musicians from Pittsburgh and Cleveland in addition to the local talent. This group of men, by their competent playing, contributed signally to the ideal completeness of the artistic rendition. The vocal music was equally effective both in the large chorus parts and in the solo work. The majesty of the "Alma Mater Beatissima," as sung by the Class of 1915, will not be forgotten, while the "Raw Recruits," charged with the spirit of '61, had a lilt that set every pulse aglow.

No little of the charm of each performance came from the natural beauty of the college grounds and from the ensemble of buildings with their clever adaptation for the stage entrances and spectacular effects. Stately old Bentley Hall was an ideal stage property. The ravine, the rustic bridge, the fine ancient trees, every structure and every distant slope were utilized. Auspicious atmospheric conditions and the closing hours of the June days gave the final, essential touch.

The plot of the pageant was a comprehensive one. The dramatist ably employed the background of early Western Pennsylvania history, the startling incidents of pioneer and Indian experience, together with the chief scenic possibilities that mark the changing fortunes of Allegheny. The play was admirably interpretative of that which is picturesque and noble in the history of the college.

The germ idea from which Professor Baker evolved the story is the sentiment graven in Hebrew on the original college seal, "The desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose." This had been used by the Rev. Timothy Alden as the text of an opening Nineteenth Century sermon at Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 4, 1801. The words from the prophet Isaiah are truly expressive of the vision and the mission of the man who became a pioneer among the educators of the West beyond the Atlantic seaboard.

The story was unfolded with an historic and artistic continuity under four leading divisions: "The Wilderness, 1753-1793;" "The Planting, 1814-1831;" "The Blossoming, 1833-43;"

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

"The Rose, 1843——." Each of these periods was set forth in a series of episodes, such as the Hartmann Family Massacre, the Garden of Rev. William Bentley, Alden and Cornplanter, the Resignation of Alden, Muster Day on the Diamond and the Second Closing of the College.

While the action of the play was generally spirited, it was diversified with scenes of pathos and moments of high patriotism and of deep devotion to the cause of learning, as well as with incidents of much merriment. A religious note was dominant through the entire presentation. This was promoted subtly and strongly by certain musical features of the pageant.

The master motif was first expressed in words in the second episode of the Wilderness theme in the song of the Hartmann family. The introduction of the melody, however, was sounded by the band in the opening overture. Its lofty musical thought and spiritual atmosphere put the hearer into a reverent attitude for the impressive events which followed.

It was an old German melody, a choral known as "Allein und doch nicht ganz alleine," that the Hartmanns sang. The tune was composed by Georg Newmarch at Kiel in 1641. Bach based one of his cantatas upon it, "Gott ist unsre Zuversicht." Mendelssohn made use of it in his oratorio of St. Paul, in the choral No. 9, at the death of Stephen in the words, "To Thee, O Lord, I yield my spirit."

This motif has a certain tempered solidarity of tone and was employed by Professor Baker as an integral element in all the solemn and beautiful speeches of the play. It was likewise expressive and highly developed in the band parts as well as in the choral numbers. The music performed its true function as the helpmate of the drama, raising the words of the pageant to a higher power by giving them a greater emotional vitality than they possessed of themselves. The musical parts of the pageant were arranged and conducted by Mr. Charles Roepper, of Boston, who was also the skillful leader of the band.

The initial episode of the pageant, true to legend, presented George Washington and his two guides, returning from his mission to Ft. Le Boeuf in 1753. The old tale has it that the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

youthful diplomat en route had drunk from a spring on the edge of the campus. The trackless wilderness having been thus portrayed, the pioneer settlers were next introduced and the perils of the frontier life startlingly set forth in the attack of the Indians.

The home scene of the Hartmann father and the two small girls at their reading lesson from the Bible indicated the lack of schools in the new region. Here was sung the haunting melody of devotion,

"Alone and yet not all alone
Am I in this great loneliness;
When I my solitude bemoan,
God cheers the hours of my distress.
I am with Him and He with me,
I fear no lonely destiny."

The stealthy approach of the war-painted savages through the ravine ended in the massacre of father and son. The children, taken into captivity, were brought for exchange after several years and the stanza of "Alone and yet not all alone," sung before the long-frenzied Mother Hartmann, resulted in the recognition and the restoration of the daughter. This third episode was marked by brilliant color contrasts in the gay British trappings, the colonial uniforms and the many-hued attire of the pitiful captives. The eye was entranced by the kaleidoscopic richness and variety.

The scene of the stockade in Meadville in 1794 presented an intimate picture of the first resident families of Mead.



Dick, Van Horn and Dickson. The sport and the song of the children were winsome incidents, while the simple devotion of the pioneers in the midst of Indian alarm was revealed in the exquisite mel-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

ody given about the supper table by a double quartette of excellent voices.

"The night is come wherein at last we rest,
God order this and all things for the best!
Beneath His blessing fearless may we lie,
Since He is nigh."

The Wilderness theme may have seemed prolonged, but it placed an adequate emphasis upon the difficulties that awaited the Founder of the college. The second division, "The Planting," brought the action to the intimate historic features of the pageant, revealing the attractive personality of Timothy Alden and the fulfillment of his mission.

The episode of the "Garden of Rev. William Bentley" in Salem, Mass., 1814, abounded in delicate touches of character delineation. The lines of the author set forth with fine sympathy the idiosyncracies of the gifted pastor of the East Church. Now appears his friend, the Harvard man with a

vision and with a plan of a new seminary of learning. The portrayal of Timothy Alden had been assigned to Elmer W. Hickman, '16, and his masterly conception of the Founder and first president of Allegheny was by the fitness of things the best dramatic work of the play.

The words of Alden revealed the educational planting in western Pennsylvania to be the dearest ambition of his career, though he took no thought of his own personal profit or reward. The active sympathy of Bentley was



Hickman as Alden

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

further challenged by the startling petition that a portion of the famous Salem library be left to the college. It was indeed a cheering, if non-committal reply that followed: "You have been thinking forward, friend Timothy. Well, why not? Why not?"

The heart of the Allegheny story lived again upon the campus stage in the Foundation Meeting of June 20, 1815, when fifteen worthies of the village in ancient garb gathered in the log court house at early candle lighting. Thither came Mead, the pioneer; Atkinson, the editor; Farrelly, a power in politics; Moore, president judge; Samuel Lord, extensive land owner; the public-spirited Reynolds, the liberal Lefevre, Dr. Bemus, genial and piquant; Roger Alden, practical and masterful, and Timothy Alden, enthusiast, eloquent for the project of the evening. In each figure was indicated a man of marked personality.

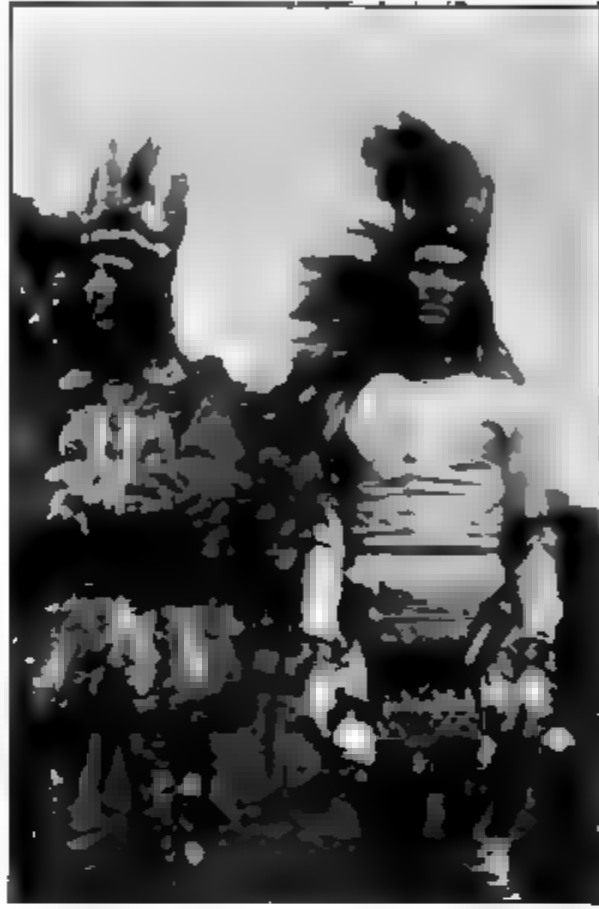
The deliberations were animated, the lines of the vigorous debate being largely taken from the historic resolutions adopted that long ago June day and from the prospectus issued by the college. The business of creating an institution was done with despatch. The appeal to local pride met at once with generous pledges and the solid support of the community was given to the ambitious enterprise. General Mead was made in rising to say: "I nominate for the first president of Allegheny College the man in whose brain it had inception; who, coming among us, has kindled our interest in it; who has seen no difficulties where we have felt them insurmountable; the man who has made this meeting possible."

The president-elect with prophet's eye made reply, "Our action tonight will provide this section of our country with a needed opportunity for higher education and is the beginning of an institution which I hope will take a worthy place beside the twenty or thirty colleges now existing in the United States."

The missionary zeal of Alden and his several tours to the Indian country were strikingly featured in the episode at the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

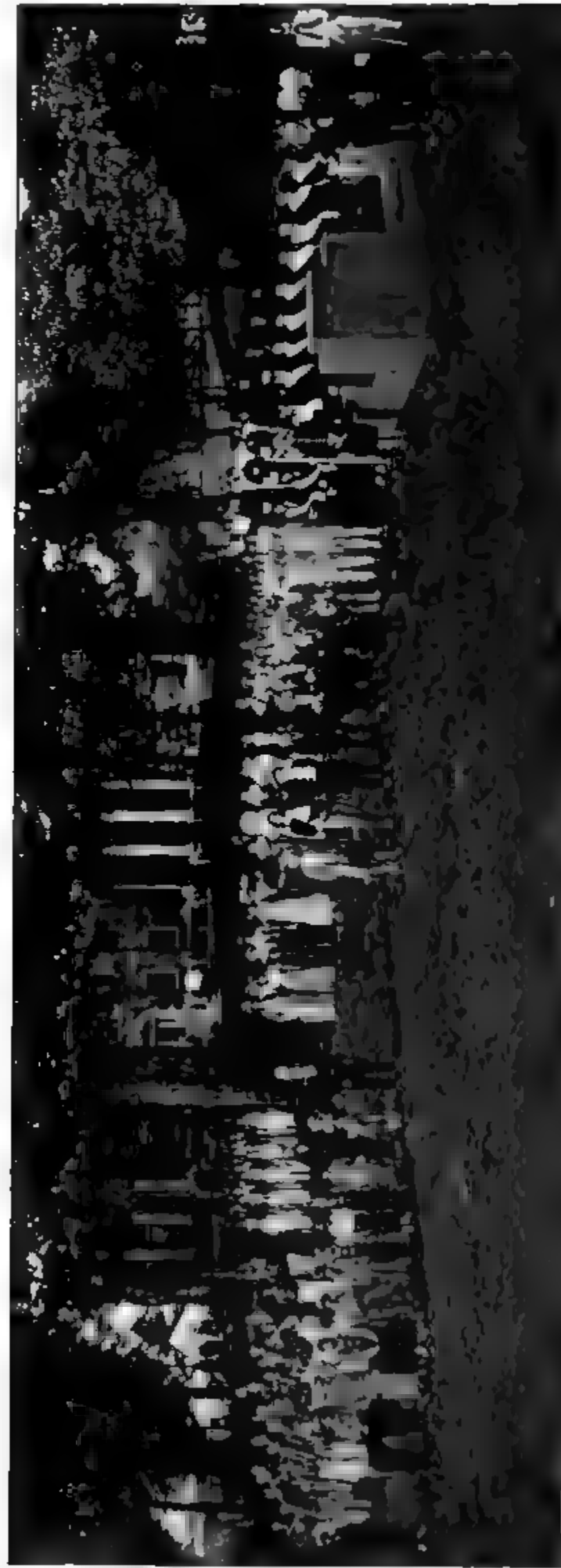
village of the noted Seneca chief, Cornplanter, on the upper Allegheny river. The companion of the trip was the elder son, T. J. Fox Alden. The dance before the wooden idol by the braves and women was exceedingly picturesque. But the plea of the missionary to the warrior in behalf of the Christian faith and the promise of education for the Indian youth induced Cornplanter to have his tribe destroy the image of the god of war and swear allegiance to the Great Spirit of the white man.



Cornplanter and Guide

The first of the four large spectacular effects of the pageant and the one of deep historical significance was the laying of the corner-stone of Bentley. This was a faithful reproduction of the event of July 5, 1820, which had enlisted upon that occasion the best efforts of the entire population of Meadville. The mimic procession moved up the hill along the original route and its coming was heralded by the solemn strains of the hymn Newburgh, rendered by the pageant band. Then filed into view as of yore the Meadville Blues and following them through the college gate, all singing as they marched, were the male pupils of the schools, Allegheny students with the sprig of laurel, public officials, misses of the academy, ladies of the village, clergymen, benefactors, trustees, Masons and Knights Templar.

The groups divided and countermarched while the path of the dignitaries advancing to the stage was strewn with flowers. The Masonic ceremony, commemorative of the loyalty of Dr. Bentley to his fraternity, was observed with scrupulous exact-



Laying of Corner-stone of Bentley

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

ness in the formal placing of the corner-stone. President Alden next delivered an elaborate oration, expressing gratitude to God for His favor to the nation, acknowledging the generosity of the friends of the college, and praising the beauty of its location above the valley of Cussewago. He dedicated the institution yet so young to an eternal warfare on the two malign forces, condemned by William Bentley, superstition arising from an ignorance of natural laws and bigotry arising from an ignorance of mankind.

The assemblage gave the 77th Psalm to the devout tune of Mear, then the procession reformed and moved away in majesty to the concluding refrains of Newburgh. This ever vital scene must linger in many a memory as one of the choicest treasures of the Allegheny drama, and those who witnessed its enactment will in the future look on old Bentley with a new reverence and love.

The climax of the tragedy of the fight of Alden against overwhelming odds in establishing the college was depicted in the pathetic episode of his resignation from the presidency. Emerging from the building whose walls had arisen under his watchful solicitude, he locked the door of the central portal of Bentley for the last time and with faltering step came to the interview with John Reynolds and David Dick, representatives of the trustees. In his hand Alden bore the letter of farewell, dated from his beloved Hall, therein expressing his belief that his part as an instrument in the hands of God for building up a seminary was at an end.

The Founder confessed to his two friends, "I have put pride aside in the past and appealed to friends and strangers for aid in money and books. Now, I am bankrupt of devices, of courage, and of hope." The college keys were given over to the secretary to be placed in other hands able to make the dream of a college real. Declining the invitation of Reynolds to accompany him back to the village, Timothy Alden bowed in body and in spirit made his way across the bridge over the ravine and was lost to view in the trees beyond, whilst the motif melody of "Alone and yet not all alone," sounded through the evening stillness like a requiem.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

The audiences of each of the three days were profoundly moved as this scene was given. Hickman, '16, was at his best in his sympathetic interpretation of the first president at the moment of surrender. In the surge of deep feeling in the hearts of the spectators Alden never seemed so heroic as in the midst of defeat. By the drama's aid he received his apotheosis. The name of Alden is forever the highest in Allegheny because of what he aspired to accomplish.

The third division of the play was "The Blossoming," and its first episode was the placing of Allegheny under the patronage of the Methodists of the Pittsburgh Conference. Bishop Robert Roberts, Dr. Martin Ruter, Homer J. Clark, Joseph Barris, Alfred Brunson, Zerah H. Coston with other clericals rode on to the campus in true itinerant style. Dismounting, they received from the trustees the keys of the college. The Methodists told of their ambitious program for the conduct of the institution and the new president agreed to maintain its liberal principles.

Dr. Clark rejoiced in the standard established under Alden, that Christian faith and higher education must be inseparable, and predicted that in the new era the college would increasingly train men for service at home and abroad. Barris, as the company mounted the steps of Bentley, made the prophetic utterance, "Even if you must give up being a missionary yourself, Dr. Ruter, you are to be here the head of an institution which in all probability will train many who shall reclaim the heathen."

Muster Day on the Diamond, June, 1838, was a highly diverting interlude. It was a jolly affair brimful of action and color. The life of the village disported itself on the public green in delicious *naiweté*. The small boy, town characters and belles in the gowns of the period were there. The first soldiery on the scene was the awkward citizens militia and the students grotesquely armed with the products of their Manual Labor System. Youth and beauty being present, and the convenient fiddler, soon there was a gay tripping on the turf to the time of "Pop goes the weasel."

Then fife and drum were heard and there swung into the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

parade ground in gorgeous uniforms the Meadville Greys, the Cussewago Rifles and the Saegertown Guards with the Artillery and the Dragoons bringing up the rear. The reviewing staff came forward and a spirited drill by companies and battalion ensued. The several hundred on the stage in their artistic contrast made this episode intensely pleasing to the eye.

The second closing of the college in August, 1843, was staged in a brief incident in which President Clark set forth his scholarship plan as the feasible means to secure an endowment. The first reports of subscriptions having been received, the leader started on his financial campaign firm in the faith that "Bentley would open its doors again soon to an uninterrupted success."

The third large spectacular feature of the pageant was the patriotic episode of the farewell on the campus to the Allegheny College Company in June, 1861. The Faculty, ladies' societies and populace were massed in front of Bentley. The soldier boys in nondescript attire came swinging over the road to the words of the "Raw Recruits," a rollicking, popular air of the day. After all had advanced to the open lawn, the "Handy Betties" and the havelocks were presented as upon the brave eleventh of June of bygone years.

The original battle flag with its inscription "Semper



Presentation of Flag to College Company

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Fidelis" was then intrusted to the college boys by Miss Hattie Bain, a part played by Miss Marian Thomas. President Loomis with fervent loyalty pronounced the parting message. "Come back with the flag, boys, or come back wrapped in its folds." After the benediction a deep silence fell, until at the sharp command of Captain Ayer the company with final salute passed the president, while the women and children, waving handkerchiefs, laughing, applauding and not a few in tears followed them to the gate.

The years of Allegheny since the Civil War were represented in symbolism. "The Rose" was the caption of the last division of the pageant. In dignity, majesty and rich imagery it made a brilliant finale to the drama. The Centennial Class held the place of honor. Just as the shadows lengthened on the Hill, the one hundred members in white academic robes marched through the floral arch as they sang in magnificent volume the college hymn, "Alma Mater Beatissima."

Fair Allegheny, yonder on the Hill,
Through all the ages, our hearts are turning still
In love to thee, and so they ever will,
O, Alma Mater, Beatissima.

Warm rests the sun, so soft on wall and vine;
No air in all the world can equal thine.
Again we flame our torches at thy shrine,
O, Alma Mater, Beatissima.

As Nineteen Fifteen took position at the rear of the stage, Allegheny, a figure in blue and gold, impersonated by Miss Marian Whipple, '16, entered from Bentley. On her right she was joined by Faith, impersonated by Miss Elizabeth Best, '16, whose robe was red, a feather of flame in her hair and in her hand a sword of gold. On the left came Hope, clad in pale green and carrying lilies, impersonated by Miss Esta Ebaugh, '15. The trio was then approached from either side by Sacred Learning, a monkish figure with a parchment, impersonated by H. L. Askey, '15, and by Learning Not Sacred, a Venetian garbed scholar with a crucible, impersonated by

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

C. H. Stevenson, '16. The two male figures bore lighted torches.

These personages, attended by the Faculty of the college, reach the front of the stage. Then at the gesture of command from Allegheny, Memory in blue and silver, with crystal ball, portrayed by Miss Leona Rial, '16, stepped forward. Memory in turn summoned History, a figure in green and gold, bearing a tablet, portrayed by Miss Esther Stone, '17, who beckoned imperiously from the past eight notable groups that had played a part in the annals of the hundred years of the college institution.

Now rose into view Washington, followed by the Meadville Blues. Then Timothy Alden led the founders of the college. He approached the figures typifying the two Learnings, who yielded to him the lighted torches which he placed in the hands of Allegheny. She in turn passed the flaming emblems into the keeping of Faith and Hope. Next appeared in order the ladies of 1820, the survivors of the military companies and the women of the Civil War Period.

The sixth group consisted of the converts of missionaries from Allegheny. Alden headed the procession with a band of American Indians. He was followed by President Ruter, Vice-President Bishop Matthew Simpson, Bishop Calvin Kingsley, Jabez Burton, Doctors Doering, Long, Mansell and Waugh, Texan men and women, Mexicans, negroes from Liberia, East Indian men and women, Chinese, Japanese and Filipinos. The seventh group was the boys in grey, Allegheny boys serving in the Confederacy in 1861, who met and saluted the volunteers in khaki of the Spanish War of 1898.

The final group represented the years of coeducation in Allegheny. Forty-five young women, each wearing the appropriate costume for the consecutive years from 1870, came upon the stage in the design of a flying wedge. History, yet holding sway, concentrated attention in her symbolic teaching on the events since 1893, the beginning of the administration of President Crawford. The appropriate years advancing from the Memory group bore gifts, the models of seven buildings erected on the campus during this period, and placed

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

them before Allegheny. When the historic review was complete, the groups marched and countermarched to the beautiful music of "Alone and yet not all alone."

The climax of the scene was the rendition of the anthem, "And the Wilderness shall rejoice," composed for the celebration by Professor Edward B. Hill, of Boston. All the four hundred voices of the cast being engaged made it an impressive number. The character of this music of the finale was so unlike the motif of the preceding scenes, a chorale in unison, of austere simplicity, that it taxed the audience to adjust itself readily to the theme. The anthem was written in eight parts, but the separation of the groups, as they sang, tended somewhat to lessen the fine ensemble effect and full volume designed by the composer. It was a difficult selection, highly technical, and brilliant in style. It will remain a splendid fruitage of the Centennial, prized greatly by the college for its memories and its merit.

The anthem concluded, after the historical groups were gone, Allegheny with her allegorical companions paused at the central steps of Bentley. Then she gave the two torches to the leaders of the line of the Century Class as it marched in final review, singing "Alma Mater." Left alone a moment, Allegheny entered last into the Hall of Bentley and the pageant had ended. But the impressions and the lessons of this drama have a permanent and enlarging value. The alumni found the past of the old institution visualized as they never before had conceived it; the undergraduates gained a truer estimate of the evolution of the advantages they now enjoy; the community of Meadville had a keener civic consciousness in its admiration of its energetic and generous ancestors.

The co-operation of the many forces and persons needed to prepare and to stage the ambitious performance was one of the finest features attendant upon the pageant. Out of genuine devotion to town and college, exceptional sacrifices of time and labor were made. The boy scouts of Meadville gave excellent service as guards on the campus. The chairmen of committees were brilliantly efficient. The guarantors supplied the essential financial backing of the project. But highest

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

praise was invariably conceded to Mr. Paul Sturtevant, '99, the chairman of the main pageant committee. His enthusiasm, persistence, attention to all details and splendid loyalty to Allegheny insured a drama that forever ennobles and beautifies the past of his college.

ALUMNI PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCES.

On Tuesday the alumni grouped by professions met in a series of important conferences. The clergymen met in the Library with Dr. T. H. Hagerty, '54, of St. Louis, Mo., presiding and Rev. R. N. Merrill, of Westfield, N. Y., acting as secretary. Dean S. S. Marquis, '90, of Detroit, Mich., spoke on "The central theme in my experience in the ministry." This he said to be regeneration. Legislation, education, socialization will not save. Men need the church to assist them to get into touch with God. There were forty-seven present, some of whom were Dr. C. H. Stocking, '66; Dr. T. H. Woodring, '73; Dr. C. W. Miner, '81; Dr. D. W. Howell, '88; W. L. Askue, '89; Harry Household, '89; Dr. J. W. Carey, '92; H. P. Johnson, '92; E. D. Mowrey, '93; H. K. Steele, '99; W. L. Wilkenson, '99; J. R. Rich, '99; H. B. Potter, '00; H. C. Critchlow, '02; J. B. Cook, '02; A. K. Travis, '02; Dr. H. I. Smith, '04; A. C. Saxman, '04; W. S. Trosh, '04; C. G. Farr, '05; F. C. Reynolds, '05; H. J. Wood, '05; T. K. Fornear, '06; F. M. Thompson, '06; Dr. S. W. Robinson, '07; C. T. Greer, '08; R. P. Andrews, '08; L. C. Harris, '11; R. B. Litten, '12; C. S. Smith, '12, and E. T. English, '13.

The lawyers met in Bentley Hall with Judge John J. Henderson, '62, presiding and W. B. Secrist, '00, of Pittsburgh, acting as secretary. W. C. Wilson, '80, Claims Attorney of the D. L. & W. Railway, New York City, made the address. Thirty-five of the legal alumni were present.

The physicians met in Bentley with Dr. B. L. Millikin, '74, University of Pennsylvania, '79, of Cleveland, O., presiding and Dr. Maxwell Lick, '08, University of Pennsylvania, '12, of Erie, Pa., secretary. The chairman spoke on the many changes in the science of medicine in recent years. Reminiscences were then exchanged and much advice given by the

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

older to the younger practitioners. A committee was appointed to formulate a plan for a medical society of the alumni. Among those present were Dr. E. S. Blair, '84, Michigan, '87; Dr. L. L. Doane, '88, P. & S. Baltimore, '86; Dr. Ira J. Dunn, '86, University of Pennsylvania, '91; Dr. Ella D. Goff, '87, Boston, '91; Dr. J. M. Ward, '88, University of Pennsylvania, '95; Dr. George S. Ray, '92, University of Pennsylvania, '95; Dr. H. G. Harris, '03, New York Homopathic, '12; Dr. W. B. Skelton, '03, Michigan, '04; Mrs. Edith Steffener Stanka, '03, Michigan, ex. '10; Dr. C. O. Peters, '08, University of Pennsylvania, '12; Dr. C. W. Elkins, '09, Johns Hopkins, '13; Dr. H. H. Lamb, '10, University of Pittsburgh, '15; E. P. Kennedy, '11, Western Reserve, '16.

The alumni in business met at the Chamber of Commerce with Mr. W. N. Ridge, '82, of New York, presiding and Mr. W. A. Wilson, '96, of Meadville, acting as secretary. Mr. John L. Porter, of Pittsburgh, made the address on the ideals and achievements of the modern business man as compared with twenty-five years ago. Mr. Frank A. Arter, '64, of Cleveland, spoke on the relation of the local business interests to the college. The conference was highly profitable to the group of thirty and more present.

The engineers met in Ruter Hall. In the absence of Mr. F. T. Darrow, '90, of the C. B. & Q. Ry., Mr. B. F. Miller, Jr., '07, city engineer of Meadville, presided. Professor Karl A. Miller, '07, was secretary. Thirty-six men were present and the conference had for its discussion the future of the engineering instruction in Allegheny. Mr. Arthur W. Thompson, '97, vice-president of the B. & O., gave an able address in which he declared that the nature of the training in his *alma mater* was peculiarly fitted to prepare men for executive positions. Specialization belonged to the universities, but Allegheny offered a rare chance to students of moderate means. Mr. W. S. Twining, '87, of New York, a former instructor in engineering; Mr. J. W. Silliman, '89, of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company; Mr. A. L. Baldwin, '90, of the U. S. Geodetic and Coast Survey; Mr. J. E. Hood, '90, of the Great Northern R. R., and Mr. C. S. Leet, '99, of the Bessemer and

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Lake Erie, spoke briefly in a similar vein. All agreed that engineering had a valuable place in the college in coming years.

Karl A. Miller, the instructor at present, described the conditions in the department. He said that while an engineering course was not described in the catalogue, Allegheny was able to turn out well-rounded men who had a knowledge of the fundamentals. Various subjects were taught as demand was made for them. In the theoretical studies one could become well grounded. In other departments of the college he secured the training which is being urged by leading modern engineers as a correction of the too technical curriculum of strictly professional schools. There was organized the W. T. Dutton Engineering Alumni Association of Allegheny.

The missionaries, foreign and home, met in Bentley Hall, a dozen being in attendance. Bishop James M. Thoburn, '57, was chairman, and Miss Vernice Gelvin, '93, of Mexico, secretary. Rev. George S. Miner, '80, of China, spoke on the prodigious progress of China in the last five years and the opportunity of the Christian Church of America, because of the Chinese friendship for the United States. The mission fields elsewhere were discussed by Dr. E. A. Bell, '88; Mrs. W. P. Murray, '88; Rev. H. S. Leitzel, '12, and Bishop Thoburn.

The conference considered what can be done to interest the colleges more deeply in mission work. The group took the following action: "We recommend that the Boards of Home Missions and Foreign Missions employ and direct the work of a secretary or secretaries competent to present the missionary causes adequately to our Christian colleges."

The alumni engaged in social service were presided over by Dr. F. C. Howe, '89, Commissioner of Immigration. Mr. Leroy Peterson, '13, of New York, was the secretary and the address given by Miss Julia Schoenfeld, '97, of the Irene Kaufman Settlement, Pittsburgh. The speaker discussed the opportunities for social work today and made a plea for social justice. A score of persons were at the conference.

The librarians met in the college library with Miss E. L.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Bascom, '94, of the Wisconsin Library Commission, presiding. Miss Edith Rowley, '04, the librarian of Allegheny, was secretary. The discussion on professional matters was opened by Miss Sabra Vought, '99.

The teachers, whose number is legion in the alumni list, had for its place of meeting Wilcox Hall. Dr. J. B. Richey, '89, superintendent of the McKeesport, Pa., Schools, was announced as chairman and Superintendent T. T. Allen, '02, of Vandergrift, as secretary. Dr. F. S. Breed, '98, of the University of Michigan, was appointed to make the address.

A unique gathering of the week was comprised of those who had entered college a half century and more ago. In the company that met in front of Bentley were Archibald McKean, '45, Mercer; Dr. J. H. Hagerty, '54, St. Louis, Mo.; Col. J. W. H. Reisinger, '56, Meadville; Harvey Henderson, Esq., '57, Pittsburgh; Bishop J. M. Thoburn, '57, Meadville; Rev. B. F. Delo, '57, Clarion; Mr. Roe Reisinger, '58, Meadville; G. D. Brock, Esq., '59, Macon, Mo.; Dr. C. C. Carroll, '60, Meadville; Capt. J. W. Smith, '60, Meadville; Mr. F. W. Hays, '61, Oil City; Mr. W. G. Wells, '61, Youngstown, O.; Dean A. C. Hickman, '62, Minneapolis, Minn.; Capt. Edward H. Henderson, '63, Meadville; Dr. A. C. Johnson, '63, Blairsville; Mr. Frank A. Arter, '64, Cleveland, O.; Dr. B. E. Edgell, '65, Newport, O.; Dr. C. H. Stocking, '66, Burton, O.; Mr. Newton Chalker, '66, Akron, O.; Rev. W. A. Clark, '67, Meadville; Dr. R. M. Freshwater, '67, Cleveland, O.; James P. Colter, Esq., '67, Meadville; Mr. G. L. McMillan, '68, Berea, O.; Judge T. A. Lamb, '69, Erie, and W. M. Dight, Esq., '69, Grove City.

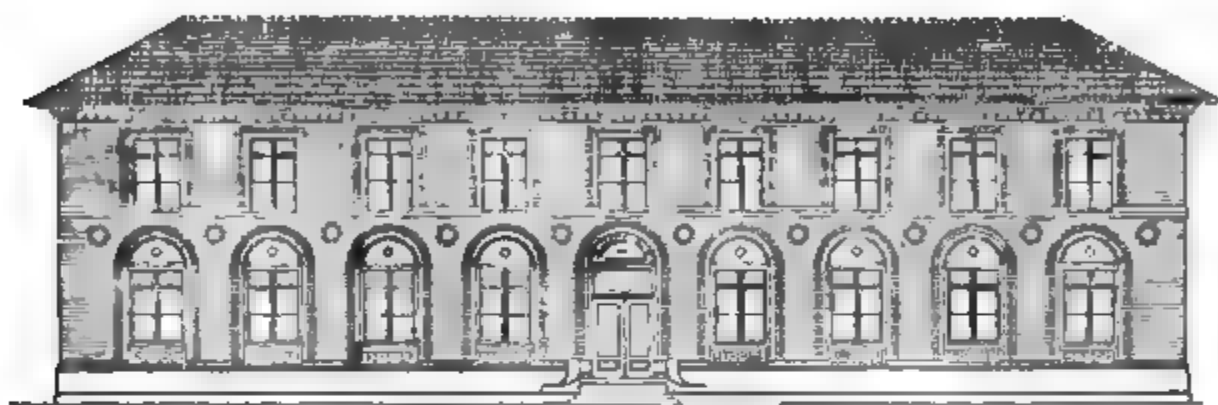
A gift highly pleasing to the alumni was the portrait of Dr. Jonathan Hamnett, placed in the library by the kindness of the Misses Hamnett. The likeness was taken in the ninetieth year of the "grand old man" who for sixty-five years had served the college.

THE CARNEGIE HALL OF CHEMISTRY

The laying of the corner stone of the Carnegie Hall of Chemistry was a significant ceremony of Wednesday, witnessed by a throng of alumni, guests of the college and visitors. Pro-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

vost Edgar Fahs Smith, of the University of Pennsylvania, made the congratulatory address. The building was to be of buff tapestry brick in Italian villa style, red tile roof, and with interior of pressed steel.



Plan of Hall of Chemistry

A score of graduates had gone forth in the past quadrennium to important positions in research chemistry and sanitary laboratories, in manufacturing chemist plants, municipal filtration plants and state water surveys. The generosity of Mr. Andrew Carnegie with the liberal additions of the Trustees made sure a structure that in accommodations and equipment would equal that of any technical institution in America. The general chemistry laboratory was to be adequate for a class of one hundred and forty. There were planned ten other laboratories for research and advanced work in electro-chemistry, metallurgical chemistry, water, fuel and gas analysis and agricultural chemistry. Dynamos in the building manufacture power.

THE CONFERENCE ON THE AMERICAN COLLEGE

The program of the Centennial further brought to Meadville a notable company of distinguished guests, the leaders of higher education in various sections of the land. The purpose of a two days' session was to consider the spirit, the function, the problems and the future of the College of Liberal Arts in America. Eleven addresses were made, the speakers being the Commissioner of Education for the United States, seven well-known presidents, the dean of America's oldest university, and

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

two heads of departments in leading institutions, east and west, respectively.

The plans for this important symposium and the selection of the representative participants evidenced the efficient supervision of President Crawford. It was a brilliant gathering and a permanent record of it has been preserved in a volume edited by the head of Allegheny and entitled "The American College". By the terms of the invitation the forum was free and open, yet with all the various angles from which the discussion proceeded, there was an impressive agreement in certain cardinal things.

The conference began with the topic of what shall the college teach. Professor Paul Shorey, of Chicago, advocated the claim of the classics; Professor Edwin G. Conklin, of Princeton, that of science; Dean Charles H. Haskins, of Harvard, that of the newer humanities. Each deliverance of the three was irenic in spirit. The evolution in the curriculum of the typical liberal college provides fully for all these subjects. None can be neglected, none are overstressed, each is the complement of its fellows. No single group of studies is sufficient for an education.

In the linguistic field the pursuit of a synthetic classical language was said to give that technical discipline which eminently developed the power of thought and expression. "Literary culture resembles travel and the frequentation of good society in that it acquaints us with many ideas and harmonizes them not by the goose-step of a system, but through the give and take of civilized intercourse and the adjustments of common sense and right feeling."

The physical and natural sciences possess both cultural and technical worth, but in the estimate of Dr. Conklin the cultivation of the sciences had done more for the intellectual than the material interests of men. The chief differences between ancient and modern life are due to science. As one of the divisions of learning, it has freed the student from the slavish regard for authority; it has enlarged the field of thought; it has magnified the love of truth, by reason of its first-hand

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

appeal to phenomena and its insistence upon seeing facts as they are.

The newer humanities, namely history, economic, politics and sociology, were described by the Dean of the Harvard Graduate School as holding an intermediate place between the older humanities and the natural sciences. Their subject matter is human, while their method is scientific. They are practical, not in the sense of leading to a livelihood, but as preparing for life. These studies which have come into the college curriculum largely in the past thirty years stir the imagination, train the judgment and enrich the understanding.

“With the loss of the hold of the classics upon modern students as the basis of general education,” the social sciences afford the chief opportunity to furnish the background and breadth of view which the conceptions of culture today still demand. “But the teaching of the newer humanities has been too cheap. What college has done for its library what it has done for its laboratories? How far do we provide in the departments of history, government and economics the same thoroughness of teaching and individualization of instruction which is demanded in chemistry, biology and physics?”

The place of the college in the educational system was discussed by President Rush Rhees, of the University of Rochester, in his address on “The College as a Preparation for Professional Study;” by President Charles F. Thwing, of Western Reserve University, in “The College as a Preparation for Practical Affairs;” and by President Alexander Meiklejohn, of Amherst College, in “The Function of the College as Distinct from the Professional School and the University.”

Along with the modern broadening of the conception of professional education, there has occurred an enrichment and wide variety in college training. This growth was appraised as contributing to the preparation for professional study an influence for intellectual maturity. Such equipment consists of “a well-balanced judgment, a sense of proportion in the estimate of truth, and ability to see facts in more remote as well as obvious relations.” A corollary to this maturity of

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

mind is a developed instinct against rash generalizations and over-confident conclusions.

Practical affairs were said by President Thwing to include those powers or utilities which are embodied in material forms. Their appeal is through the outer senses. The ends of the practical are primarily quantitative. On the material side the office of the college is "to teach one to think clearly, to appreciate sympathetically, to apply truth usefully, to work thoroughly and to enjoy fully." The four qualities most needed in practical affairs are judgment, energy, tact and patience. The college is to develop these, so that its graduates become idealistic materialists.

President Meikeljohn thought the only possible confusion of the college today was with the professional school. He maintained that there is a genuine education separate from vocational study. Intellectual culture is a definite content to be realized. He denied that positive requirements were to be found in the professional school alone; also, that the colonial institutions were founded as ministerial training schools. The early liberal training made men of ideas and of power in various fields.

The true college has to do with fundamental and human things in which all men share. Just as the professional school drills the student in the task he is to perform, so the liberal institution must teach its youth to understand his society, his politics, his morals, his religious aspirations and the world of nature about him. This is a vocational function, but in the deeper relations of men. "The object of the study of human living is that living may be better done."

The fear was sounded by certain speakers that the vocational idea might be so stressed as to become utilitarianism. In the address of President W. H. P. Faunce, of Brown University, the thought prevailed that self-culture divorced from purpose missed the mark. As he discussed "The Scope of the New England College," he showed that the religious element had held a predominant place and that its relation to the college is just as vital today, though it is expressed in new ways. "The opening of the eyes of the soul, the intellectual and

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

spiritual rebirth, is the essential thing in the educational process." Something is done within the student that something may be done through him.

Another group of papers treated of "The Present Status and Probable Future of the College" in the East, the South and the West. President John H. Finley, of the University of the State of New York, spoke for the East. Standardization had been the order of the day. The content was prescribed, the time-unit defined. The "Carnegie unit" put in the form of a table may be recited thus:—

45 minutes make an "hour,"

5 "hours" make a "week,"

36 "weeks" make a "unit,"

15 "units" make a "matriculant,"

5 "matriculant" hours (for one year) make a point or count.

60 points or counts make a degree.

Into these new foundations of learning, new disciplines are to be admitted and new racial acquisitions assimilated. The ideals of education are not to be molded by pedagogists alone, but by poets, philosophers of science and many others. "The college of the future is to be for the many (what it has been, thank God, for the few), for all the fit a place of understanding, of rebirth, of entering into the race mind."

President William P. Few, of Trinity College, said for the South that its choice institutions in the time of adversity had stood for rigid ideals. Now in the new growth the personal element in education is being strengthened. Better instruction rather than more is the watchword. The teacher in addition to meeting the test of scholarship must be a person of ideas and power. As the profession comes to its true dignity, its art will consist not only of the training of the hands and the mind, but of the shaping of the whole personality of the student.

President W. F. Slocum, of Colorado College, for the West acknowledged that the East had given to it the ideals of piety, morality and learning as essential for the public weal. Its purpose had been to discover truth by scholarship and train

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

men for service. The western college was now independent, sure of its place, and devoted to its tested standards. Seven institutions were named, a list that readily could be duplicated, where the work of the college had been of high value in their respective areas. The possibilities of future service, however, were vastly greater.

Commissioner P. P. Claxton had for his theme, "The American College in the Life of the American People." Beginning with Harvard, the needs of colonial life were met by a steady increase of institutions through the decades. By the nineteenth century there were twenty-nine foundations that still exist. Then in twenty-five years the number doubled, Allegheny standing fortieth on the list. Many agencies early and later have co-operated in the creation and growth of the seats of higher learning.

The speaker advocated a reorganization of the college of today in order to promote a higher efficiency. Let preparatory schools be separated, the standards of admission be kept high for the sake of secondary educations and many institutions become Junior Colleges. "The college with an income of from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars should follow the example of Allegheny and Amherst and limit themselves to a few well organized groups of subjects and thus attain a higher degree of excellence than is possible in the diversified curricula of most modern colleges. A finer and better spirit would pervade the entire school and the results obtained would be more satisfactory in every way as the two colleges referred to have already demonstrated."

The sessions of the Conference were presided over by President Harris, of Northwestern University; Provost Smith, of Pennsylvania, and Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, Superintendent of Pennsylvania Public Instruction. At the conclusion of the addresses, there was held in Ford Memorial Chapel a formal reception of the delegates from the various colleges, universities and societies. Engrossed felicitations had come previously from Harvard, Cornell, Pennsylvania and other institutions, and now personal congratulations were extended

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

by the four score representatives after President Crawford had given a brief address of welcome.

The guests were President Robert A. Falconer, of the University of Toronto; Mr. John Raymond Crawford, of the American College in Rome; Professor Henry Preserved Smith, of the American Oriental Society; Philander P. Claxton, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Provost Smith, of the Academy of Political and Social Science; Professor Baldwin, of the American Psychological Association; Professor Schlesinger, of the American Astronomical Society; Mr. W. C. Green, of the American Library Association; Professor Anna Garlin Spencer, of the American Sociological Association; Dr. E. C. Sage, of the General Education Board, and President Charles F. Thwing, of the Carnegie Foundation.

Presidents Meikeljohn, of Amherst; Fauce, of Brown; Murlin, of Boston; and Howe, of Case School of Applied Science; Director Hamerschlag, of Carnegie Technical Institute; Presidents Slocum, of Colorado; Chamberlain, of Denison; Morgan, of Dickinson; Hehir, of Duquesne; Apple, of Franklin and Marshall; Stuart, of Garrett Biblical; Ormond, of Grove City; Brumbaugh, of Juniata; McCracken, of Lafayette; Small, of Lake Erie; Plantz, of Lawrence; Drinker, of Lehigh; Randell, of Lincoln; Southworth, of Meadville Theological; Spencer, of Morgan; McMaster, of Mt. Union; Harris, of Northwestern; King, of Oberlin; Granville, of Pennsylvania; Sparks, of Pennsylvania State; Swain, of Swarthmore; Aikens, of Susquehanna; Sawvel, of Thiel; Few, of Trinity; Kolbe, of University of Akron, and Finlay, of University of State of New York; Provost Smith, of University of Pennsylvania; Chancellor McCormick, of University of Pittsburgh; Presidents Richmond, of Union; Omwake, of Ursinus; Breslich, of Wallace; Hinitt, of Washington and Jefferson; Shanklin, of Wesleyan; Thwing, of Western Reserve; Kelso, of Western Theological; Russell, of Westminster, and Semple, of Wilson.

Dean Haskins and Professor Baker, of Harvard; Professor Sneath, of Yale; Professor Conklin, of Princeton; Dean



Delegates to the Conference on the American College



Delegates to the Conference on the American College

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Egbert, of Columbia; Professor Bevier, of Rutgers; Professor F. T. Stockton, of Indiana University; Professor Bacon, of Hobart; Dr. Thompson, of Kenyon; Dr. Bolles, of Haverford; Ex-Chancellor McCracken, of New York; Professor Emma Carr, of Mount Holyoke; Professor F. S. Breed, of Michigan; Professor Armstrong, of Ohio Wesleyan; Dr. E. H. Sibley and Dr. W. M. Wilson, of Cornell; Professor Coulter, of Purdue; Dean Cora Coolidge, of Pennsylvania College for Women; Dean Helen McClintock, of Geneva; Professor Eliza Kendrick, of Wellesley; Professor E. H. Wilds, of Dakota Wesleyan; Professor Calderwood, of Grove City; Professor W. J. Lowstuter, of Iliff School of Theology; Professor C. B. Ridgway, of Wyoming; Professor A. G. Fradenburgh, of Adelphi; Mr. John W. Beatty, of Carnegie Institute; Professor Randolph, of Clark College, and Dr. R. S. Breed, of New York Agricultural.

The crowning anniversary exercises occurred Wednesday afternoon in the Stone Church. The academic procession formed on the campus. The line of march proceeded down Main Street and it was a brilliant spectacle with the many colored hoods of the academic costumes. Trustees, Faculty and Centennial Class and alumni were in the ranks as this custom of early years was revived in the Commencement march to the center of Meadville.

President Crawford presided at the church, where addresses were made by President Robert A. Falconer, of Toronto, representing foreign universities; by President William A. Shanklin, of Wesleyan, for the Colleges of America; by Dean Charles H. Haskins, of Harvard, for the Universities, and by Chancellor McCracken, for the Educational Foundations and Learned Societies. In the absence of the Governor of the Commonwealth, Superintendent Nathan C. Schaeffer brought the greetings of Pennsylvania.

A letter of congratulation was read from President Woodrow Wilson and a telegram was received from Andrew Carnegie with the sentiment on Allegheny, "Her future is sure to copy fair her past." Dean Haskins presented the official

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

felicitations from President Lowell, of Harvard, a part of whose message was as follows:

“The problem which Allegheny has sought to solve is one of the most important and most difficult. The mission of the American College is to impart to young people the accumulated knowledge and the established traditions of the race, the things man has found worthy of regard. The problem of the college is to give as much as is possible in the few years at its command and to select the most essential subjects. The problems for all are in the main alike, and an advance by one is a service to all the others. In this spirit of fellowship in a common labor for the public good we send our greetings on your centenary, our gratitude for what you have achieved and our fervent wishes for your prosperity.”

The conferring of the honorary degrees was a ceremony of deep interest to the large audience. The Bachelor of Arts degree was given *nunc pro tunc* to the following former students: David Jameson, of New Castle, Pa.; Homer C. Crawford, of Cooperstown, Pa.; Dr. L. E. Tieste, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. J. B. Siggins, of Oil City, Pa.; John B. Ford, of Detroit, Mich.; James A. Wakefield, of Pittsburgh; Frederick Palmer, war correspondent; James R. Mills, of Cleveland, and Walter Irving Bates, of Meadville.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Bishop William Burt, of Buffalo; Philander P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education; President W. P. Few, of Trinity; Director A. A. Hamerschlag, of Carnegie Technical; Dean Charles H. Haskins, of Harvard; President F. W. Hinitt, of Washington and Jefferson; Dr. F. C. Howe, Commissioner General of Immigration; Chancellor S. B. McCormick, of the University of Pittsburgh; President Alexander Meikeljohn, of Amherst; Dr. Thomas Nicholson, secretary of the M. E. Board of Education; President W. A. Shanklin, of Wesleyan; President W. F. Slocum, of Colorado; Provost Edgar F. Smith, of University of Pennsylvania; President F. C. Southworth, of Meadville Theological School, and Miss Ida M. Tarbell, of New York.

The degree of Doctor of Letters was bestowed upon Pro-

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

fessor George P. Baker, of Harvard; the Doctorate of Divinity upon Rev. Ernest A. Bell, Rev. Herbert A. Ellis, Bishop Rogers Israel, Rev. Mark Kelley, Professor W. J. Lowstuter, Rev. Wm. S. Mitchell, Rev. L. L. Swisher, Rev. T. R. Thoburn, Rev. J. J. Wallace and Rev. Paul Weyand.

The degree of Master of Arts was given to Principal Frank E. Baker, Superintendent John A. Gibson, Professor Roger H. Motten, State School Inspector James G. Pentz, Miss Julia Schoenfeld, Mr. Paul Sturtevant, and Miss Laura Temple, of Mexico, all graduates of Allegheny.

The time of feasting came Wednesday evening. All of the Greek Letter Societies had dinners and largely attended reunions, four of the fraternities each having one hundred alumni present. The anniversary dinner was tendered by the Trustees of Allegheny to the delegates of American educational institutions and distinguished guests.

President Crawford was the gracious toast-master of the occasion. Several messages from foreign universities were read by Hon. Arthur L. Bates, secretary of the anniversary committee. Provost Edgar F. Smith responded to the toast of the Institutions of the first half of the Eighteenth Century, and Dean J. C. Egbert, of Columbia, to those of the last half of that century.

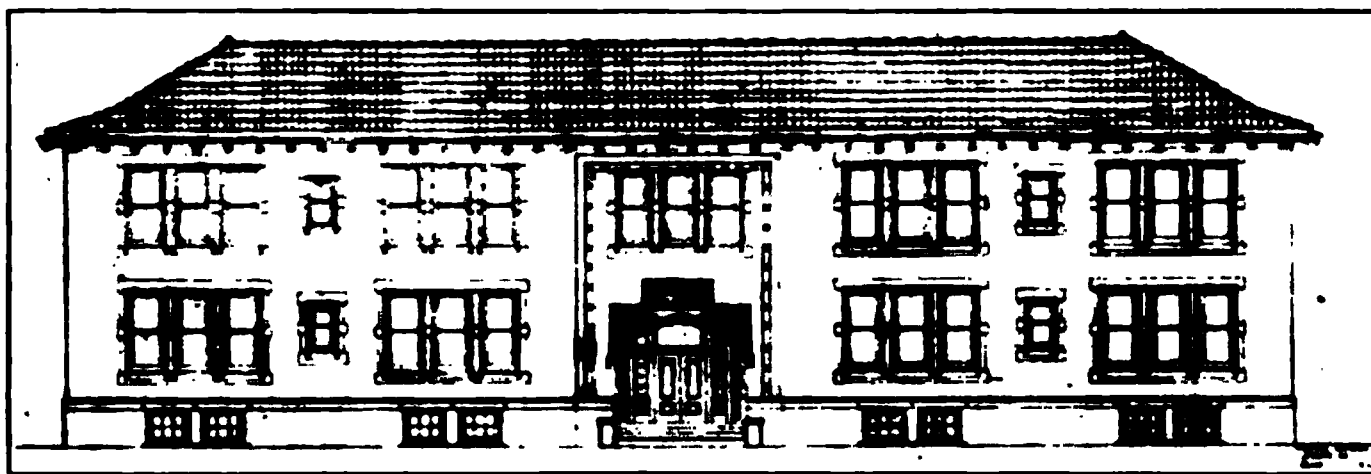
Dr. Baker said in an informal address, that the past is explained by pageantry so as to make the life of the present more significant. Its service to the undergraduate of today is to awaken his richer imaginative faculties. "Having lived for a year with that delightful character, Timothy Alden, the man with a vision, I, too, had a vision. It is that some day in this country we shall have a drama which will explain to our people everywhere the curiously complicated, differing life that we call the life of the United States."

Director Hamerschlag, of Carnegie Technical, spoke of the newer educational foundations as contributing to the ability to think accurately and stimulating the imaginative faculties. The modern institution is able to borrow from the experience of all lands and to perfect its service to its constituency and its age.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Dr. E. C. Sage, of the General Education Board, made prophetic reply to the sentiment of the College of Tomorrow. He said it would have substantial foundations of financial support. It will be a part of a great system of education, for in a generous, informing rivalry with others each will learn and pursue the mission for which it is best adapted.

The future college will have more direct connection with the needs of the people, so that its teaching will be related to the life of the nation as naturally and as intimately as the beautiful pageant of yesterday reflected the realities of the hundred years of Allegheny. "Some one has said that institutions are the lengthened shadows of great men. The shadow of Timothy Alden is now upon us here. Yea, and the lengthening shadow of President Crawford will fall upon our successors and they will remember the work of the past quarter of a century."



Alden Hall of Biology and Geology

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

ADDENDA.

E. B. Cummings, '62, was a member of the South Dakota Legislature; J. M. Dight, '74, served in the Pennsylvania Assembly, and W. F. Hill, '89, in the Pennsylvania Senate.

Hon. Samuel Lord, '58, was a member of the first legislature in Minnesota in 1859. He was District Judge for several years, residing in Faribault.

Newton McConnell, '55, served in the Confederate Army; A. D. Norris, '60, was an officer in the Third Tennessee Cavalry; F. A. Crawford, '58, and P. H. Beesley, '64, were killed in battle, wearing the gray.

A. J. Knisely, '56, was Captain of Co. H, 145th Reg't., Pa. Vol.; C. W. Foulke was Captain of Co. I, 2nd Pa. Cav.; J. Boyd Espy was Captain of Co. I, 145th Reg't., Pa. Vol.

ERRATA.

Dr. Thomas R. Kennedy, named on page 13 as present June 20, 1815, died in 1813.

Ballantyne on page 240 instead of Ballentyne.

1866 James P. Colter on page 280 instead of James P. Coulter.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	Page
Rev. Timothy Alden	Frontispiece
President William H. Crawford	Frontispiece
Round Top	1
Major Roger Alden	4
Testimonial of DeWitt Clinton	11
Port of Mead	12
The Log Court House	14
The Original Subscription List	16
John Reynolds	18
Benefactors of Allegheny	19
The Meadville Arsenal	22
Facsimile of Minute About Seal	24
Rev. Robert Johnston	26
College Advertisement in 1818	27
Bentley Hall	28
College Seal	29
William Bentley	30
Silhouette of Bentley	33
Samuel Lord, Esq.	35
Bentley Hall in Campus	38
Isaiah Thomas, LL. D.	41
James Winthrop	44
Letter of Thomas Jefferson	48
Commencement Program of 1821	51
Timothy John Fox Alden	52
Thomas Atkinson	55
Rev. Timothy Alden	57
First Diploma	66
The Itinerant	67
Madison College	70
Rev. Charles Elliott	71
Augusta College	73
Meadville in the Thirties	75
Bishop Roberts	78
The Roberts Home	81
Rev. Martin Ruter, D. D.	86
Court House of 1835	93
The Lower Ravine	96
On the Canal	97
The Brick Church	101
Rev. Alfred Brunson, D. D.	104
Monument to Dr. Ruter in 1901	110

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

President Homer J. Clark	112
Old-time Camp Ground	130
Ivy-clad Bell Tree	132
East Side of Ravine in 1875	133
Dr. John Barker	138
Ruter Hall	143
Calvin Kingsley	145
The Society of Seven of 1857	150
The Barker Memorial	152
President George Loomis	154
The Campus of the Seventies	158
Soldiers' Monument on the Diamond	159
Gen. Ira Ayer, Jr.	162
John H. Stuntz	176
Cavalry Broadside	179
Farnsworth's Charge	180
The Memorial Boulder	188
Bentley Hall in 1878	190
Seal Used 1860-1908	191
Culver Hall	193
Miss Williams, '74	197
President L. H. Bugbee	201
The Faculty of 1878	206
Huling's Hall	209
President D. H. Wheeler	212
President W. G. Williams	219
Wilcox Hall	223
The Oratory	225
The Gymnasium	229
Newton Memorial Observatory	234
The Library	237
The Methodist Bishops of 1907	241
Alden Hall	243
Cochran Hall	245
The Old and New Chapels	254
The Door Panel of Allegheny Hall	255
President Ruter	261
President Clark	272
Allegheny Hall, 1886	276
Wilcox and Hulings	289
A Popular Path	290
T. Rustin Kennedy	291
Phi Kappa Psi House	296
Sion B. Smith	298
F. P. Ray, '62	300

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Phi Gamma Delta House	304
E. L. Mattern, '90	306
"Modoc Jim" Eaton	312
Delta Tau Delta House	316
Dr. C. W. Miner	317
Phi Delta Theta House	320
Dr. R. B. Gamble	325
Sigma Alpha Epsilon House	328
Alpha Chi Rho House	330
Miss Bessie Putnam	335
Miss Edith Rowley	341
Hulings Hall on the East	344
Conneaut Lake	345
Bishop Matthew Simpson	346
Professor George W. Clark	349
Dr. Jonathan Hamnett	351
Rev. L. D. Williams	355
Dr. Wm. Hunter	357
Dr. James Marvin	359
Jeremiah Tingley, Ph. D.	361
Dr. Ammi B. Hyde	363
Professor C. W. Reid	366
Professor George W. Haskins	367
Dr. J. H. Montgomery	369
Bishop Naphthali Luccock	372
Dr. J. W. Thomas	374
Professor W. T. Dutton	375
Dr. W. A. Elliott	379
Dr. John W. Perrin	380
The Latter Faculty	382-392
Hulings Through the Trees	392
The Ford Memorial Tower	393
Judge David Derickson	396
Alexander Bradley, Esq.	397
Mr. Durbin Horne	398
Mr. Frank A. Arter	400
Mrs. Sarah B. Cochran	407
Rustic Bridge in Winter	417
The Upper Ravine	418
The Island	419
Autograph of Lafayette	420
Fort Black	423
Circle of Pines—Lyre Tree	426
The Seven Sisters—Hand of Knowledge	428
Class of 1880 Stone	431

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

Campus Stockholders	433
Basket Ball Squad	438
A Field Meet	439
Sun Dial of '99	442
Old Apple Tree	443
Gov. F. H. Pierpont	444
Hon. James A. Gary	445
Where McKinley Lived	447
Hon. Arthur L. Bates	453
Judge John J. Henderson	457
Judge F. J. Thomas	459
Judge John W. Kephart	460
Judge T. J. Prather	461
Grave of Bishop Kingsley	467
Bishop J. M. Thoburn	468
Bishop M. C. Harris	470
Dr. W. F. Oldham	471
Dr. Albert L. Long	473
Dr. C. B. Mitchell	480
Dr. Alexander Martin	500
Col. J. B. Weaver	504
Dean Frank O. Marvin	505
Dr. Ida M. Tarbell	520
Dr. F. C. Howe	522
Frederick Palmer	524
Mr. J. W. Kinnear	527
Mr. A. W. Thompson	529
Mr. Paul Sturtevant	531
Dr. Ernest A. Bell	532
Lake George in 1888	540
Pageant Poster	541
The Stone Church	542
To Montgomery Field	545
Tablet to Dr. Wheeler	552
The McKinley Tablet	551
Memorial of Professor Dutton	555
Site of the Pageant	557
The Old Block House	560
Hickman as Alden	561
Cornplanter and Guide	563
Laying of Corner Stone of Bentley	564
Presentation of Flag to Company	568
Carnegie Hall of Chemistry	575
Delegates to the Conference on the College	582-3
Alden Hall of Biology	587

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

INDEX

- Alden, Roger, 4, 6, 16, 58, 394.
Alden, Timothy, early career, 6-13; apotheosis, 566; cult of 246-7; estimate of, 64-6, 546-7; missionary, 56; personal characteristics, 56-8; president, 15, 25, 37, 39, 47, 49, 50, 58-64.
Alden, T. J. Fox, 25, 51, 52, 135, 255.
Alden Hall, 243, 254.
Alleghany Magazine, 20.
Allegheny College, charter, 20-22, 198; amendments, 403; by-laws, 401; church patronage, 77-85, closed, 58, 59, 131; prospectus, 61, 83-4; State aid, 22, 40, 56, 89, 115, 124; seal, 24; policy, 612, 216, 227-8, 254.
Allen, R. T. P., 118, 125, 350, 421.
Allison, W. B., 140, 446.
Alumnae, 538-540.
Alumni, in politics, 443-54; on the bench, 454-60; lawyers, 460-6; missionaries, 467-477; clergy, 477-499; in education, 499-515; in medicine, 515-9; in literature, 519-26; in business, 526-31; in social service, 531-4; engineering, 534-7.
Alumni association and reunions, 135, 155, 194, 199, 208, 231, 236, 242-3, 544-5, 571-3.
Arter, Frank A, 182, 229, 238, 248, 253, 399.
Athletics, 222, 231, 240, 436-9.
Augusta College, 73, 88.
Ballantyne, James A., 237, 240, 485.
Barker, John, early career, 137; professor, 123, 131; president, 139-50; appreciation, 151, 153; memorial, 152.
Bascom, Henry B., 69-71, 125.
Bates, Hon. Arthur L., 405, 452, 585.
Battelle, Gordon, 109, 123, 477, 478, 483.
Bentley Hall, architecture, 38, 39; cornerstone laid, 35-8, erection, 39, 40, 56, 116; in the Forties, 123; alterations, 244; tablets in, 247, 551-6.
Bentley, William, linguist, 31; his library, 12, 33, 40, 48; diary, 10, 31, 45; trustee, 32; will, 33.
Best, Wesley B., 405.
Best, Dr. M. Blanche, 230, 539.
Biblical Department, 147-8, 198, 411.
Blaisdell, T. C., 507-8.
Board of Trustees, its presidents: Jesse Moore, 394; Henry Shippen, 60, 79, 89, 95; Joseph Morrison, 76, 77, 379; David Derickson, 53, 83, 155-6, 196, 395-7; Alexander Bradley, 193, 202, 234, 397; Durbin Horne, 234-5, 248, 397-8; members: John Reynolds, 15, 16, 23, 74, 131, 395; David Dick, 56, 74, 131, 403-4; Samuel Lord,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

- 23, 34, 79; Thomas Atkinson, 20, 55, 56; H. J. Huidekoper, 13, 40, 273; John McFarland, 404; F. P. Ray, 300, 405; alumni election of trustees, 251-2; alumni trustees, 403.
- Brunson, Alfred, 78-9, 94, 104-5.
- Bugbee, Dr. Lucius H., early career, 202; administration, 203-11, builds Hulings Hall, 208-10; appreciation, 211-13.
- Burton Jabez, 259, 472.
- Carnegie, Andrew, 242, 244, 255, 575, 585.
- Carter, John J., 406.
- Catalogue, 113, 192, 207.
- Centenary Fund Society, 120, 126, 147, 194, 195, 200, 214, 227, 249.
- Centennial Celebration of 1915; alumni gatherings, 542, 544, 571-3; alma mater exercises, 545-551; anniversary of June 20, 1815, 543-4; Sabbath services, 542-3; the historical pageant, 556-571; conference on the American college, 575-580; delegates from institutions, 581-4; anniversary exercises, 584-5; conferring of degrees, 585-6; anniversary dinner, 586-7.
- Chemistry: first professor, '61, laboratory, '62; equipment, 117, 122, 409; Wilcox Hall, 223; Alden Hall, 254; Carnegie Hall of Chemistry, 254, 574; success of graduates, 515.
- Church patronage: Pittsburgh M. E. Conference, 76, 77; articles of agreement, 75, 77, 401-2; reports, 102, 106, 114, 116, 120; support urged, 121; funds held, 131, 210, 230; Erie M. E. Conference, 105, 128-9, 210; educational rallies, 204, 214.
- Civil engineering: first professor, 118; Calvin Kingsley, 125; reorganization, 217; coming of Professor Dutton, 222; growth of department, 227, 413-4; its function, 416, 572.
- Civil War Period: student enlistment, 160-3, 179, 181; engagements, 169-78; Phi Kappa Psi in the war, 183-4; individual records, 185-6; soldiers' memorial, 186-9.
- Clark, Homer J., 72, 74, 83, 84, 109; early career, 111-3; presidency, 114, 117-121, 132-5; originates perpetual scholarship plan, 126-8; financial success, 129-132; personal characteristics, 113, 132, 136; estimate, 136.
- Clarke, George W., 101, 113, 134, 148, 348-50.
- Cobern, Camden M., 245, 386-8.
- Cochran, Mrs. Sarah B., 242, 244, 246, 251, 253, 406.
- College Company, 163-178.
- Colter, James P., 280, 405, 553.
- Commencements, 25, 50-1, 94, 101-2, 123, 194, 199, 207, 216, 242, 246, 248, 544.
- Coston, Zerah H., 74, 76, 122, 128.
- Courier, The Meadville, 76, 79.
- Crawford, President William H.; training, 226; executive program, 227, 228, 230, 236, 240, 245, 250; crises of administration, 229, 235.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

250; influence with alumni, students and patrons, 231, 233, 247; financial successes, 229, 234, 238, 242, 244, 253; new buildings, 229, 234, 235, 236, 243, 244, 254; scholastic growth, 227, 229, 230, 239, 242, 245; appreciation of labors, 226, 240, 244, 250, 254, 286.

Crow, Moses, 109, 123, 135, 354.

Culver, C. V., 194-6.

Culver Hall, 192-3, 195, 213, 424.

Curriculum, 27, 84, 216, 242, 252; course of study in 1823, 408; in 1829, 408; in 1853, 410; scientific department, 410, 411-4; engineering, 118, 216, 413, 416; Biblical department, 147, 239, 411; classics, 55, 140, 221, 409; modern language, 191, 221, 242, 412-3, 421; electives, 413; the schools, 412; group system, 414-5; entrance requirements, 415, post-graduate, 413-; department statistics, 417.

Day, Dr. E. W., 516.

Deming, W. C., 524.

Dick, Col. S. B., 160, 238, 242, 404, 451.

Doering, Dr. C. H., 118, 472-3.

Donations: books, 18, 19, 33, 34, 43, 58, 208; buildings, 141, 208, 223, 233, 235, 236-7, 254; land, 34, 92, 157, 242, 254; from the State, 22, 40, 56, 89, 116; money, 16, 17, 18, 53, 56, 58, 141, 147, 194, 198, 208, 223, 229, 234, 235, 238, 242, 244, 251, 253, 254; produce, 63; class gifts, 441.

Dutton, W. T., 222, 227, 255, 374-9, 414, 554-6, 572.

Eberhart, John F., 150, 244, 254, 502.

Education; lack of State support, 54, 123; indifference of Methodist patronage, 121-5; exhortation of Dr. Durbin, 73-4; rebuke of Homer J. Clark, 127; the Allegheny philosophy of, 118; conference on American college, 574-581.

Elliott, Charles, 71, 97-8, 102.

Elliott, William A., 221, 224, 228, 379, 380, 551.

Ellis, Dr. A. C., 205, 405, 429, 494, 525.

Endowments, Roberts Professorship, 80, 102; Kramer Professorship, 147, 198; Bradley Chair of Latin, 195, 207; Kingsley Professorship, 204; Chamberlain Bequest, 159, 198; Alumni Professorship, 200, 227, 233; Lucy Lindley Endowment, 223; Francis Asbury Arter Professorship, 239; Eliza Kingsley Arter Professorship, 239; James M. Thoburn Professorship, 239; Half Million Endowment, 250-3; President's Chair, 253.

Enrollment, in 1821, 49; in 1833, 85, 99, 103, 113, 119, 131, 133, 140, 158, 199, 205, 211, 217, 230, 240, 253-4.

Erie Conference, 105, 120, 195, 252, 349, 467, 488, 497.

Expenses, student, 27, 99, 135, 149, 203.

Faculty: F. C. Morey, 230, 382; Dean Spaulding, 230, 382; E. A. Smith,

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

- 230, 247, 254, 382-5; H. K. Munroe, 230, 383; C. F. Ross, 224, 230, 239, 384; A. C. Knudson, 239, 384; F. C. Lockwood, 239, 384-5; R. S. Breed, 239, 254, 385; G. A. Mulfinger, 242, 385-6; H. E. Wells, 239, 241, 586; C. J. Ling, 245, 388; O. P. Akers, 242, 388; R. E. Lee, 389; G. E. Snavely, 245, 389, 390; C. A. Darling, 254, 390; C. E. Hammett, 390; F. G. Henke, 391; C. E. Decker, 391; S. S. Swartley, 391-2; Karl A. Miller, 392, 572; R. C. Ward, 392.
- Finances, 15-18, 26, 35, 42, 43, 56, 80, 97, 103, 114, 116-7, 141, 148, 195, 227, 238, 242, 244, 249-251, 253.
- Finney, D. A., 123, 163, 450.
- Flood, Dr. T. L., 246, 249, 404.
- Ford, J. B., 253, 585.
- Ford Memorial Chapel, 235, 237, 241, 249, 545, 580.
- Founder's Day, 247-8, 441.
- Fraternity Houses, 217, 295, 302-3, 314, 316, 318-9, 327-8, 329.
- Gary, Hon. James A., 140, 141, 153, 445-6.
- Goff, Dr. M. B., 213, 215, 502-3.
- Greek Letter Societies: Phi Kappa Psi, 291-9; Phi Gamma Delta, 299-307; Delta Tau Delta, 308-16; Phi Delta Theta, 317-22; Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 322-8; Alpha Chi Rho, 328-31; Kappa Alpha Theta, 331-3; Kappa Kappa Gamma, 333-337; Alpha Chi Omega, 337-340; Alpha Gamma Delta, 340-2.
- Gymnasium, 220, 226, 228-9, 233, 438.
- Hagerty, Dr. J. H., 150, 236, 479, 574.
- Hamnett, Dr. Jonathan, 109, 119, 134, 157, 200, 213, 215, 244, 263, 350-4, 574.
- Harris, Bishop M. C., 470-1.
- Hartshorn, O. N., 150, 501.
- Haskins, Dean C. H., 507, 577, 581, 584-5.
- Haskins, G. W., 200, 202, 215, 216, 280, 366-8.
- Heckel, Dr. E. B., 408, 516.
- Henderson, Hon. Harvey, 148, 150, 183, 228, 404-5, 492.
- Henderson, Judge John J., 183, 242, 300, 405, 458, 550.
- Heydrick, B. C., 434, 509, 552-3.
- Heydrick, Judge Christopher, 145, 149, 262, 455.
- Hill, Dr. Moses, 193, 403, 478.
- Holliday, Col. C. K., 149, 526.
- Hogate, Dean E. T., 506.
- Honorary Degrees, 25, 94, 123, 216, 585-6.
- Howe, Dr. F. C., 521-3, 585.
- Howell, Dr. D. W., 479.
- Hulings Hall, 208-10, 244.
- Hunt, Sanford, 155, 478.
- Hunter, Dr. William, 72, 141, 149, 151, 198, 356-8.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

- Hyde, Dr. A. B., 157, 207, 215, 363-5.
- Johnston, Rev. Rob't., 15, 25, 26.
- Joint Board of Control, 126, 196, 198-9, 216, 220-1, 251-2, 402-3.
- Kephart, Judge, 460-1.
- Kingsley, Bishop Calvin, 109, 125, 134, 145-8, 194, 196, 198, 266-7, 466-8, 488.
- Kinnear, J. W., 405, 527-8.
- Library, 33, 34, 43, 46-9, 58, 63, 208; catalogue, 48; Alden's Ideal, 49; placed in Bentley, 63; reorganized, 208, 245; new buildings, 236-8, 527.
- Literary Societies, 93, 102, 114, 123, 146, 205, 217; Beth Gimel Lamed, 255-7; Allegheny, 257, 260, 262, 263, 265-6, 273-9, 284; Philo-Franklin, 257, 260, 262, 266-8, 275, 277, 279-280, 284; subjects of debate, 268-270; secretary, 264; libraries, 273-5; prize contests, 278-281; inter-society relations, 281-4; Biblical Society, 285; Ossoli, 285-7; Athenian, 217.
- Long, Dr. Albert L., 149, 473-4.
- Loomis, President George, early career, 155-6; appearance, 156; administration, 156-8, 191-2, 198-9; Politics, 157-191, 192-4, 196-9; estimate, 200.
- Lowndes, Gov. Lloyd, 232, 449, 451.
- Luccock, Nathali, 215, 216, 372-3.
- McKinley, William, 228, 424, 446-8.
- McKinney, Rev. David, 61, 62.
- Madison College, 69-72.
- Manual Labor System, 59, 85, 90-2, 98-9, 133, 566.
- Marvin, Dean Frank O., 505-6.
- Marvin, Dr. James, 157, 200, 358-60, 501.
- Martin, Alexander, 148, 157, 500-1.
- Martin, Hon. B. F., 141, 150, 208, 403, 451.
- Masons, Western Star Lodge, 36, 37, 53.
- Mead, David, 3, 83, 560, 562.
- Meadville, settlement, 3, 4; economic status, 5, 105; literati, 5, 83; the "Black Bear," 75; Torbett's Hotel, 50, 119; female seminary, 119; population, 5, 105, 156; support of college, 15-17, 120, 141, 147, 157, 203, 229, 238, 253, 557, 570.
- Meadville Arsenal, 21, 98.
- Meadville Conservatory of Music, 216, 230.
- Meadville Theological School, 146.
- Messenger**, Crawford, 5, 13, 17, 20, 23, 36, 55, 256.
- Methodism, in American education, 67-74, 193-4; in northwestern Pennsylvania, 82; in Meadville, 82-3, 196.
- Miles, Dr. J. W., 236, 405, 484.
- Military training, 60-1, 156, 205-7, 218, 222, 232, 412.
- Miller, Ephraim, 150, 502.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

- Milliken, Dr. B. L., 515-6, 572.
Miner, George S., 475, 543, 572.
Mitchell, Dr. C. B., 479-80, 485, 550-1.
Montgomery Field, 250, 254, 439.
Montgomery, Dr. J. H., 207, 215-6, 241, 368-72.
Mumford's Meeting House, 82-3.
Museums, 192.
Nesbitt, Dr. S. H., 135, 479, 483.
Newton Memorial Observatory, 233-4; Capt. D. C. Newton, 186, 233.
Ninety, class of, 222, 544.
Nutt, Cyrus, 100, 106, 499-500.
Oldham, Dr. W. F., 433, 471-2, 543.
Organizations: Christian associations, 440; department clubs, 439-440; Delta Sigma Rho, 440; Alpha Chi Sigma, 440; The Commons Club, 343; Teutonia, 343-4.
Original Sermons, 141-2.
Palmer, Frederick, 434, 435, 523-4, 585.
Perrin, Dr. J. W., 227, 230, 380-1, 434.
Phi Beta Kappa, 238-9.
Pickett, Dr. W. C., 516-7.
Pierpont, Gov. J. H., 106, 119, 158, 226, 443-5.
Pittsburgh Conference Journal, 71, 98, 102, 108, 125, 127, 142-3.
Pittsburgh M. E. Conference, 69, 75, 120, session in Meadville, 75-8; educational committees, 102, 117, 121, 147; alumni, 482-8.
Prather, Judge T. J., 461-2.
Preparatory Department, 83-5, 139, 140, 199, 205, 239-40, 242, 248, 254.
Publications, 205, 226, 232-3, 275; anonymous, 432; **Campus**, 432-4; **Literary Monthly**, 434-5; **Kaldron**, 435, "**Allegheny Stories**," 435.
Reynolds, William, 113, 199, 233, 243, 258, 263, 277, 526.
Richmond, Hon. H. L., 404, 450.
Roberts, Bishop Robert, 75, 78, 81, 82.
Ruter, President Martin, 68, 73, 79, 84-110; early career, 73, 85-9; presidency, 93-108; personality, 103, 107; mission to Texas, 108-9; death, 109; influences on curriculum, 410.
Ruter Hall, 141-4, 203, 235, 431.
Science, 61, 117, 118, 140, 192, 220, 252, 254.
Shippen, Dr. Rush, 123, 478.
Simpson, Matthew, 72, 94, 106-7, 117, 122, 196, 345-8.
Southworth, Dr. F. C., 506-7, 586.
Stephenson, Dr. F. B., 575.
Student Life, 91, 119-20, 139, 144, 152, 205, 232, 248-50, 419-441.
Sturdevant, Paul, 530-1, 570.
Tarbell, Dr. Ida, 208, 236, 406, 520-1, 545-50, 585.
Temple, Miss Laura, 475, 543, 573, 586.

HISTORY OF ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

- Thoburn, C. R., 507.
Thoburn, Bishop James M., 148, 150, 204, 248-9, 405, 468-70, 543, 573.
Thoburn, Dr. J. M. Jr., 363, 481, 486, 493-4.
Thoburn, Jubilee, 248-9.
Thomas, F. J., 459.
Thomas, Dr. J. W., 221, 239, 373-4.
Thomas, Isaiah, 9, 34, 35, 255.
Thompson, Arthur W., 374-9, 406, 416, 529-30, 554-6, 573.
Tipton, T. W., 446.
Tuition, 17, 27, 62, 99, 114, 210, 227, 254.
Twining, W. S., 222, 414, 534-5.
Weaver, Col. J. R., 179, 183-4.
Wheeler, Dr. David H., early career, 213; presidency, 213-8, 221-4; professorate, 218-21; appreciation, 224, memorial tablet, 552-3.
Whipple, Wayne, 205, 519-520.
Wilcox Hall, 223, 226.
Williams, Dr. W. G., 207, 213, 215-221, 506; early career, 218-9; presidency, 219-21.
Winthrop, James, 25, 31, 43-47.
Women, admission of, 196-7, 199; dormitory, 204-5, 208-10.
Worthington, Judge N. E., 149, 228, 451, 456.
Woodring, Dr. T. H., 405, 484.

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